PAPER.

We invite attention of close buyers to our large and well-selected stock of

Printing Papers,

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BRADNER, SMITH & CO.

110 & 112 Madison-st.

ROZET MILLS.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.

DRESS TRIMMINGS

Our Own Importation.

State and Washington-sts.,

Call attention to their elegant

lines Passementerie Gimps,

beaded and plain; Plain and

Beaded Insertions; Bead Em-

broidery; Colored Embroidery;

Bead Fringes; Blue Steel Gimps,

er Trimmings; Ostrich Trimmings, and a large and select assortment of Passementerie

Buttons-all the newest and

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

offered at the Lowest Prices.

Book Papers,

Cardboards,

Envelopes,

Twines,

## UNDERWEAR

FOR GENTLEMEN.

# WILSON BROTHERS III IIIIII ()

67 and 69 Washington-st.,

Have the Largest Stock in the West and the Lowest Prices. Cartwright & Warner's Merinos and Cashmeres, Scotch Woolens, Shaker Flannels and Cashmeres, all weights, in White Cash Assets, \$1,400,000.00. and Scarlet; Shetland, Gray and White Merinos, all weights; Silk Underwear, all weights, in pure and part silk. An examination of our prices will convince you that a large percentage will be saved by purchasing of us, in view of our Losses Paid, over \$4,000,000.00. giving our entire attention to Men's Furnishing.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT EXPOSITION.

he residence of A. C. Sted. , 1874, by the Rev. J. L. D. Louise A. Conklin, both of

Harbor, Mich., Sept. 30

IE CELEBRATED

Bouquet,

n's Flor de Mayo

's White Rose,

TERS & CO.

CKAWAY,

d Democrat Wagon,

et. 8, at 11 o'clock, rear of adison st. ole and shafts, nearly new.

erat Wagon. PERS & CO., Auctioneers.

That Saturday Sale,
Fast Madison-at. Saturday
AT 9% O'CLOCK.
Onschold Goods, Hable
and Other Carpets.
Safes, Parlor and
Other Furniture,
KERY in open lots,
to other Merchandisa.

MEROY & CO.

2, at 9 1-2 o'clock

TURE,

s, Dining-Room Furniture, esks, Bookcases, Wardrobes, Roder Petrs, Badding, sware, Plated Ware, and a rchandise. Also 3 splendid N. POMEROY & CO., 84 and 86 Randoloh sh.

GORE & CO.,

CTION,

3. at 9 1-2 o'clock.
a Fine English W.
y First's).

CHOLD FURNITURE

e stock of Parlor and Cham-s, Sideboards, Wardrobes, Tables, Rockers, Easy Chairs, t Bedsteads and Bureaus, sks, 75 Rolls Fjoor Oil Cloth,

Top Buggies, Harnesses.

HARRISON.

3, at 9 1-2 o'clock,

No. 81 Madison-st,

LD GOODS

ARRISON, Auctioneers,

ILLIAMS & CO.,

rom 9 a. m. to 3 p. m., llar Auction Sale.

or Household Goods of any and this sale. They will indefered at public sale, conuseful and ornamental, and Cases, New Harness, and

& MONTANT,

ur months' credit, attractive

RESS GOODS,

YORK.

weekly sale of ECOND-HAND

COUPE HORSE,

# FIDELITY

## SAVINGS BANK

SAFE DEPOSITORY,

and Exchange. \$366,074.50

Real Estate......\$102,000.00 Back and Depository 85,718.97 315,809.89

LIABILITIES.

OUARTERLY STATEMENT

At the Close of Business, Sept. 30, 1874,

30,000.00 433.72 111,223.69 5,567.25 8772,049.04

...\$150,000.00 46,470.25 ... 575,578.79 JAMES W. SCOVILLE, President,
T. M. AVERY, Vice-President,
I. Christian B. Mayer, Cashier of the Prairie State
Lan 4 Trust Company, de solemnly swear that the above
statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
C. B. MEYER, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworm to before me this 3d day of October, A. D. 1874.

EDWARD GOODRIDGE,
Notary Public.

> FINANCIAL. DIME

SAVINGS

Control by the Control State of Illinois.

Bactusively a Savings Bank. 195 CLARK-ST., Methodist Church Block.

the Percent compound interest on deposits. Pass books has Money also invested for others on Bond and Mortgest mail sums at 10 per cent interests; no charge to make for abstract or legal examination of title.

W. Kristy Rerd, Cashler.

OTE—Deposits made now draw interest from the first main month.

DIG.

FURNITURE. ASHIONABLE

URNITURE.

W. W. STRONG

FURNITURE CO., 266 & 268 Wabash-av.

SALT. SALT.

1,600 tons Ordinary Coarse (F) Ground Sor Salt, in bulk, for sale by weight.

Coarse. Also, a large stock Fine and Dairy Salt, of our own manufacture. REMOVAL.

Jos. Stockton & Co., DRAYAGE, HAVE REMOVED TO 1, 170 Washington-st.

# Important Notice!

People of Chicago and the Northwest! Do you realize that the Chicago Exposition will POSITIVELY close on the 10th day of October, in seven days? Only seven days in which to see the greatest Industrial Exposition of this country! Only SEVEN DAYS MORE in which to see and study the finest display of Works of Art ever opened to public view in America. None need delay coming expecting that it will be postponed, for it POSITIVELY will not.

HALL'S SPRINKLERS.

ABSOLUTE PROTECTION

Against Fire.

BROWN BROTHERS Corner Clinton and Jackson-sts.,

at any time, and see our "SPRINKLERS" in actu SEND FOR CIRCULARS. OCEAN NAVIGATION.

NEW YORK TO CARDIFF. 

Prepaid Steerage, you carried the Company's Offices, No. 10 Dec Chambers, and in New York to pany's Offices, No. 10 Dec Chambers, and in New York to ARCHIBAKD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

National Line of Steamships.

NOTICE. The most southerly route has always been adopted by this Company to avoid ice and headlands. Sailing from New York for LIVERPOOL and QUENSTOWN overs SATURDAY.

Sailing from N. York for London (direct) every fortnight. Cabin passage, \$70, \$80, currency; steerage, at greatly roduced rates. He turn tickets at lowest rates.

Drafts for £1 and upward RSON, Western Agent, Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House). Chicago.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

STATE LINE.

ALLAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS. Montreal Ocean Steamship Company. All classes of passage between the different ports of Europe and America. EMIGRANT AND STEERAGE TRAFFIC A SPECIALTY. Three weekly sailings. Superior ships. Best accommodations. Shortest route. STEERAGE RATES TO EUROPE EXCEEDINGLY LOW. Apply to ALIJAN & CO., Chicago, Nos. 72 and 74 LaSalie-st.

Great Western Steamship Line. From Now York to Bristol (England) direct.

Arragen, Thursday, Oct. 1. Great Western, Tuesday,
Oct. 27. Cornwall, Tuesday, Nov. 10.

Cabin Passage, \$70; intermediate, \$45; Steerage, \$30.

Excursion tickets, \$120. Apply at Gen'l Freight Depot
Lake Shore & M. S. R. R.

GEO, McDONALD, Agent.

INDIGO BLUE. BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE. Original and Unexcelled for Blueing Clothes. Put up a Withergor's Drug Store, No. 28 North Second-st., Philadelphia. Ever Grocer and Druggiss should sell it; and every homologue to machine the Druggiss should sell the seller of the contract of the contra

# NIAGARA

OF NEW YORK.

Invested in U. S. Bonds, over \$700,000.00.

23 YEARS' PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE.

The "NIAGARA" IN-SURANCE COMPANY is not liable for any Policy or Renewal issued after 1st January, 1874, by the "UNDERWRIT-ERS' AGENCY," so called, THE CONTRACT OF THE UNDERWRITERS

AGENCY OF NEW YORK HAVING EX PIRED BY LIMITA TION 31st DECEMBER

CHICAGO MILLS, WINNEBAGO MILLS

## BEVERIDGE & HARRIS,

Managers Western Department,

Exclusive Styles. 116 & 118 LaSalle-st.,

Field, Leiter & Co., WE SOLICIT YOUR BUSINESS AT FAIR RATES.

# NORTHWESTERN

### National Ins. Company Insertions, and Buttons; Feath

OF MILWAUKEE.

most fashionable goods, and Cash Capital, \$600,000

ALEX. MITCHELL, Pres't.

E. D. HOLTON, Vice Pres't.

CHICAGO DIRECTORS.

GEO. ARMOUR, ALEX. GEDDES.

BRANCH OFFICE,

108 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

ALFRED JAMES,

MANAGER.

The Atlantic & Pacific Ins. Co.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Receiver of the Atlantic & Pacific Insurance Company of Chicago, will cancel pre-rate all Policies of said Company presented for that purpose at this Office, Room 28 Oriental Building.

28 Oriental Building.

Holders of Policies are respectfully urged

to give this matter immediate attention, as the Company will not be able to pay in full if losses occur, and not without long delay.

V. A. TURFIN, Becsiver.

F. H. WHIPP, Sec'y.

Assets, June 30, 1874,

### MILLINERY. \$830,096.39. U. S. Bonds, 520's of '65... \$30,156.25 " 6's "81... \$5,575.00 " Currency 6's 101.860.00 " 120's of '77... 20,591.25 M. & St. P. R. 1st Mort.

Full Assortment of Ladies' Styles at E. J. HOPSON & CO.'S, 64 Washington-st.,

THREE DOORS WEST OF STATE. DROP AND PUNCHING PRESSES.

DROP PRESSES

AND PUNCHING PRESSES. All interested in any branch of business requiring the above tools, are invited to call on

N. C. STILES. Until 10th inst., at the EXPOSITION, From 1 to 9 p. m.

LAKE NAVIGATION. GOODRICH'S STEAMERS.

OPENING. P. O'NEILL

Will open his new Wine and Liquor Establishment on SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 3, at 182 STATE-ST., opposite Palmer

# THE SOUTH.

Reorganization of the Louisiana Returning Board.

Two of the Members Removed According to Agree-

Instructions of Attorney-General Williams to Southern Marshals.

They Are to Appoint Deputies as May Seem Convenient.

More Louisiana Documents---Letters from Various Persons to Kellogg.

Statement by the Secretary of the Republican National Executive Committee.

THE LOUISIANA ADVISORY BOARD. have entered upon their duties, and Gov. Kellogg to-day, upon their recommendation, re-moved Thomas H. Wynne, Assistant Supervisor of the Second Ward, and William Davis, clerk of estration, and appointed other persons to those ositions, the first practical results of the con-

THE ENFORCEMENT ACT.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 2.-The Attorney General to-day sent the following circular to United States Marshals in the Southern States in whose districts armed bodies of men have com-DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,

once of Kellogg was examined by the correspondof money by members of Congress, bu the Louisiana case, and the means by which the carpet-baggers conspired to fasten Kellogg's manner in which the Secretary of the National Republican Executive Committee turns an honest penny is afforded by the following letter. Billings, of whom he speaks so highly and who speaks so highly of him in a letter heretofore published, will be renembered as Kellogg's leading counsel. Of course, nobody supposes all the money received by Chandler went into his own pocket; but I find nothing in the correspondence before me to sustain the charce that he was a partner of Gen. Butler. The following is the letter:

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Box 640, Washington, D. C., Dec. 4, 1873.

My Dran Kellogg: I have yours of Oct. 10. Since that time I have had a conference with Mr. Billings and Judge Durell, and have endeavored to learn the situation with reference to Louisiana matters. The aspect of affairs are indeed gratifying. I don't know of anything which remains to be done to give you complete recognition and victory here except the admission of Senator Pinchback, which I trust will take place without any considerable delay. Mr. Billings is to return, and is the fittest person, all things considered, to represent Louisiana interesis. I do not consider that any considerable headway will be made in the impeachment of Judge Durell. I am giving that subject attention, and have learned what you have done for other counsel here during my absence, and an very much gratified that you were able to respond to their demands. The largest demand whether reasonable or not, it was expedient for you to meet, as you did. Much would have been saved if it had been responded to a year age according to my request. Of the \$2,000 sent Mr. Cushing, he gave me \$1,000. I certainly expected that when you got able you would pay me something, for I gave diligent attention to your affairs last winter, and did not expect to call for compensation unless the time should come for you to be able to render it. You must not now forget or neglect me, but must make me a remittance, and it ought to be as large as you send or have sent to anybody cless. I canned no money last wint

man, and nobody knows how many of the brillliant speeches on the Kellogg and Pinchback
side may be attributed to his pen. Under date
of Dec. 6, 1873, he writes that he has prepared a
brief for Morton at the request of the Senator,
and that he (Morton) will go into committee
fully prepared. The only letter from Morton to
Kellogg shows only a lively interest in "My
dear Kellogg's" case; gives some advice as to
its management; and (referring to a former
letter advising McEnery's impeachment) says
perhaps Kellogg was right, in view of all the circumstances, in not doing so.

A. K. Johnson, writing Dec. 4, 1873, announces
that he is quietly opposing the calling of any

A. K. Johnson, writing Dec. 4, 1873, announces that he is quietly opposing the cailing of any more witnesses. This gentleman reports Logan indifferent, and thinks Oglesby will be active if necessary. Finally, he promises to see the Fresident. Senator West, addressing dear Kellogg, writes that he had "a very pleasant and liberal conversation with the President. He stands square up to us. Found our friends at St. Louis all agog for a new election." And the Senator cruelly adds, "It is prudent always to understand what kind of a witch one is to swap his devil for." All of which is very complimentary. But the President was not always in the same mood, hence these reflections from Congressman C. B. Darrall on the 17th of January of the present year:

Darrall on the 17th of January of the present year:

No talk about a new election this week, and I hardly think any further action will be taken by Butler till Pinchback's case is decided. He says he had instructions from the White House to make the move. The President is quiet, but not letting down. If Pinchback is not seated I judge we will have a message, or at least to fight the whole influence of the Administration. You have heard what has probably changed the President's mind in our favor. I have it from the very best authority that in case of a new election Casey would come to the Senate; and you can see if there is, as it seems to me, a move for the third term. The President would like him there. Then you know the family influence. If Pinchback is seated the whole thing will drop, and if he is not admitted it would not affect the cause, except that the President is against us. Bring any and all influence to bear on the President you can think of at once. Can't you get up a solemn protest from merchants and others, and got the Lerwigs to urge ion Casey a change of tack? Gasey ain't here now; be in New York, It seems to me. Durph's case looks had, though if Morton is active

The sentence about Chandler is heavily underscored. Congressman Sypher is profanely gleeful in one of his epistles. He says: "There is no possible chance of a decision which can be adverse to our interests. The case is dead. Dead as hell." And then he adds, in prophetic voice, "and the man who attempts to raise it is damned." Sypher savagely assails Senator West in the same letter, and, after quoting some of his sayings with contempt, remarks: "West mentioned another idea which I will give for what it is worth. It is this: That the men in the Senate ambitious for the Presidency, and therefore desirous of beating Grant, will be easily influenced against you, on the ground that you will control Louisiana and in Grant's interest." But Sypher thinks this is some of West's "bosh."

Assistant Atty.-Gen. Dibble, of Louisiana, speaking of a victory won in the House, alludes exultantly to the fact that "The old respectables appeared at a great disadvantage." He also says: "I am afraid that our friends are a little too much disposed to push faster than Morton desires. This they cannot do successfully; Morton holds the key to the situation, and we must go no faster than he consents. We saw Carpenter to-day. He is not with us, though he is willing to be convinced. Mr. Billings and I are to see him on Sunday, when we will go over the whole subject with him."

It appears that while these fellows were all working for the subjugation of their State they hated each other right heartily. Their letters abound in charges against each other, and in tales to Kellogg of what their associates had said about him or done against him. The whole number of letters captured was very small, as Lieut.-Gov. Penn would not consent to have Kellogg's desits and safe opened or examined except by process of law. A promment Republican said to-day: "If these letters tell so much, I don't know what the neared very than it they had to the propulation of the consent to have kellogg's desits and safe opened or examined except by process of law. A prommen

by process of law. A promnent Republican said to-day: "If these letters tell so much, I don't know what the people would think if they had obtained the contents of that safe; then the whole thing would have been out."

From the New Orleans Bulletin.

The following letters, which are unquestionably authentic, have been sent to us for publication as showing the inside working of the usurpation and they will be read with interest, not only be a publication and they will be read with interest, not only be a publication.

CUSHING TO KELLOOG. WASHING TO KELLOOG.

My Drar Sib: I have just received yours of the
2th (having been out of town for ten days); and have
accordingly drawn on you for \$1,000.

Did I state in a previous letter that of the draft for
\$2,000 which you sent me some time since I found it
desirable to deliver \$1,000 to Mr. Chandler?

Lam glad to see that all present opposition to your

The Hon, WILLIAM P. KELLOGG,
AN EXPLANATION OF WILLIAM E. CHANDLER.
BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 29.—Mr. Chandler, of
New Hampshire, has written the following letter
concerning the correspondence found upon the
premises of Gov. Kellogg, in Louisiana, a few
dense are CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 29, 1874.

Gov. Reliogr's private papers do no instrepresent me that I am aware of, but they are intended to do injustice to other gentlemen.

Ex-Gov. Warmoth applied to the Supreme Court of the United States in Washington for a writ of prohibition against Judge Durell to stay proceedings in Gov. Kellogg's suit against Warmoth. This application, if granted, would have brought the whole Louisians case before the Supreme Court for full and final adjudication. Butler were therefore retained as counsel for Gov. Kellogg, and the first two argued the case before the Supreme Court, which refused the writ. So far from Senator Carpenter or Gen. Butler being by this employment as counsel influenced as members of Congress in the political contest, both of them afterwards became persistent and conspicuous opponents of the policy of the President with reference to the Kellogg administration and the advocates of an immediate new election. Gen. Butler was also always understood to be in favor of Judge Durell's impeachment.

The suggestion that Attorney-General Williams was

understood to be in favor of Judge Durell's impeachment.

The suggestion that Attorney-General Williams was interested and retained in the Kellogg interest is knowingly false. His only connection with the question was official and disinterested. The charge sgainst him is characteristic of the men who in 1838 by bloodshed prevented any votes against Seymour and Blair, attempted the same policy of intimidation and murder in 1872, and now, being defeated in bloody revolution by the power of the Union, spitcfully revenge themselves by publishing private letters stolen from Gov. Kellogg during their brief usurpation.

WILLIAM E. CHANDLER.

BEECHER REDIVIVUS.

First Service in Plymouth Church After Vacation.

An Immense Audience Ready to Greet the Pastor.

His First Appearance Awakens Tumultuous Ap-

Mr. Beecher Asks a Blessed Hope, Not Sympathy or Confidence.

The Recent Discipline of the Church a Kind of Grind-

Other Beecher Gossip.

rayer-meeting of Plymouth Church, held this sen as the occasion of the first ppearance of Mr. Beecher among his people brief weeks with such loud acclamati on the platform, and probably no man ever received a like earnest and enthusiastic greeting

was impossible. The first to enter through the narrow passage were two young men, who came hesitatingly, and, for lack of better seats, dropped down on the floor of the platform near the step. They were recognized as Mr. Beecher's sons, Col. Henry Beecher and William Beecher, and their sudden appearance and abashed domeanor sent a murmur of merriment through the assemblage. There was a silent pause of several minutes. The people in front bent reverently forward, and those further back rose from their seats. Every eye was steadfastly fixed on the little door at the back of the platform. At 7:25 the gray head of the platform. At 7:25 the gray head of the platform, as, with measured tread, he mounted the steps leading to the door. His demeanor was very grave. He advanced to his chair and sat down without raising his eyes from the carpet. The moment a glimpse was caught of him THE ASSEMBLAGE ROSE was impossible. The first to enter thr

I am glad to see that all present opposition to your administration is dying out, and public confidence is being restored.

I shall be happy to see you when you come here, and I remain, yours truly,
The Hon, WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

AN EXPLANATION OF WILLIAM E. CHANDLER.
BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 29.—Mr. Chandler, of New Hampshire, has written the following letter concerning the cerrespondence found upon the air. Not a voice was heard; but for full three minutes there was an uninterrupted clapping of hands, the sound of which, as it rose and fell in volume, was like the roaring of a winter storm through a leafless forest. Mr. Beecher sat with downcast eyes throughout it all, slowly tapping with his fingers the chair-aim. To all appearances he was utterly oblivious to the greeting of his friends, but a close look

ances he was atterly controlled to the greening of his friends, but a close look

DISCOVERED A TEAB

slowly rolling down his furrowed cheeks, a heartfelt acknowledgment of the kindly demonstration.

At length the people fell back into their seats and the organ pealed forth the first notes of the Doxology. Then the assemblage rose again and joined in the sacred song. Mr. Beecher sang with the rest. Mr. Camp, Miss Clementine Lasar, and some other; members of the choir, were present. The Doxology finished, Miss Dauphy, foamerly the leading alto of Plymouth Church, sang the solo beginning, "Oh Rest in the Lord." At the opening of this Mr. Beecher went back through the little door to the apartment beneath the gallery. He returned when the solo was finished, and referred to the fact that it was on the eve of the thirtieth anniversary

understood to be in favor of Judge Durell's impeachment.

The suggestion that Attorney-General Williams was interested and retained in the Kellogg interest is knowingly faise. His only connection with the question was official and disinterested. The charge against him is characteristic of the men who in 1836 by blood. It is a characteristic of the men who in 1836 by blood shed prevented any votes against Seymour and Blair, attempted the same policy of intimidation and murder in 1872, and now, being defeated in bloody revolution by the power of the Union, spriefully revenge themoselves by publishing private letters stolen from Gov. Kellogg during their brief briefully revenge themoselves by publishing private letters stolen from Gov. Kellogg during their brief briefully revenge themoselves by publishing private letters stolen from Gov. Kellogg during their briefully revenge themoselves by publishing private letters stolen from Gov. Kellogg during their briefully revenge themoselves by publishing private letters stolen from Gov. Kellogg during their briefully revenge themoselves by publishing private letters stolen from Gov. Kellogg during their briefully revenge themoselves by publishing private letters stolen from Gov. Kellogg during their briefully revenge themoselves by publishing private letters stolen from Gov. Kellogg during their briefully revenge themoselves by publishing private letters stolen from Gov. Kellogg during their briefully revenge themoselves by publishing private letters stolen from Gov. Kellogg during their briefully revenge themoselves by publishing private letters stolen from Gov. Kellogg during their briefully revenge themoselves by publishing private letters stolen from Gov. Kellogg during their briefully revenge themoselves by publishing private letters stolen from Gov. Kellogg during their briefully revenge themoselves by publishing private letters stolen from Gov. Kellogg during their briefully revenge themoselves to take the same at the touch the factory building is damaged to the a

mony of

THIS GREAT TRUTH.

by which the Apostles lived, by which every soul which has lived in times of persecution whote under the mighty hand of God the great change which has come by this recognition of a higher life. For just above this life within us begins an untempestuous life. Here all storms come. Here men are under burdens which they

### INSURANCE.

Meeting of the Citizens' Association and Prominent Eastern Insurance Men.

Messrs. Hope and Rankin Explain the Action of the National Board.

The Serious Dangers They Perceive in Chicago.

Mr. George C. Clarke on the Feeling at the East.

The Situation Yesterday---Status of the Companies.

ments of the New York Press--- What the Merchants There Will Do.

Opinions of Correspondents.

INSURANCE MEN AND THE CITI ZENS' ASSOCIATION.

A meeting was called at the rooms of the Citizens' Association yesterday afternoon to hear the views of Mr. Hope, President of the Continental Insurance Company, of New York, and Mr. Rankin, the representative in this country of the Scottish Commercial Insurance Company. These gentlemen were on their way to St. Louis to attend a convention, and were requested by some of our leading business men to stop ove one day, in order that as many of our offizens se could be collected together on short notice might learn their opinions, as experienced ewriters, of the condition of Chi ago and the action of the National Board of Underwriters. About thirty gentlemen, embracing some of our largest merchants and prop-

struction, lasted about two hours. After some preliminary remarks by Mr. C. M. Henderson in reference to the object of the meeting, Mr. Rankin was asked to present his views of the action of the National Board.

lers, were assembled, and the meet

said that, in the month of May last, the leading and prominent insurance companies, having becapital by fires, great and small, determined to institute an investigation into the condition of the principal cities of the United States with reference to their fire departments, their water-supply, and their defensive appliances against the numerous hazards of conflagration. It happened cago was the first city to which they extended their investigation; but this was a mere accident, for other cities were included in the examination, and, if the investigation had begun at some other point than Chicago, it was very likely that the National Board would have withdrawn from that other city where the investigation began, and Chicago might thus far have

THE INVESTIGATION was a very thorough one. It was made by perfectly competent and trustworthy agents, and was necessarily secret, because, if it had been known that such an investigation was in progress, it could not have been made effectual and impartial. The first point to which it was specially directed was the Fire Department. The report on Chicago was submitted to the Executive Committee of the ard on the 10th of July, but was not published at that time by reason of the absence from the city of some members of the Commit-tee. The report was of such a character that the National Board would have made its demands upon Chicago just the same, and would ultimately have withdrawn of the demands had

bad occurred or not. It was all a mistake to suppose that that fire caused a punic among underwriters in reference to Chicago, or had any material influence is bringing about that decision. They were intent solely upon saving the capital invested in the insurance business. That was the only thing they had to look to, and they were prepared to defend their action, if it required any defense, upon cusiness principles recognized throughout the civilized world. They desired to do business in Chicago, or in any other place where the conditions of business were such as to justify it. They would as soon make money in Chicago as anywhere else.

He would not go into the details of the defects of the Department, nor would he affirm

place where the conditions of business were such as to justify it. They would as soon make money in Chicago as anywhere clse.

He would not go into the details of the defects of our lare Department, nor would he affirm that the Chief of the Department was not competent; he would affirm, however, that the system of arrangements and the appliances were alarmingly defective, and that they needed THOROUGH REORGANIZATION, and must have it, or Chicago would burn down again. At all events, the insurance companies possessing large capital would not put their money at risk in a place so badly exposed. It- was his belief that the action of the National Board was the best thing that could happen to Chicago. It certainly would be if it had the effect of bringing about the reforms which the National Board positively knew were required to protect the city from another great conflagration. The National Board were strictly impartial in their conduct in this matter, and Chicago was not the only city in the United States that would be required to adopt reforms similar to those demanded of her between now and the 1st of January. The National Board would withdraw from New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Baltimore, or Boston as readily as from Chicago under the same conditions. The conditions which the National Board required were simply that the property they assumed to protect should be in an insurable condition.

MR. HOPE

then addressed the meeting. He said that, if the whole amount of premiums paid for insurance in the United States were written down in one column, and the whole amount of losses by fire which had fallen upon the companies were written down in another, the losses would exceed the premium

oard was now dealing with. Unless changes uld be effected whereby the risk of fire should lessened, and the destruction of property be lessened, and the destruction of property diminished, insurance as a business conducted for profit would cease, and no insurance could be had unless it were obtained as we secured our atms-bouses,—by charity. He undertook to say that, if another large fire like that of Chicago or Boston should occur at the present time, the insurance capital of the country would be blotted out so effectually that it would be uscless to attempt to resuscitate it. He was not be blotted out so effectually that it would be uscless to attempt to resuscitate it. He was not here to apologize for the National Board, or to speak for the National Board, or even for the Continental Insurance Company. He had remained a day in Chicago at the solicitation of one of our citizens, solely to give his private views as an underwriter and a fireman/for he had served an apprenticeship as a fireman), to such gentlemen as might desire to hear them. He was informed that fully two-thirds, and, probably, a much larger proportion of the weath and property of Chicago was subtraced in an area of about one mile square, lying between the river and Twelfth street in the South Division of the city. He would like to ask the gentlemen present

ask the gentlemen present

HOW MANY FIRE-ENGINES

were placed in that district for the protection of

his vast amount of property?

No one in the room seemed able to answer the Mr. Hope said there were just three.

he room, and
Mr. Hope continued: There ought to be ten engines within the district named. New York City had forty-seven steam fire-engines, and he believed that Chicago needed as many, for the cason that there was just as much opportunity or a large fire to start in Chicago as in New ork. At all events, there ought to be ten withthe district named.

liabilities to large fires to which Chicago was ex-posed; and he would speak first of the fine buildings in the rebuilt portion of the city. He thought

THE NEW BUILDINGS riff New BULLDINGS
here were altogether too imposing, too much calculated to please the eye, and too illy-adapted either to the purposes for which they were intended, or to furnish security against fire. In this respect Chicago was not by any means peculiar, for the same defects of construction were noticeable in New York; that was to say,—high buildings, with a multitude of openings for the rapid ingress of fire, or for the rapid communication of fire across the intervening streets. He thought that iron shutters were as ings for the rapid ingress of fire, or for the rapid communication of fire across the intervening streets. He thought that iron shutters were as important on the front of a building as on the rear. He did not see how iron shutters could be attached to these inney fronts, but the fact remained, nevertheless, that a large fire, once started, always communicated itself through the windows, and across the streets. He believed that it was perfectly feasible to protect any building in Chicago so securely that it could not be burned by any fire originating outside of itself; and this, too, at a very moderate expense. Then, as to

FIRE-WALLS between buildings, he thought they should be at least 5 feet high above the roof. In New York City, if the fire-wall between buildings was only 5 feet in height, the insurance companies put on an extra charge, and they were rapidly securities. on an extra charge, and they were rapidly securing a reform in this respect. The reason why a
5-foot wall was necessary was that firemen fighting on the roofs of buildings could not work in
an erect position behind a 3-foot wall; they must
work on their hands and knees, and would be
driven away from a fire sconer; whereas, working behind a 5 foot wall, with proper openings
in it for the hose to play through, their efficiency
was vastly greater. Again, he considered Chicago more expored to disastrous conflagrations
than most cities by reason of

cayo more expored to disastrous connagrations than most cities by reason of THE PREVAILING HIGH WINDS.

Since he had been here there had been a gale blowing which made it really fatiguing to be out on the street; and he had asked a gentlemen on the street; and he had such winds, and the gen-tleman replied that he thought it had been blow-ing that way most of the time since last Novem-ber. He presumed that that was an exaggeration, but he did know from personal experience that winds were very purvalent here; that they had great force, and that there was nothing which an experienced firms and draded as much as a high experienced firer in dreaded so much as a high

AS TO THE WOODEN BUILDINGS AS TO THE WOODEN BUILDINGS
he did not fear them particularly. They were
mostly low, and, with an efficiently organized
and sufficiently numerous fire department, he
would not consider the wooden buildings a serious objection from an underwriter's point of
view. He would, however, if he owned Chicago, build a wall sufficiently high to answer the pu bound a wan sunceently high to answer the pur-pose of a fortification between the outlying dis-tricts of the South and West, and the business portion of the city, where the bulk of the property requiring insurance was situated; and he would aren the streets over so that the which was a highly profitable one in point of inand he would arch the streets over so that the use of those thoroughfares might net be interfered with. But he had found that some genelomen here believed that, by taking advantage of the wide space made by the railroad tracks on or near Sixteenth street, an open space might be created which would answer the same purpose. He hoped that this manifest advantage would not be overlooked in any future action, taken by the dire substitute to artibility some better two he city authorities to establish some better pro-ection than now existed from the danger of

fire from the southwest. In reference to THE FIRE DEPARTMENT
the believed that as good material could be found
here as anywhere else in the country; at all
events, as good material as was necessary. But he was bound to say that we were far behind he was bound to say that we were far behind New York in the efficiency, in the discipline, and the knowledge requisite for handling fires. And it was this fact more than any other which com-pelled the National Board to take the action they had. And he would say, in regard to the Nation-al Board, that they had not been actuated by any but a friendly spirit toward Chicago. They desired to remain here; they desired to make money here; they believed that a dollar from Chicago was as good as from anywhere she Chicago was as good as from anywhere else. The National Board had used every influence to keep insurance companies in Chicago instead of taking them away, and the fact that we had some respectable companies here doing business was owing in large measure to the advice of the National Board. There was not, he said, half enough capital in the insurance business at the present time to cover the property at risk.

So far as the New York City companies were concerned that would realest a respectively.

So far as the New York City companies were concerned, they would welcome any solvent insurance company from any part of the world. If Chicago should be able to establish some good companies, they would be welcomed in New York, where it was impossible to get sufficient insurance; and, in fact, the insurance companies of New York had always welcomed the insurance companies of Great Britain to that city, and would welcome more of them if they could be obtained. The heavy losses inflicted upon insurance companies, nor merely by the fires of Chicago and Boston, but running through a period of twenty or thirty years, had made insurance investments unpopular. People were afraid to but their stock, or to take new stock. These losses by fire must be greatly curtailed. It was not merely the insurance companies that lost by fires, but it was the entire community. When a fire occurred, that much property was blotted out of existence, and had to be replaced by labor. Ways and means had to be replaced by labor. Ways and means must be found to save the capital annually engulfed in configrations, great and small. This was a duty which devolved upon the whole community, but more especially upon the insur-ance interest, since their means were more imance interest, since their means were more immediately involved, and their experience and knowledge were supposed to be greater than were possessed by the community generally. This task the National Board of Underwriters had undertaken. The necessity existed, and they expected the co-operation of Chicago and every other city in the land. He appealed to

every other city in the land. He appealed to
THE GOOD SENSE
of the gentlemen present whether the course of
the National Board, supposing this to be the object and aim of their recent action, was not
wise and salutary. The country could not
afford these tremendous losses by fire. Neither
the insurance companies nor the property-owners could afford it. "You, gentlemen, cannot
afford it. If Chicago should burn up again as
well covered by insurance as it is nowship for the afford it. If Chicago should burn up again as well covered by insurance as it is possible for the insurance capital of the world to cover it, we could not pay you 50 cents on the dollar. Therefore, you are just as much interested as we are in improving your condition, even supposing that we have taken all the risks here that we can afford to take. We believe that our action is for your good as well as for our own. Gentlemen from Chesco tell, with the they have a Citation. your good as well as for our own. Gentlemen from Chicago tell us that they have a City Council to deal with, and that they have politicians to deal with, and that they have politicians to deal with, and all that. It seemed to us that a warning sufficiently loud to reach the ears of City Councils and politicians was necessary, and it seems to me now that we shall have reinforced you—you who really desire to put yourselves in an insurable condition—with the very agency and weapon necessars to reach the voters, who, in the end, decide whether you shall have a good fire-department or a bad one,—whether you shall have a sufficient water-supply or an insufficient one, and whether you shall generally be in a position to defend yourselves against conflagrations or not."

At the conclusion of Mr. Hope's remarks, of which this is an imperfect synopsis,

which this is an imperfect synopsis,

MR. L. Z. LETTER

moved that Mr. Hope and Mr. Rankin be requested to reduce the views they had expressed to writing in order that they might be communicated to a large number of our citizens.

Mr. Hope replied that, inasmuch as he represented nobody at the meeting, not even his own company, he was merely there as a private citizen, talking to gentlemen on a subject in which zen, talking to gentlemen on a subject in which he had had perhaps more experience than them-selves, and he would prefer not to make any

public communication.

Mr. Rankin said that it would be much more appropriate for the Executive Committee of the National Board of Underwriters to make such a communication, and he thought it alto-gether likely that they would do so. He under-stood that Gen. Smaler had been invited to come to Chicago, and, if he hid come, he would be able to give them a far better statement of the conditions necessary to an efficient Fire Depart-ment than Mr. Hope or himself.

Mr. C. M. Henderson then asked Mr. Rankin if Gen. Shaler should undertake the duty of reorganizing and disciplining our Fire Department, would the National Board return to Chi-

what authority was given to Gen. Shaler. He believed that if Gen. Shaler should come to Chicago, and should be provided with the necessary cago, and should be provided with the necessary authority, and his recommendations in regard to the water-supply for fire purposes were carried dut, every insurance company that had ever done husness in Chicago would return here, and be giad to do so; and that insurance companies which had never been here, having been deterred from coming by the very reasons which had impelled the National Board to withdraw, would follow them. Mow them.

A gentleman asked Mr. Rankin what position
en. Shaler held in the New York Fire Depart-

Mr. Rankin replied that he held no position at all—that he had once been a Fire Commissioner, and had organized and disciplined the depart-ment, and brought it to its present state of efi-

was then called upon, as Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Common Council, to make some statements in regard to the water supply; and, after some further remarks by other gestlemen present, the meeting adjourned.

GEORGE C. CLARKE. Mr. George C. Clarke, President of the Chicago Board of Underwriters, and one of the most prominent insurance agents in the country, has been in New York during the last three weeks. While there he has had occasion to watch the proceedings of the Executive Committee of the National Board for the withdrawal of the insurance companies from this city. He had numberless interviews with the members of the Committee, and remonstrated against the action they were about to take. But his counsels were of no avail, and the resolutions of withdrawal were passed in spite of all opposition. Since then Mr. Clarke has taken unusual pains to acquaint himself with

THE GENERAL FEELING in New York and Boston in regard to this action, and to learn what measures were necessary to be taken by our city authorities to insure the return of the withdrawn companies. He arrived home yesterday afternoon, and in the evening a TRIBUNE reporter called upon him for the purpose of getting a full statement in regard to this highly important question.

Mr. Clarke said that there is no doubt that the merchants of New York are much concerned about the question of insurance in this city. It was a matter of a great deal of importance to them whether Chicago was lacking good insurance or not. He had seen many

NEW YORK AND BOSTON MERCHANTS who said that their business in Chicago would be severely affected by this consideration. He met one New York merchant on a car who told him that he was on his way to Chicago, to find out whether there was any difficulty in obtaining insurance, as it would severely affect the question of selling in this city.

The action of the National Board, in his opin-

ion, was based on a misapprehension of facts. He thinks there were but two members of the Executive Committee which passed the resolutions of withdrawal who had been in Chicago since the fire of July 14. He found after the adoption and promulgation of the resolutions that there were gravely erroneous reports currently stated and believed, and these reports unnoubtedly influenced the action of the Executive Committee. He found, also, that the people of New York were in great ignorance of certain essential facts as to the practicability of the fulfillment of some of the requirements, and of the obstacles that stood in the way, while they failed whelly to appreciate the thorough awakening of our citizens and property-owners to the needs of the city with reference to proper protection from fire. Some of the Committee were asked not to attempt such tadical legislation so vitally effect-Executive Committee which passed the resolu-Some of the Committee were asked not to attempt such radical legislation so vitally effecting large property and company interests at so great a distance and with such imperfect information as they must necessarily have, but to send, if possible, a sub-committee to Chicago to thoroughly examine the facts and to ascertain what had been done, what was doing, and what, it was impossible to do in the limited time allowed by the first decree, and then, on the ground, with all the facts before them, to decide for the Executive Committee what to recommend to the companies composing the National Board. But this course was not taken. The Executive Committee, after a day and a half of secret session at some hotel in New York, adopted the tive Committee, after a day and a half of secret session at some hotel in New York, adopted the resolution of withdrawal, and promutgated the same by telegraph. He was told that two of the members of the Executive Committee, representing two of the largest companies in the country, and doing an exceedingly large agency business, opposed the action, but finally acquiesced in order that the resolutions might go forth unanimously adopted. He found generally that the officers who had been in Chicago since the fire of July 14, and had familiarized themselves with the facts, were amiliarized themselves with the facts, were

opposed to withdrawing, convinced that the citizens of this city ere thoroughly alive to the necessity for act were thoroughly anve to the necessity for action, and were doing all that was possible to be done for the protection of the city. He found several companies in New York and Boston which were familiar with legislatures and which were decided in their opinion that

THE TIME ALLOWED BY THE EXECUTIVE COM-

for municipal action was altogether too short. They instanced the length of time required in Boston, after that city had suffered from two great fires, to secure the reforms recommended by the Underwriters, and this even with a egilishance scrally in section at the firm of the fire They were fully aware of the delays that must occur in any city in securing radical legislation through the Common Council, and also of the delays that must occur in Chicago in securing decays that must occur in Chicago in securing reforms for which the action of the Legislature was required.

THE ENGLISH COMPANIES, with but one exception followed:

with but one exception followed, the lead of the executive committee. Most of the New York companies adopted the same course. In some cases where the officers of the companies were opposed to withdrawal time Directors met and voted for it. The Boston companies, being convinced that jealousy towards Chicago's growth had somepenciusy towards Chicago's growth had something to do with the matter, were generally opposed to withdrawal. Some of the New York companies disbelieved in the withdrawal policy, on the ground that it would fail of its moral effect on account of lack of unanimity. Although the companies actually pledged beforehand to follow the decree of the Erccutive Committee, numbered fifty or the realounts, and these were follow the decree of the Erceutive Committee, numbered fifty or thereabouts, and these were the largest companies doing business in Chicago, yet they felt that enough would continue to do business here to afford necessary protection, even though perhaps not of the same quality, but sufficient for the ordinary purposes of trade, and that thus the designed effect of the resolution would be lost. It was not strange that such misapprehension of facts as helped to determine the action of the Executive Committee should exist among the Underwriters at New York, when one reads the misattements. committee should exist among the Underwriters at New York, when one reads the misstatements of the Eastern press in regard to Chicago affairs. In scarcely a single instance did the New York and Boston companies comment upon this action without accompanying the comment with certain statements of facts which were not correct. For instance, they said that the rebuilt portion

of Chicago abounded in MANSARD ROOFS; MANSARD ROOFS; that there were no parapet walls; that there were few buildings with iron shutters; that the chief Fire Marshal was a political appointee; that the whole Fire Department was demoralized; that no American could receive an appointment in the Fire Department, and other equally ridic-plent actions. ulous statements.

He asked one of the Executive Committee

which of the six requirements he considered the most vital. He said the reorganization of the Fire Department. He then asked, if a good man was put at the head, whether the Executive Committee would consider that enough had been done to justify the reconsideration of their action in withdrawing. He replied that there was no doubt that in such an event the previous action would be rescinded. In regard to Gen. Shaler's appeintment, Mr. Clarke says that he is convinced, after frequent conversations with those who know that gentleman, that he would not accept the charge of the Fire Department under any consideration without perfect control over everything appertaining to the Department, If, however, such control in appointment, dismissal, and discipline were given him, he could be induced to accept the position. GEN. SHALER

ALL QUIET. Nothing new occurred yesterday in regard to insurance matters. The list of withdrawn companies published in yesterday's TRIBUNE was correct, and no new companies have since given notice of their withdrawal. Nearly every agent in the city has retained one or more of his companies, and insurance business was carried on in most the offices as usual. Since the withdrawal of the National Board companies the Royal Insurance Company, the only English one remaining, has been doing a very large business. The other large companies remaining here, especially the Boston and Philadelphia companies, are also doing a good business, even at the advanced rates. Some of the agents belonging to the Local Board are greatly dissatisfied because they have to charge the addissanshed because they have to charge the advanced Board rates, and on this account a split in the Board seems to be imminent. E. E. Ryan & Co., and W. H. Curringham & Co. have already belted, and issufficiently circulars stating that hereafter they will make their own rates. Others will undoubtedly follow in a day or two. Some are helding back until the next meeting of the Board, when the question of suspending rates Board, when the question of suspending rates or going back to the old tariff will be decided. A number of New York and other Eastern in-surance men arrived here yesterday; and among them were: D. R. Smith, President of the

Sprinfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company; Mr. Kellogg, General Agent of the Franklin, of Panusylvania; George D. Hope, President of the Continental, of New York; J. Rankin, General Agent of the Scottish Commercial; and Mr. Woods, General Agent of the New Orleans Association. In the forenoon they visited various parts of the city, investigating our preventives for fires. In the afternoon they met a Committee from the Citizens' Association, and discussed our insurance affairs. The proceedings of this meeting are given elsewhere.

STATUS OF THE COMPANIES. The following is a complete list of the com-panies which have withdrawn, and of those which

	Will remain, Bring the Capital Scool	01 0401
	The star indicates Board companies :	
	WITHDRAWN.	
	Arctic, New York	.\$ 250,00
	Ætna, Hartford	
ř	Atlantic, Providence, R. I	
	Atlantic, Brooklyn	
	Citizens', New York	
	Commerce, Aibany	
	Connecticut, Hartford	
	Continental, New York	
	Commerce, New York	
	Commercial Union, London, Eng	
	Equitable, Providence, K. I	
	Firemen's Fund, New York	150,00
	German-American, New York	
	Germania, New York	
	Hanover, New York	
	Hamburg-Bremen, Hamburg	
	Hartford, Hartford	1,000,00
	Home, New York	
	Ins. Co. of North America, Phila	500,00
	Ins. Co. of North America, Phila	9 500,00
	Imperial, London, Eng	3,500,00
	Lancashire, Manchester, Eng	730,70
	Liverpool, London & Globe, London, Eng	1,958,76
	Meriden, Meriden, Conn	200,00
	National, Hartford	500,00
	'Mechanics', Providence, R. I., (Mutual)	*****
4	Newport, Providence, R. I.	200,00
ı	New York and Youkers, New York	200,00
1	Niagara, New York North British and Mercaptile, Liverpool,	500,00
1	North British and Mercaptile, Liverpool,	
1	Eng	
1	Pennsylvania, Philadelphia	
1	Phenix, Brooklyn	
1	Phœnix, Hartford	600,00
	, Queen, Liverpool	. 800,00
1	Scottish Commercial, Glasgow	400,00
1	Springfield, Springfield	
J	Standard, New York	200,00
-	Star, New York	200,00
1		\$27,238,46

REMAINING. \*Adriatic, New York... Adriatic, New York.
Eina, New York.
Agricultural, Watertown, N. Y.
Allemania, Pittsburg. Ausora, Cincinnati

Bangor, Bangor, Me.
Ben Frankin, Allegheny, Pa.

Biack River, Watertown, N. Y.
Birewers' and Mailsters', New York.

Buffalo German, Buffalo.

Clizicus', St. Louis.

Clizicus', St. Louis.

Clay, Nework, Kv. 100,000 Farmers', York, Pa. (Mutual). 300,400 200,000 200,000 204,400 200,000 100,000 200,000 100,000 200,000 200,000 200,000 200,000 200,000 200,000 200,000 200,000 200,000 Berman, Erie, Pa..... Berman, Quincy, Ill...

Mercantie, Cieveland R. I. Merchants, Providence, R. I. Merchants Mutual, Newark. Michigan State, Adrian, Mich. Milwalkee Mechanics' (Mutual), Mississippi Valley, Memphis. Narragansett, Providence, R. I. National, Philadelphia.

Trenton, N. J..... Newark, N. J..... Memphia, Term lopie s. News.
sopie s. Memphis, Tenn.
heenix, St. Louis...
lanters', Memphis, Tenn.
rescott, Boston.
rovidence-Washington, Providence, R. I. Reading, Reading, Pa.
Rockford, Rockford, III.

\*Roger Williams, Providence, B. I.

\*Royal, Liverpool, Eng.
\*Rhode Island Association, Providence.
St. Nicholas, New York
St. Joseph, St. Joseph, Mo.

\*St. Paul, St. Paul.

\*Shoe and Leather, Boston.

\*Sim. Cleveland.

Smoe and Passacier, Sonn, Gleveland, Frace, Camden, N. J.
Frace, Camden, N. J.
Union Mutual, Fhiladelphia.
Westfert, Toronfo, Can.
Westfert, Toronfo, Can.
Westfertheeter, New Rochelle, N. Y.

PRESS COMMENTS. The New York Revalt of the 50th has the following editorial on the insurance situation:

The action of the New York Board of Underwriters in declining any further risks upon property in Chicago opens a deheate and important question. The measure is of so unusuals character that nothing but extreme necessity would justify it. He is a serious thing to withdraw the protection of the most powerful insurance combination in the country from one of our largest cities. The practical effect of this will be to rule out Chicago from the insurance boards of Europe, for what New York rejects cautious London will nardly accept. Unless property in Chicago can have that protection from capital which insurance happily affords, is will be impossible for any moneyed inferest outside of Chicago to invest in its real estate. The proposition that Chicago should form a company of its own with a capital of 50,060,000 is scharcetricise of the courage of the merchants of that intrepid city, but it does not seem to be feasible. The rate necessary to make insurance a profit when confined to one city alone would in itself be a serious tax upon the property of the Northwestern metropolis.

We observe that the President of the Chicago Fire and Police Board proposes that there shall be scity department called the Board of Insurance, which Board shall insure all the buildings and property therein, collecting therefor a rate of insurance to be determined by the Board, the premiums received for ten years to be levied to pay the losses likely to occur during the years. When the insurance fund shall be come large enough to yieldan annual income equal to the losses then the tax to pay the sate shall be discontinued. This plan The Trainone equal to the losses then the tax to pay the sate shall be discontinued. This plan The Trainone collecting therefore a rate of insurance and observation of centuries, the system has not yet been so perfected that, taking one year with another, the business can be made profitable. In 1872 the insurance and observati ollowing editorial on the insurance situation:

ed. In the meantime let us trust that Chicago will learn the lessons taught by her incredible misfortune, and build a city which will defy and not invite de-

struction.

THE NEW YORK BULLETIN

of Tuesday has an editorial on the same question, from which the following extracts are made: investigation made prior to the destructive fire of July 14; that fire simply emphasizing, as it were, the previous feeling that the city was unswfely built, the Fire Department an expensive but nearly useless machine for its purpose, and the water supply entirely madequate. It was the last feather upon the back of the

July 16 were the indignant protest, somewhat hasty and ill-advised, and over-strained, of a body of me to whom affliction had not brought patience.

The reforms damanded by the Executive Committee of the Sational Board are admitted on all hands to be necessary reforms. The laws regulating building are not what they should be, and, such as they are, are no enforced; the Fire Department is confessedly incompetent; the water-supply is inadequate. The city authorities and the people do not attempt to determ their action—or lack of action—on the ground of the unreasonableness of the demands, but solely because they came as demands; because they were accommended. panied with an alternative which it is beneath their municipal dignity to allow to influence them. They would like to see their city fire-proof, or as near so at it can be made, but they cannot submit to dictation, and se they stoidly wait to see what will be done.

On the other hand, the Board companies now doing business in Chicago, no doubt wish themselves well out of the dilemma in which the hastily adopted resolutions of July 24 placed them. They desire to continue business in Chicago, Aside from the amount of it, and the consequent profit if a safe business can be done, there are a thousand business ties binding stockholders and Directors closely to the fortunes of that city. And yet they feel that the National Board cannot event its proper influence in securing the safety of Chicago or any other city if it retreats now.

securing the safety of Chicago or any other city if it retreats now.

The resolution of July 21 was, in some respects, a mistake. Sixty days is scarcely time in which to revolutionize a City Government, and some of the things required were such as only years could accomplish. But there is no excuse for the position of the Chicago authorities. They should have put their city in a state of defense against fire after the conflagration of 1871. Having neglected the proper precautions then, the fire of July 14 last came as a remainder that one would suppose no city, be it ever so reckiess, would ignose. They should have replied to the resolutions of the Board,—"not because of your threat, but because it is necessary for our safety, will we comply with such of your demands as are practicable." While therefore the National Board may justly be blamed for the manner of its warning, the city be blamed for the manner of its warning, the city authorities are not to be experated for their part in neglecting its matter.

neglecting its matter.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

says editorially:

Unfortunately, the Chicago press has, up to the last day or two, devoted a good deal more space to the abuse of the Underwifers than it has to condemning the perverse fraction of the local authorities. A negotiation which should have been conducted in the spirit of an ordinary business transactor has been made the occasion of preposterous instinuations about the sinister designs of New York merchants and the irredulinable selfshness and greed of Eastern capitalists. The naxt three months will accordingly find Chicago the policies running out much faster than strong or even solvent companies can be found to take them up. By the time the Legislature meets the pressure for coming to terms with the National Board. strong or even solvent companies can be found to take them up. By the time the Legislature meets the pressure for coming to terms with the National Board will probably have become so great that a new building law and a complete change in the laws affecting the constitution of the Fire Department will be passed with a rush, and Chicago will proceed with characteristic impetuosity to effect the reforms needed to bring her back within the fold of safe and ample insurance. This process will be greatly facilitated by laying saide all idea that the jestionsy of Chicago on the part of New York jobbing houses has anything whatever to do do with the question. New York capital has largely contributed to the rebuilding of Chicago; there are millious worth of goods owned in New York lying in Chicago warehouses, and this city has an interest only second to that of Chicago herealf in the continued prosperity and soundness of her trade and the maintenance of her credit intact. The attempt to dispense with the precautions suggested by the underwriters, and a resolution to look to exemption from fire risks by the aid of off-fourth of the insurance capital of the country, supplemented by local investments, could only end in widespread desaster. To suppose that New York could derive any profit from such disaster is not only to invert all the relations of the two clies, but to do equal violence to the most elementary economical truths and to the dictates of common sense.

NEW YORK MERCHANTS.

The New York Times of the 31st has the fol lowing:

The proprietors of several prominent jobbing and commission nouses in this city expressed their opinion yesteday to a Times reporter concerning the recent action of the New York Underwitters in reference to insurance risks in Chicago. Among the firms visited were H. B. Clafin & Co., A. T. Stewart, Lord & Laylor, Lehmaier & Bros., White, Payon & Co., Frederick Butterfield & Co., and others. The several opinions among them seemed to be that much more noise and speculation had been created ever this matter than it deserved. One of the firms named above stated that, always estimating insurance as collateral security, the owing: deserved. One of the nrms names above states issue, always estimating insurance as collateral security, the action of the Underwriters had made their firm a latter more particular in their inquiries respecting policies of insurance held by their customers. They were, however, giving the usual credit, and would prebably continue to do so, insurance has been been been been probably continue to do so, insurance has been been been been sometimes. prebably continue to do so, masmach as they believed the scopie of Chicago and the New York Underwriters would soon effect a compromise. It is was the opinion of nearly every merchant with whom the reporter conversed. One gentleman stated that neither he nor any other business man would think of shipping goods on credit to uninsured Chicago, nor to Chicago if insured in some "wild-cat" companies; but he believed Chicago would accede to the demands of the Underwriters, and so continue her policies. Another merchant stated that his house would, in any event, continue to give credit to firms of high standing, as he believed these firms would take proper steps to protect their creditors. A gentleman from Chicago, W. H. Fitch, a member of the firm of Hichards, Shaw & Winslow, stated yeateday that they apprehended no trouble whatever. The recent movements of their Common Council, appreprishing some \$200,000 toward the purchase of new engines, and the probability of their authorizing a loan of \$300,000 for increasing the water supply throughout the city, were, he believed, evidence of a desire to compromise. He further stated that agents of reliable insurance companies throughout the country were cager enough to issue policies to any Chicago from at reasonable rates. Just the day before he left Chicago, an agent was soliciting the privilege of an insurance with His firm more heavily than ever before. Such being the true state of affairs in Chicago, he dail a good deal of confidence in the future. before. Such being the true state of affairs in Ch

MISCELLANEOUS.

The New York Graphic says: We observe that there is a loud ca

We observe that there is a loud call in Chicago for Gen, Airandor Shaler to accept the Chief-Engineer-ship of the Fire Department of that city. We presume our Chicago friends are sware that the duties of such a position are entirely executive, and can only be performed by one who had practical experience. Gen, Shaler was nower a member of the Vointieer Fire Department, and we are assured never performed a day's active fire duty in his hite. The present New York Fire Department was organized and equipped before he became a member of the Commission, in which his duties were entirely ministerfal, and the active direction of the department was not he hands of that trained fireman, Elisha Kingsland, and later in those of another excellent fireman, Joseph L. Perley, Gen, Shaler has a clear head, however, and is a shorough disciplinariae, which comes of his military trainfing; and sitting as a member of the Chicago Fire Commission, his presence would doubtless be of great value in an advisory sense.

In the Editor of The Chicago Tribune: Sir: Having very recently spent some little time in Boston, Hartford, and New York, and having taken some pains to get at the real state of feel ing on the insurance question, there are one or two points that the people of Chicago should appreciate and fully understand, and the first is that the recent unprecedented action of the Executive Committee of the National Board is the result of the business jealousy of New York City. The sentiment among the insurance men of Boston and Hartford was decidedly against any formal action by the Board, and in favor of llowing each individual company to pursue such business policy as they thought best. One of the officers of the largest company in Hartford told me that they should strongly oppose the threatened action of the Board, and that if it was carried it would be by the induspec of New York City; but that at the same time, if it carried, they should be in honor bound to obey the mandates of the Board. The fact is, the jobbing trade, especially in dry goods, has been largely diverted from New York to Chicago, and also the grain and produce exporting business is being diverted from New York to other cities, and this anytons feeling group out coverywhere in being diverted from New York to other cities, and this envious feeling crops out everywhere in New York, and is shown in the tone of the leading journals on the situation, which are full of prejudice and abuse. Let Chicago go vigorously to work and reform her City Government, and put herself in fire-proof order as fast as possible, and the time is not far distant when she will be master of the situation.

Outcase, Oct. 2, 1874.

HOW MUCH DID THEY PAY? To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune ; SIR: Time and time again we have all been told how much the insurance companies lost at the fire in 1871, but the most important part is

nitted .- " How much they paid." A gentleman at my elbow, insured for \$22,000, received \$13,000. My insurance in the Fire-man's, of Chicago, and Etna, of New York, mounted to \$14,000. The Chicago company paid scarcely anything; the New York company paid 40 cents on the dollar. The question is will it pay to insure, and get nothing in case of large fires?

ORICAGO, Oct. 2, 1874.

LUMBER IN THE STREETS. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:
Sin: If the piling of lumber in the streets

and alleys of the lumber district endangers that section of the city by offering the means for the practice when indulged in in the heart of the city, where scarcely anything but frame buildngs are to be found? By what right or privilege is Mr. Bent allowed

to place several thousand feet of lumber on the street in front of his frame tinder-box, corner of 20,000 to 40,000 feet of boards in the yard ad-What right bave Mesers. McDougal & McKin-

AN UNNATURAL MURDER.

A Woman Kills Her Child by Cutting Its Throat.

Attempted Suicide of the Mother.

The Tragedy Involved in the Deepest Mystery.

From the Cincinnatti Gazette, Oct. 1. An unparalleled murder took place in one the beautiful homes of our city early yesterday morning, accompanied by an attempt at suicide. The fact itself is beyond precedent, and its circumstances are among the most painful in the nnals of crime. A young mother, alone in her own bed-room, with a coolness and determination beyond belief, deliberately cuts the throat of her only child, and then attempts her own life.

only child, and then attempts her own life.

THE PARTIES.

The unhappy family which this tragedy destroys is composed of Charles L. Perkins, Julia Perkins, his wife, and Clara Perkins, the only child. Mr. Perkins and his wife were married about four years ago, in Seville, O. Their daughter was born in Covington, where they have lived nearly all their married life, since December. 1871. Mr. Perkins is a member of the firm of Decamp, Perkins & Levoy, No. 91 Main street, manufacturers and dealers in saddlery. Two months ago he moved into the house now stained with his child's blood, No. 307 West Ninth street, three doors east of Mound. It is a new three-story brick building, and he was the first occurant. Mrs. Perkins is 23 years old, a native of Missouri, but has lived in this State a considerable portion of her life. erable portion of her life.
Clara, the murdered child, was a little girl of

Clara, the murdered child, was a little girl of uncommon beauty. She was of fair complexion, light hair, and had a graceful figure, and a pleasant manner that made her very attractive. Said one of the neighbors. "She was the pretriest child I ever sa.«. All the neighbors were crazy to get hold of her and kiss her, she was such a little beauty."

AN ALL-MOBT QUARREL.

It is not knewn how the Perkins family have lived, further than that there was no outward token of abything wrong until now. But on Tuesday night there was an unusual scene beneath their roof. It is not all revealed yet, but it appears that Mr. and Mrs. Perkins had a quarrel which nat-

Was?"

A.—" Yee, sir. Sire assured we list what it was?"

A.—" Yee, sir. Sire assured we list what that she would not kill herself or the child. She made no attempt during the night to kill the child that I am aware of. She had a razor the morning about 4 o'clock, but I did not see it. My attention was called to it by some one, and I found it on the floor. The servant-gil did not call my attention to it; it was a party in the room. I went away rather early. I was apprehensive of something wrong, but she had assured me positively abe wouldn't do anything. My suspicions were aroused by the first that carriage that came here for some parties whe were to go away could not get the door open. I came here then at II, and found the doorlevel, with a key inside. I went back to the store, and returned at half-past I, with my brother and others, and we got into the house. My wife and child and other parties were to go away. I their roof. It is not all revealed yet, but it appears that Mr. and Mrs. Perkins had a quarrel which lasted all night, and shat Mr. Jacob Clare, of Bethel, O., who was visiting at the house, was present, and participated in some way in the trouble. The nature of the quarrel is not known. Mrs. Perkins resolutely declines to speak of it. Her husband says he had a suspicion, and that he accused his wife, but declined to say what the suspicion was, or of what he accused his wife.

THE BLOODY WORK OF THE MORNING.

At 6 o'clock yesterday morning, after a sleepless night on the part of all, except the innocent child, whose waking was but to be for an eternal sleep, Mr. Perkins left the house, leaving Mr. Clare there. It seems probable that the agreereturned at half-past 1, with my brother and others, and we got into the house. My wife and child and other parties were to go sear, I heard from the expressman who was to take the trunks that he could not get in."

Q.—"Have you any objection to tell who the parties were who were here last night?"

A.—"Yes, sir."

Q.—"It might be important to know who k was, as they could tell what the state of your wife's mind was—whether she was in a stated mental aboverration or not."

A.—"She undoubtedly was, to my mind. I do not have any doubt of it."

Here the witness was dismissed. He was rey much exhausted, and gave his answers with some hesitation, and at times incoherently.

After some congultation. Mr. Harrison, one of the jurors, requested that Mr. Perkins be recalled to answer the question who was in the house at the time of the quarrel. Mr. Perkins answered:

"Mr. J. Clara was concerned in the gravel."

Clare there. It seems probable that the agree-ment arrived at was that Mrs. Perkins should leave her husband and go to her friends in the country, but this is not known from the confession either party, but is deduced from other state

ments.

At 4 o'clock in the morning, Mrs. Perkins, with a nazor, attempted the life of iner child, but was frustrated, perhaps by Mr. Clare. Mr. Perkins was assured by her that she would not repeat the attempt, and left, as before stated. It is not known when Clare went away, but it must have been very soon after the departure of Perkins. Mrs. Perkins sent away the colored servant girl, and told her they would let her know when they wanted her. Thus seems to have been in secondance with arrangements that Mrs. Perkins should leave the house.

heave the house.

When the house was emptied of all but Mrs.
Perkins and her child, the horrid work, which seems to have been all the time the settled purpose in her mind, began.

own bed-room, which is the front room on the second floor. Here she closed the windows and the door, and dressed her child for the sacrifice in pure white, putting

on its best ciothes. She then swallowed the contents of two small bottles of morphine, and turned on the gas from two burners.

She had no weapon at hand, but with fatal ingenuity she found means to carry out her purpose. On the mantel stood a little French clock, covered with a thin glass case. Just above it hings a frame inclosing a handsemely-colored chromo of a cross wreathed with flowers, with an illuminated legend beneath it, "Cling to Jesus." Hereyes rested not, perhaps, on the cross, but on the thin glass case. Seizug it, she dashed it on the stone hearth, shattering it to pieces. She picked up one, a piece about two inches by three, and taking the babe into a corner of the room in front of the washstand, she knelt down, seized the child's head with her left band, held it back so as turn the tender throat bare before the keen glass. Where was her mother's heart in all this preparation? Then the child, as if understanding the purpose, cried out appealingly, "Oh! mamma, mannam, do not kill me." Where, then, was her mother's heart? What powerful metive conquered even the instinct of maternal love, or perverted it, is a question that dannot be answered. But it is true, that there alone, in spite of the pitiful pleadings of her child, she drew the glass across its throat, while the warm blood gushed out in her hand, and the last words of her babe, "Mamma, mamma," fell in vain on her ears.

her babe, "Mamma, mamma," fell in vain on her ears.

Then, applying the glass to her own throat, she cut such gashes as her unsteady hand could make, and, folding her child to her bosom, lay down with the hope that they might die together.

For two hours, from half-past 6 until half-past 8, they lay thus. The child died almost instantly, but the mother lived. She felt herself growing weak, and cold, and, thinking it a premonition of approaching daath, she arose, with her dead babe in her arms, staggered to the bed and laid down. Here she laid and suffered, all the time conscious, until she was found at half-past 2 o'clock.

HER CONDITION.

Becous, until she was found at hair-past 2 o'clock.

HEB CONDITION.

Dr. L. A. James, who was soon called to see her, examined her wound and found a 4-inch gash across her throat, and told her she would recover. She at once expressed her regret. She told him without hesitation that she killed her child. Last night, when the inquest was held, she exhibited a mind as clear and natural as any one could. she exhibited a mind as clear and natural as any one could.

She talked with great pain, but was quite clear and direct in her answers. She made it plain that her intention was to kill hetself, and that she did not want her child to be left. She had expressed this feeling to others before the murder. She said she never wanted her child to know the sufferings she had experienced,

der. She said she never wanted her child to know the sufferings she had experienced.

THE INQUEST.

The Coroner was notified immediately, but he was not in the city until 6 o'clock. At 3 o'clock he went to the house and began the inquest. The testimony given below gives the main features of the horrible story.

MRS. PERRINS TESTIMONY.

The Coroner's Jury first viewed the lifeless body of the child. It was lying on a lounge in the rocm back of where the murder had been committed. Its clothes had not been removed. The jury shrank from the ghastly picture of its bloody garments and the fatal gash. Its white teeth showed as if the lips were parted with a smile, but its full cheeks were diffigured by the blood-marks of its hands in their dying struggles. The jury passed into the death-chamber, where on a bed lay the mother. Beside her bed stood the white bed of the dead child. On the mantel the uncovered clock was ticking. The Coroner asked Mrs. Perkins to be sworn, and she raised ber right hand, still bloody, and took the cath. Her testimony was as follows:

"My name is Julia Perkins. My maiden name was Julia Snell. I was born in Western Missouri, and am 28 years old. I was married in Seville, O., ilve years ago next April. We have been living here two months. We came here

beville, O., five years ago next April. We have been living here two months. We came here from Covington. I have had one child. It would have been 3 years old in December. It

ley, on Sangamon street, first one block west of the above, to keep the street, in front of their frame planing-mill, obstructed with lumber and building material, frequently to the extent of balf the street? I addressed a communication to you last week on this subject, pointing out the danger, and night before last we had a slight hint of it, in the fire which destroyed Mr. Poxon's barn, only separated from the Iastnamed fire-trap by a narrow alley. The mill was partially destroyed, and had the fire occurred resterday, with tige high wind, it is hard to say where it would have stopped.

If such a business must be carried on in the city, can these men not be confined to their own premises and not allowed to spread over the whole neighborhood?

Which is the most dangerous, a frame cottage or a pile of lumber covering the same space? Which is the greater npisance, a wagon left on the street over night or a pile of lumber on the same spot as a permanent fixture?

Is it anybody's business to look after such things?

Have planing-mill obstructed with lumber and by husband and I have lived in Charles My husband and I have lived unhapply of the any longer. Q.—"What was the cause of your trouble?

The sum a business must be carried on in the city, can these men not be confined to their own premises and not allowed to spread over the whole neighborhood?

Which is the most dangerous, a frame cottage or a pile of lumber covering the same space?

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Which is the most

Charles S. Perkins was sworn:

hear of others."

O.—"Didn't you and your wife have a quard

Q.—"Didn't you and your wife have a quard last night?"

A.—"Yes, sir; we had some trouble."

Q.—"Can you state what it was?"

A.—"Yes; it was a suspicion of mine."

Q.—"Of anything wrong she had done?"

A.—"I can't say it was wrong. I accused her."

Q.—"Have you any objection to state what it was?"

on the gas, having closed the doors and vindows."

Q.—"Why did you do that?"

A.—"To cause suffocation. I never shall tall my trouble with my husband. He never was violent; never struck me."

The piece of glass covered with blood was here produced from the corner of the room where the murder was committed, but the witness and the could not recognize the. She took the first plan she came to. She continued:

"I cut the child's throat by several stabes. It bled very freely. After two hours I gook is bede very freely. After two hours I gook is bede. I was getting cold, and thought I was found. I do not want to got well. I will kill myself as son as I get an opportunity. I had once before thought of killing myself. I always determined that I would not leave my child behind. Itrad to kill myself because I was unhappy; and it killed my baby because I would not leave in.

Her testimony was given without the least is serve, and when it was concluded she signed he name, though the effort cost her much pain.

Charles S. Perkins was swyn. to Tourists.

The Fertile Valley of the eur of Alpine Sco

Swiss Manufactures --- Fe Government .-- The N stitution.

Special Correspondence of The Mr. Rigi, Lakes of the

Charles S. Perkins was sworn:

"My business is saddlery, No. 91 Main street
I am the father of the deceased. She is nearly a
vears old, no. it is 3 next December. I and my
wife have lived peacefully together; we have
never had any quarrels.

Q.—"Has your wife at any time threstened b
hill herself, or to kill her child;"
A.—"No. sir, not to my knowledge."
Q.—"Have you ever seen anything that indicated an aberration of mind on her part!"
A.—"I suppose it was because we would not
could not quarrel, and her failure to give used b
her feelings has caused her derangement. I
thought if she could have spoken what she fall
it would have been better. I suppose she has
been troubled considerably lately from what I
hear of others."

spot where I sit, the observer direction clear around the hor of more than 400 miles! Within are the white tops of the high 1 down into Italy on the south, the Tyrol peaks on the the northeast can be discontlines of the Black-Forest Germany; and in the southw the heads of intervening sno and domes, is Mt. Blanc, the Mo pean mountains. The whole so dark range of Jura Mountains can trace along a line of more frontier, between France within this range of sight lies the spectator, like a map, the gr of the Aare River, which is the the Rhine; the other branch en the Rnine; the other braces at land on the southern and easter the elevation of Mt. Rigi, the Vi looks like a vast rolling plain lakes and silver ribbons of water the plain itself is thickly farmhouses, villages, and cheavens at night with star ravels through this plain, it irregular in most parts, yet exful; still light and distance so

from the lake-landing-place to

answered:
"Mr. J. Clare was concerned in the quarel
this morning, and not he I sent the carriage this morning, and not in: Clare. He was the only person present beside ourselves. He was in the house when I left this morning, and we parted good friends." beard the evidence, we the jury, do find the decaded came to her death from wounds indicted in her throat with a piece of glass in the hand of her mother, Julia Perkins, in a fit of desperation, the result of an all-night quarrel between the said Julia Perkins and her hyaband the

the said Julia Perkins and her husband, the cause and particulars of which we were mable to definitely determine.

No fermal arrest of Mrs. Perkins has been made. She is in the care of the family of the brother of Mr. Perkins, and is so much reduced that she cannot turn over in bed without assistance. The police on that beat have been charged, however, to see that she is not removed. If she recovers, a formal arrest will be made. If her own wishes are fulfilled, her troubled heart will find rest in the grave with her child.

### AMUSEMENTS.

THE THOMAS TESTIMONIALS. The Thomas Testimonial Concerts take plant this afternoon and evening at McCormick's Hall. upon which occasion two of the most attractive programmes, each of them being of local interst as well as general, will be prese

6. Sonato—Op. 47, in A. (Rreutzer Sonato
for pinno and vloin.

Mesers, Juitus Fuchs and Jucob
7. "Meditation "New—(by request)...
8. Song—"Io tamero...

Miss Emma Cranch.
9. Overture—"William Tell"...

The evening programme will be as follows: Overture—" Idomeno "..... Prelude,) With orchestral accompaniment.

Mrs. Clara Huck.

Mesers. Goldbeck, Jacobsohn, Sactins, Hemman, and Uthof.

5. Symphonic Poem—" Orpheus " Lint Engaged in the study of Ginels's Orpheus a few years since, we could not restrain our imagination from wandering from the point of view, sublime in he siplicity, whence the great master has regarded his subject, to that Orpheus whose name, majestic, and polete with harmony, hovers over the poetry of the Greeks.

where in bas-relief the first poot-musician draped in starry robe, the mystic insignia of royalty upon his brow, pours forth to the accompanying lyre poetry and songs immortal. Rocks and crifts awaren, as stony hearts dissolve in tears. The beasts of the ferest stand spell-bound, and the fierce instincts of mare tamed. Birds list in their song, the brook cease its lullaby, and the coarse laugh of revelry shudders it those sounds which proclaim to humanity the sweet power of Art, the brightness of her glory, and her enlightening harmony. Could we completely emody our thoughts, we would portray the screne and ethicic character which radiates from every work of Art; is sweet energy, the august empire with which it rules us; the gentic undulations like Elysian zaphyra which like a cloud of incense shall pour-themselves avoid and envelop the universe in a flood of myserious harmony. Profuce to Poem. Lists.

6. Overture—Triomphaie—Our Hussian Martina and envelop the universe in a flood of myserious harmony. Profuce to Poem. Lists.

7. Traumerei—(By request). Schuman S. Fantasia Caprice—(By request). Vienticus 19. Song—"Dure I Tell" Winnessel Actor Paniment by A. H. Dohn.

8. Fantasia Caprice—(By request). Vienticus 19. Song—"Dure I Tell" Winnessel Actor Paniment by A. H. Dohn.

8. Fantasia Caprice—(By request). Winnessel Actor Paniment by A. H. Dohn.

8. Fantasia Caprice—(By request) with such a brilliant array of music as this, the like of which has never been given here before, the hall ought to be crowded to overflowing.

An American millionara has given an order

—An American millionare has given an order to Dresden for a dinner-service. It consists of 1,100 pieces, into which fifty different shades and colors are introduced. The plates and dishes for each course are of different pattern, and in the centre of each plate is an enameled landscape and on the course of cach plate is an enameled landscape and on seath dash is early of some colors.

SWITZERL

Mt. Rigi and Its In Railway.

The Lakes of the Four World's Par

The Emerald Highlands Swiss Farmin The Stream of Travel to the Country Is Made

Prosperity of Switzerland ion Dollars Yearl by Visitors.

The finest and most compramic view of Switzerland is to

which has the advantage of star the edge of the great Swiss pl the Aare. Having a free situati an exceedingly extensive away.
This mountain is one unle high
which surround and touch its

landscape, and add enchantment For the easy convenience of of excursionists who visit the glorious panerama an English of capitalists have constructed

the highest pinnacle. It has ag feet me per hundred feet, and as the roof of a house. The len is 5 miles, and the ascent is ma-the fare being \$1.40 up, and hi down. A powerful locomotive, boiler, pushes ahead of one car, for 63 persons. A double rail, v laid on the middle of the track, like a ladder standing agains these steel steps of the irou lad tive climbs, by means of two co by the steam pistons. Standing aside, the machine bears a st to a hod-carrier going up a l of brick. Last year the dozen ployed carried 100,000 tourists mountain, and the net profits exceeded 40 per cent. That am among the stockholders, leavi considerable reserve fund. The

taking has caused the organi similar railroads up even hig similar railroads up even higher cult mountains in other parts of A large part of the neople mountain remain over night to WONDERFUL BRILLIANCY OF the prismatic huce and colors in the prisunate these and colors resnow-capped mountains around had the gradual changing of the which fill the valleys and cover golden light as the God of Davideavens. I witnessed the glo scene, but feel utterly unable for do justice to the subject. True, my perch on the crescounted fourteen lakes,—some is and others clustefed around it mountain,—the chief being the The "LARE OF THE FOUR Chief is really haif-a-dozen I getter most curjously, resembling the greater most curjously, resembling the send of the

gether most curiously, resembli letter T attached to the lette more like the figures of a cross a square,—constituting six lakes by navigable straits, each bein miles long by one-third as much they lie among hills and mounta all be seen at one from any poing; his any clears of receipts.

tator new and beautiful views of seem to wind and coil around the peaks of the mountains.

The next largest lake in ful Zug, on the north side of the comes so close up to the wall. Seems as if one could cast a steatends out into the plain a do its shores are studded with toward and on every pretry spot is erecthotel. Away round its farthest of cars can be plainly seen comit to Lucerne, while glimpess of La 40 miles off, can be seen over the the range of hills behind which 30 or 40 miles.

These lakes are navigated by notes of the American-river style seen darting about in every dir with bassengers, while scores at sail-boats glide over their placid many sea-guills.

It was around the shores of the swiss conventerative, was first more than six-and-a-half centural union of four little Cantons, each income were admitted from time to whole numbered twenty-two, which the the Swiss Fedéral Republic four-Canton lakes was laid the safety and the shores of the Tell's mythical exploits. A Malo cal and legendery tales servous and lifts these valleys, tales toke and implicitly believed by all g Switzers. Within historic times evinced a special partiality and aregion of the "Lakes of the Fand Mt. Rigi has been chave ascribed the peculiar affection of the aton of converting the strangers for this enchanting region and in the lakes,—decla almon more enchanted their instand the art of converting the strangers for this enchanting region of the art of converting the strangers for this enchanting region of the art of converting the strangers for this enchanting region of the art of converting the strangers for this enchanting region of the art of converting the strangers for this enchanting region of the art of converting the strangers for this enchanting region of the art of converting the strangers for this enchanting region of the art of converting the strangers for this enchanting region of the art of converting the strangers for this enchanting region of the art of converting the strangers for this enchanting region of the a

on. I never lived in Cinembut have been here often.
I have lived unhappily to deed because I didn't want to

SWITZERLAND.

Mt. Rigi and Its Incline-Plane Railway.

The Lakes of the Four Cantons --- A World's Park.

The Emerald Highlands of Europe-Swiss Farming.

The Stream of Travel to the Alps-How the Country Is Made Pleasant

to Tourists.

Prosperity of Switzerland .-- Thirty Mill-

ion Dollars Yearly Left

The Fertile Valley of the Aare -- Grand-

eur of Alpine Scenery.

Swiss Manufactures --- Features of the

Government .-- The New Con-

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.
Mt. Rigi, Lakes of the Four Cantóns,
Sept. 15, 1874.

which has the advantage of standing isolated in the edge of the great Swiss plain, or Valley of

the Aare. Having a free situation, it commands

spot where I sit, the observer can see in every

of more than 400 miles! Within range of view are the white tops of the high Alps which look

the Tyrol peaks on the cast. Away to

the northeast can be discerned the dim outlines of the Black-Forest range in Baden,

Germany; and in the southwest, peering over

funtier, between France and Switzerland.

Within this range of sight lies spread out before

the spectator, like a map, the great Swiss valley of the Aare River, which is the south branch of

land on the southern and eastern sides. From

the elevation of Mt. Rigi, the Valley of the Aare

looks like a vast rolling plain, spangled with lakes and silver ribbons of water-courses, while

the plain itself is thickly studded with firmhouses, villages, and cities, as the

ravels through this plain, it seems hilly and

irregular in most parts, yet exquisitely beautiful; still light and distance soften down the

For the easy convenience of the multitudes

of excursionists who visit the Rigi to view the

glerious panerama an English-Swiss company

AN INCLINE-PLANE RAILWAY

from the lake-landing-place to the summit of the highest pinnacle. It has a grade of 20 to 24 feet rise per hundred feet, and looks as steep

as the roof of a house. The length of the track

is 5 miles, and the ascent is made in an hour,-

the fare being \$1,40 up, and half that amount

ployed carried 100,000 tourists to the top of the mountain, and the net profits of the Company

exceeded 40 per cent. That amount was divided

among the stockholders, leaving untouched a considerable reserve fund. The whole capital is only \$250,000. The great success of the under-

taking has caused the organization of several

other companies for the construction of other

similar railroads up ever higher and more diffi-

cult mountains in other parts of Switzerland.

A large part of the people who assoud the mountan remain over night to witness the worders of the people who assoud the mountain the sun of the Sun state.

the prismatic moss and colors reflected from the snow-capred mountains around half the horizon, and the gradual changing of the dark shadows, which fill the valleys and cover the lakes, into solden light as the God of Day mounts into the heavens. I witnessed the glowing, gorgeous scene, but feel utterly unable to describe it or "do justice to the subject."

hadscape, and add enchantment to the view.

beavens at night with stars.

of capitalists have constructed

etitation.

by Visitors.

he cause of your trouble?"

he cause of your trouble?

onld not leave my babe be
ouble last night all the might,

his morning, and let me withy

rant gard came, and I told her

upted to kill the child in the

kwith a razor, but my hus
acor away from me. I don't

feer 6 when I killed my child,

that was over the clock by

the hearth. I took the first

i took my child around the

and knelt down there in that

Oh, mamma! mamma! do

see med to know what I was
are throat, and then cut mine,

arms and laid down with her.

urs. I had dressed the child

went out, and I had turned

closed the doors and win
ud do that?"

focation. I never shall tell husband. He never was k me."
covered with blood was here
siner of the room where the
ted, but the witness said she
ts. She took the first piece

st. She took the first place ontinued:
throat by several gashes. It fer two hours I took it to cold, and thought I was dybed until I was found. I was likely a soon tunity. I had once before yeelf. I saways determined we my child behind. I trued use I was unhappy; and I mas I could not leave it.
given without the least reas concluded she signed her first cost her much pain.
ES S. PERKINS.
was sworn:
saddlery, No. 91 Main street.

addlery, No. 91 Main street, to deceased. She is nearly 4 sext December. I and my cefully together; we have

ie at any time threatened to to my knowledge."
er seen anything that indiof mind on her part?"

was because we would not or dher failure to give vent to ansed her derangement. I have spoken what she felt better. I suppose she has lerably lately from what I

had some trouble."
te what it was?"
a suspicion of mine."
; wrong she had done?"
t was wrong. I accused her."
ay objection to state what it

Sire assured me last night all herself or the child. She had be not see it. He had a razor this clock, but I did not see it. He to to the to t

e important to know who kell what the state of your hother she was in a state of or not." tedly was, to my mind. I do tof it." as dismissed. He was very a gave his answers with some mes incoherently. Tation, Mr. Harrison, one of ed that Mr. Perkins be re-

of the quarrel. Mr. Perkins this morning, and not Mr.

only person present besides in the house when I left this reed good friends."

s of which we were unable

one.

THE GUAND.

THE GUAND.

THE STATE AND THE STATE AND THE STATE AND IN STATE AND IN STATE AND THE STATE AND TH

AS TESTIMONIALS.

comal Concerts take place ening at McCormick's Hall, two of the most attractive them being of local inter-will be presented. The will be as follows:

hal ".....Spontini Schuberi ben mio,"—Clemenze Mezart ato, by Mr. H. Kayser,
mma Cranch.
Less Preludes "....Liszi

(Kreutzer Sonate)

And vloim Beethoven

Fuchs and Jacobsohn Gouned

Campana

Tell 7

Dans mme will be as follows:

ent by A. H. Dohn.

t array of music as this, the er been given here before, rowded to overflowing.

conservice. It consists of aich fifty different shades teed. The plates and dishord different pattern, and plate is an enameleil landian a copy of some colemany. The cost is \$5,000

come, but feel utterly unable to describe it or "do justice to the subject."

From my perch on the crest of the Rigi, I counted fourteen lakes,—some in the distance, and others clustered around the base of the mountam,—the chief being the one called The "LAKE OF THE FOUR CANTONS," which is really half-a-dozen lakes linked together most curiously, resembling in shape the start T attached to the letter L, or perhaps more like the figures of a cross and a carpenter's square,—constituting six lakes joined together by navigable straits, each being from 7 to 10 miles long by one-third as much in width. As they lie among hills and mountains, they cannot all be seen at once from any point of observation; but any change of position gives the spectator new and teautiful views of them, as they seem to wind and coil around the headlands and pake of the mountains. peaks of the mountains.

The next largest lake in full view is Lake Zug, on the north side of the mountain. It tomes so close up to the wall of rock that it teems as if one could cast a stone into it. It utends out into the plain a dozen miles, and its aboves are studded with towns' and villages, and on every pretty spot is erected a chateau or obtel. Away round its farthest end, the trains of arm can be plainly seen coming from Zurich to Lucerne, while glimpses of Lake Zurich itself. We miles off, can be seen over the depressions of the range of hills behind which it stretches for nor 40 miles.

These lakes are navigated by numerous steam na accompaniment. overs over the poetry of the ck, and we were again gazing in the collection of the Lourse instance of the collection of the Lourse instance of the collection of the Lourse instance of the formation of royalty upon his to a secompanying lyre poetry locks and chiffs awaken, and tears. The beasts of the format the fierce instincts of man in their song, the brook ceases is laugh of reveiry shudders at laim to humanity the sweet laugh of reveiry shudders at laim to humanity the sweet laugh of reveiry shudders at laim to humanity and her encould we completely emitted in the sweet from every work of Art; the smeater of the sweet with which it rules and like Elysian zephyrs which is nike Elysian Nephyrs Nephyrs which is nike Elysian Nephyrs Nephy

These lakes are navigated by numerous steamme of the American-river style, which may be
seen darting about in every direction, covered
with bassengers, while scores and hundreds of
sul-boats glide over their placid surface, like so
may sca-guils.

It was around the shores of those lakes the
swiss conveniency was first formed,
more than six-and-a-half centuries ago, by the
min of four little Cantons, each of about the
size of an average Illinois county. Other Can-

mino of four little Cantons, each of about the size of an average Illinois county. Other Cantons were admitted from time to time, until the whole numbered twenty-two, which now constitute the same of an average Illinois county. Other Cantons were admitted from time to time, until the whole numbered twenty-two, which now constitute the same of the same

the general impression produced on my mind is, that Switzerland is a great European or rather

that Switzerland is a great European or rather

WORLD'S PABE.

This thought forces itself on the mind at every step, for everything one beholds seems to fit into that idea. Very many readers of The Traisunk have seen the beautiful New York Central Park, which is far ahead of any artificial park in Europe in variety of surface, in picturesque loveliness, and in imitations of mountains, valleys, lakes, waterfalls, glens, crazs, and chasms. The New York park may, with a considerable degree of accuracy, be called "Switzerland in miniature." There is certainly no other park in the world which imitates so many of the features of Switzerland, and it is this very thing which constitutes the charm of that park, and renders it so far superior to all others.

Now try and imagine five or six thousand New York Central Parks all in one, with the mountains lifted up to allitudes to correspond with the enlargement; with the lakes and plains spread out in proper proportion; with rivers, and valleys, and water-falls, to match; with an liminite variety of surface, from sunny slopes and quiet rural landscapes to the most terrific

and valleys, and water-falls, to match; with an infinite variety of surface, from sunny slopes and quief rural landscapes to the most terrific chasms, and precipices of dizzy height, and vast, craggy mountain-summits, covered with eternal ice, down whose rugged sides tumble avalanches of snow, and on whose torn face hang rivers of frozen water; and then you get some idea of how Switzerland actually looks. It is park-like in all its parts, and in its eptirety; its extremes embrace

EVERTHING IN NATURE, from the simple to the sublime; from secluded dells, and sunny valleys, and vine-clad slopes, to rocky desorts, sunless gorges, and black desolation. Colorado possesses some austere features, not unlike those found in Switzerland. It has mountains almost as high and precipitous, and covered with perpetual snow; but, for want of rain in summer and of mildness in winter, its valleys lack the yerdure and fertility of those of Switzerland. The newly-discovered beautiful region among the Black Hills, from the descriptions I have just been reading, must bear consid-EVERYTHING IN NATURE. region among the Black Hills, from the descriptions I have just been reading, must bear considerable resemblance to some of the less rugged portions of Switzerland. The Yosemite Valley, in California, flads its counterpart in some respects among these mountains; but, while I have seen nothing in Switzerland either like or equal to that marvelous valley, there are sights to be beheld most wonderful and tremendous, and which finds are resultd in no other that The finest and most comprehensive pano-namic view of Switzerland is to be had from the top of and which find a parallel in no other part of the globe. There is one peculiarity of the country which contributes much to its beauty: its moisture alternated with sunshine. I reland is called the "Emerald Isle." Switzerland may with equal truthfulness be called the

eade of the great Swiss plain, or Valley of eare. Having a free situation, it commands exceedingly extensive sweeping landscape, its mountain is one rule high above the lakes and surround and touch its base. From the of where I sit, the observer can see in every certical elear around the horizon for a circuit more than 409 miles! Within range of view the white tors of the high Alps which look to northeast can be discerned the dim into Italy on the south, and over among a Tyrol peaks on the cast. Away to northeast can be discerned the dim and riches of the Black-Forest range in Baden, rmany; and in the southwest, peering over heads of intervening snow-covered peaks and labeled the "Emerald Isle." Switzerland may watch equal truthfulness be called the "Emerald Isle." Switzerland may watch equal truthfulness be called the "Emerald Isle." Switzerland may watch equal truthfulness be called the "Emerald Isle." Switzerland may watch equal truthfulness be called the "Emerald Isle." Switzerland may watch equal truthfulness be called the "Emerald Isle." Switzerland may watch equal truthfulness be called the "Emerald Isle." Switzerland may watch equal truthfulness be called the "Emerald Isle." Switzerland may watch equal truthfulness be called the "Emerald Isle." Switzerland may watch equal truthfulness be called the "Emerald Isle." Switzerland may watch equal truthfulness be called the "Emerald Isle." Switzerland may watch equal truthfulness be called the "Emerald Isle." Switzerland may watch equal truthfulness be called the "Emerald Isle." Switzerland may watch equal truthfulness be called the "Emerald Isle." Switzerland may watch equal truthfulness be called the "Emerald Isle." Switzerland may watch equal truthfulness be called the "Emerald Isle." Switzerland may watch equal truthfulness be called the "Emerald Isle." Switzerland may watch equal truthfulness be called the "Emeral Isle." Switzerland in elements of the propert tree life; and grass graws and flowers bloom wherever there is enough so in the face, or in the in exceedingly extensive sweeping landscape. This mountain is one mile high above the lakes which surround and touch its base. From the down into Italy on the south, and over among the heads of intervening snow-covered peaks and domes, is Mt. Blane, the Monarch of Euro-pean mountains. The whole scope of vision on the west of French side is bounded by the long, dark range of Jura Mountains, which the eye can trace along a line of more than 100 miles of the mountain peaks, far up towards the region of more than 200 miles of the mountain peaks, far up towards the region of more than 100 miles of the mountain peaks, far up towards the region of more than 100 miles of the mountain peaks for up to the cloud-line; others are carrying manner. the heads of intervening snow-covered peaks a mile above your head. While some are cutting the region of perpetual snow and ice. Thousands of poor Swiss women thus toll in this des-perate struggle for life,—working like beasts of burden on mountain sides where even mules cannot go, and goats can hardly find a foothold. After a hard climb, one day, to a certain spot, 6,800 feet above the sea, where was to be had a the Rhine; the other branch encircles Switzersplended view of the towering Jungfrau, Monk Eiger, and other sharply-outlined horos and domes, on the opposite side of the narrow chasm-like valley, I found

chasm-like valley, I found

A VILLAGE CALLED MURREN,
containing forty families, actually located several hundred feet above the limit of the growth
of the pine. They were obliged to descend a considerable distance to get fuel. They subsisted
chiefly on cattle and goats, which found-pasture
on the sunny side of the mountain, and picked
na little grid gritter as guides and carriers for up a little gold acting as guides and carriers for up a note good acting as guides and carriers for tourists. — I saw numerous patches of potatoes up there, growing luxuriantly, while women were clapping grass with booked knives where the mountain was so steep that I felt dizzy in looking over the brow of the declivity down to where they were clinging and cutting. Over on the op-posite side of the chasm, which seemed only a posite side of the chasm, which seemed only a pistol-shot off, but was really 3 miles,—the depth of the valley being considerably more than a mile,—the snow and ice hung in vast masses on the crags and jurting rocks, fully 2,000 feet below the level of the Village of Murren, where I stood. Every now and then a crashing, rumbling sound, like that of distant thunder, would the fare being \$1.40 up, and half that amount down. A powerful locomotive, with an upright biler, pushes shead of one car, which has seats for 33 persons. A double rail, with steel cogs, is lid on the middle of the track,—looking exactly like a ladder standing against a house. Up the steel steps of the fron ladder the locomotive climbs, by means of two cog-wheels fitting the cogs of the courter rail, which are revolved by the steam pistons. Standing a little distance aside, the machine bears a striking resemblance to a hod-cerrier going up a ladder with a hod

continually from the modile of May till the middle of September each year. Daring these four months the crowds of sight-seers and seekers after better health are so great that nearly the whole Swiss population seem to be employed in one way or another in waiting on them,—feeding, sheltering, conveying, and guiding them. The number of visitors this year is estimated to exceed 250,000, and the money left behind them in the country will amount to more than \$30,-000,000.

Experience has demonstrated that no mediche or mineral waters are equal in efficacy in removing such aliments as dyspepsia, languor, and general debility, and restoring sound sleep and good digestion, strength to the limbs and bloom to the cheek, as a foot or muleback tour up hill and down dale in the pure, bracing air of Switzerland. Wherever I go among these mountains and valleys I meet crowds of men and women on foot, climbing up and down steep mule-paths, hunting for glaciers, and high, difficult outlooks. (They are mostly English and Germans;) Mixed among this streaming multitude are people of feebler strength from age or disease, making their pil-grimage on mule-back. It is perfectly astonishing to see the number of English ladies clambering over these lofty mountains, Alpen stocks" in hand, keeping step with their robust male relations. They think nothing of a tramp of 15 or 29 miles in a day, half up and the other half down a steep mountain, on narrow, difficult mule-paths. Whenever I meet a woman carried on a sedan-chair by four Switzers up a mountain, to see a glacier, an avalanche, or a ine or mineral waters are equal in efficamountain, to see a glacier, an avalanche, or a cascade, it is not nicessary to look at her prodig-ous mass of back hair to know that she is not

BUT AMERICAN. BUT AMERICAN.

Sometimes English women—those not in good health—ride horses or mules on these hard mountain-excursions, but I never saw one carried on a chair mounted on men's shoulders. That mode of conveyance is peculiarly American. There is another difference: The Englishmen carry with them about one-quarter, and their women one-tenth, as much "luggage" as the American men and women drag reund with them. The former travel light, and consequently swiftly and economically in comparison with Americans.

Next to the British, the Germans are the most

Next to the British, the Germans are the most numerous and sagacious, as well as the boldest Alpine climbers. Since their late successful war with the French they seem to be flush of "gelt" for some reason, and swarm over Switzerland, note-book in hand, studying the geology, botany, and topography of the country in their methodical and systematic way. They feel QUITE AT HOME in Switzerland, as most of the natives are their countrymen, speaking the same language, belonging to the same race, studying the same literature, and holding similar views in politics, science, and religion. It will not be many years before the Germans will visit Switzerland in even greater crowds than do the English, as the taste for travel is becoming a national passion, and Switzerland adjoins their own territory, and can be visited with little loss of time and at small expense.

Next to the Germans, the Italians appear to be the most numerous, although the Russians stay longer, because they have arches to come.

horses cannot haul coaches, they have hewn out mule-paths; and, where mules cannot go, they have cut steps in the face of the precipices, fastened iron ladders and railings over gorges and chasms, and provided trusty and sure-footed carriers to carry delicate ladies on sedan-chairs up acclivities which test the strength even of strong men; and they have trained and licensed guides to direct the feet of tourists in safety across glaciers filled with hidden pitfalls, or show the adventurous athletic pedestrian the way to glaciers filled with hidden pitfalls, or show the adventurous athletic podestrian the way to scale nearly-perpendicular walls of rock, to see Nature in her solitudes and sternest moods.

But this is not all. For the sustenance and comfort of the tourist, the Swiss have erected and furnished

THOUSANDS OF HOTELS,
placing them in every conceivable spot where grand or pleasing views may be had, or where they can do most good. Thus the tray-

grand or pleasing views may be nad, or where they can do most good. Thus the trav-eler, after a desperate and fatiguing climb to some nearly inaccessible pass or elevation, to see great glaciers or avalanches, or high mountain domes and peaks, will be almost sure to find up there a comfortable inn, well supplied with meat, drink, and tobacco, clean beds, and a reading-room in which are the and a reading-room in which are the latest English, German, French, and American acidy papers. When the tourist is stearming around any of the charming Swiss lakes, he cannot help being struck with the number of elegant and capacious-looking hotels built on beautiful locations along the shore,—sometimes beautiful locations along the shore,—sometimes on a little jutting headland, or in a sheltered cove, or on the side of a lovely sloping lawn. In every instance they are surrounded by a little park, planted with ornamental trees, adorned with flower-beds and shrubbery, and usually having a fountain and statuary. One feels tempted to go ashore and spend the remainder of the season in some of those delightful-locking tourists' homes; and
THOUSANDS DO THAT VERY THING.

In other cases, the hotels will be placed at the foot of a mountain-caseade or high fells, or at

foot of a mountain-cascade or high falls, or at the end of a valley breaking through a mountain and exposing some famous snow-clad chain be-yond. Wherever there is a good view of any atyoud. Wherever there is a good view of any attraction or popular object, whether of rock, cataract, chasm, glacier, cone, lake, valley, pass, or whatever at may be, there you are pretty sure to find a hotel, or perhaps several of them, seated in the midst of trees, shrubs, and flowers. As a rule, they are well kept, with good tables, and supplied with careful, polite, and honest servants. Swiss hotels have greatly multiplied within lafe years, and improved as well. The extending lafe years, and improved as well. vants. Swiss hotels have greatly multiplied within late years, and improved as well. The extension of railroads, and multiplication of steamers on the lakes, have rendered traveling so cheap and speedy that thousands now visit Switzeriand and speedy that thousands now visit Switzeriand

and speedy that thousands now visit Switzerland where hundreds did twenty years ago. Hence the necessity for more and larger hotels.

Switzerland is now in

The people are growing rich quite fast. The evidences of increasing wealth appear on all sides. Look at any city or large town, and you will find the exterior portions laid off in wide streets and capacious squares, and improved quite recently in modern style, while the interior consists of narrow crooked streets, closely lined with quaint, ancient, shabby houses, occupied by the poor and indigent classes. The beautiful by the poor and indigent classes. The beautiful villas and chateaus which abound so plentifully appear mostly to be new structures, and the lawns, parks, and gardens about them exhibit modern rural taste,—evidently imported from England, which seems to be authority on the Continent in rural architecture and landscapegadening. A quarter of a century ago, Switzerland was a

A quarter of a century ago, Switzerland was a poor country. It had few resources and little foreign commerce. The farmers living in the fruitful Valley of the Aare were in comfortable circumstances; but they were obliged to sell their produce cheap and buy their goods dear, just as larmers do now in the Western States of America. But an Englishman invented the locomotive and railway-track, and an American the steamboat for river and lake navigation. The introduction of these "traderm traderm to the steamboat for river and lake navigation. these "modern improvements" made Switzer-land accessible to the seekers of recreation and down, A powerful locomotive, with an upright boiler, pushes ahead of one car, which has seats for 3 persons. A double rail, with steel cogs, is laid on the middle of the track,—looking exactly like a ladder standing against a house. Up the steel steps of the fron ladder the locomotive climbs, by means of two cog-wheels fitting the cogs of the course rail, which are revolved by the steam pistons. Standing a little distance aside, the machine bears a striking resemblance to a hoc-carrier going up a ladder with a hod of brick. Last year the dozen "steam-men" employed carried 100,000 tourists to the top of the monthain and the retroduced of the course of t snow-clad peaks, and mines of silver in their fruitful valleys, which they have since been

CATCHING AND EXTRACTING TO SOME PURPOSE.
The sniplus population were no longer obliged
to wander abroad/in search of work and subsistence; there was abundance of employment found at home, in guiding, convoying, and en-tertaining the teus of thousands—who have now swellen to hundreds of thousands-of annual visitors. The inhabitants of the poorest and most inaccessible valleys, overhung by stupen-dous mountains, and threatened with avalanches of snow, ice, and rocks, now find a ready market at high prices at their doors for all the vegetables, fruit, flesh, poultry, trout, milk, butter, and eggs, they can produce; while their sons can earn, with a mule, or as guides and carriers, two, three, or four gold dollars per day, from May to October, in helping foreign tourists up and down their mountains, and over their dangerous passes and crevassed glaciers. It is no longer necessary for the hardy, stolid, fearless Swiss to offer his mercenary service as a body-guard to any Prince or potentate, to fight for a cause of which he knows nothing and cares less. The only foreign military service in which any Swiss are now found in Europe is that of the Pope, in Rome, who employs a battalion of them around the Vatican,—not tables, fruit, flesh, poultry, trout, milk, butter, battalion of them around the Vatican, -not being willing to intrust his sacred and infallible

person to the keeping of his suspected Italian brethren. It is estimated that the tourists who visited Switzerland last year left behind them THERTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, and the amount this year is still greater; and next year it will probably be greater than this; and each succeeding year it must increase, for and each succeeding year is must increase, for, great as the number of people who have visited Switzerland, it is a mere drop in the bucket Switzerland, it is a mere drop, in the bucket compared with the millions who wish some day to make the tour. Be it remembered that Switzerland is surrounded by civilized nations, aggregating 300,000,000 souls. And this, too, without including the tens of millions in Trans-Atlantic countries. The golden shower will then continue to fall on this attractive and enchanting land this attractive and enchanting land for ages to come, perhaps for all time, while mankind retains a love for the beautiful, grand, and wonderful in Nature, and needs pure, wholesome air, and vigorous, exhibitating exercise, to recruit broken health and recuperate wasted constitutions. People flock to Paris for sensuconstitutions. People flock to Paris for sensu-ous indulgence, and to revel in the butterfly-fashions of the hour; they visit Italy to study and enjoy the great works of the ancient Mas-ters of Art; but they swarm over Switzerland to contemplate the works of Nature in her lim-itless diversity and sublimest grandeur, and to return home better, and wiser, and healthier

THE LATITUDE OF SWITZERLAND imparts to its valleys and lower slopes of its mountains the climate and productions of Southern Germany, Central France, and North-ern Italy. While its higher mountains are covern traty, while its higher mountains are covered with perpetual enow and ice, its valleys bear the wine-grape, fig, silk-mulberry tree, orange, and peach; and, in most of them, corn and tobacco grow as luxuriantly as wheat and grass, or sugar-beets and barley. Before traversing Switzerland, I had greatly underrated its accordingly applifities, and the proportionsmall expendery tales surrounds those lakes and fills these valleys,—tales told to childhood, and implicitly believed by all good and true the surrounds those have of the most numerous, although the Russians stay longer, because they have farther to come. The Italians have quite eaught the English spirit of Appine climbing, and have organized Alp Clubs in all the chief cities; the Rome Club numbers

They prefer looking through their spy-glasses at the English and Germans mounting the wall of rocks like squirrels going up a tree, to emulating their daring and endurance. They are not the men to fight the Germans now that the latter are united, as they possess not the muscle, the steadness of nerve, nor coolness of brain, to compete with them in dangerous sports nor in warlike struggles. They have no longer a Bonaparte, and without one they are of not much account in war or politics.

Calling the Swiss the park-keepers of this European pleasure and excursion ground, they are Admirably Adapted to the grounds in most beautiful order. They have constructed rail-tooks over every part of the country where it ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO THE BUSINESS, and have certainly put the grounds in most beautiful order. They have constructed railtooks over every part of the country where it seems possible to build them, and equipped them with the American style of cars. Where railways cannot be operated, they have made excellent turnpikes, regardless of labor or cost, and supplied them with commodious and carefully-managed diligences, or public stages. Where horses cannot haul coaches, they have hown out mule-paths; and, where mules cannot go, they noon, the train left the Valley of the Aare, and, plunging through a long tunnel under a high hill which crossed its track, suddenly emerged on the other side thereof, upon Lake Geneva, at the height of 1,800 feet above its surface. It followed along the side hill of the lake, meet of the way through vineyards, for 30 miles, down to the City of Geneva, which lies in the Valley of the Rhone, on both sides of the river, where it flows out of the lake away down through France into the Mediterranean.

flows out of the lake away down through France into the Mediterrahean.

THIS BEAUTIFUL AND FRETILE PORTION of Switzerland commences at Lake Constance, at the northeast en'or angle of the country, and extends southwest to the Lake of Geneva, a distance of nearly 200 miles, with a varying width of 60 miles at the broadest to 25 at the narrowest, and embraces more than one-third the estire area of the little Republic, which contains 15,400 square miles, and supports a compilation just about the

the little Republic, which contains 15,400 square miles, and supports a population just about the same as that of Illinois. If all of Switzerland were as fine and fertile as the portion drained by the Aare, it would never be thought of as mountainous or sterile, but only as exceedingly beautiful and productive. It would be visited by multitudes for the eake of its salubrious air, pure water charming takes, and lovely land-scapes. The general alutinde above the sea of the Aare Valloy and the bakes of Switzerland is the Aare Valley and the lakes of Switzerland is the Aarc Valley and the takes of Switzerland is 1,200 to 1,600 feet, which necessarily imparts a breezy, temperate, healthful climate.

But it is the other half of Switzerland, lying to the southeast of the part above described, which has given Switzerland

as a country of vast and austere mountains, where "Alps over Alps arise;" where frozen rivers, called glaciers, abound where avaianches of snow bury villages and inhabitants; where the rays of the sun never peaetrate to the bottom of the chasms and gorges; where naked rocks and fields of snow reign supreme in an eternity of desolation; where the foot of man or beast has never trod; where caecades are so lofty that they seem to fail tree, the clouds, where only peace and the field tree, the clouds, where rail from the clouds; where only narrow mulc-paths can penetrate its valleys, and where the miserable inhabitants, until adventurous tourists gave them employment as guides, eked out a half-starved existence. In this part of Switzer-land few travelets have ever been able to-exaggerate the strange sights they have seen. Nature here his put on her widest aspects and Nature here has put on her wildest aspects, and presents to man the most sublime as well as errific manifestations of her power, as if to nock his puny efforts, crush his pride and egotism, and make him feet his littleness and insignificance. One view will fill the traveler with wonder and admiration; another with fear and trembling; another with awe and reference.

It is not upon the pursuit of agriculture alone, supplied by the money of ferries or supplemented by the money of, tourists, on which the Swiss depend for a living. Fully one-third of the entire population are engaged in MANUFACTURES AND MECHANISM OF ALL KINDS.

Tens of thousands are employed in making watches in Geneva, Berne, Neufchatel, and elsewhere; other thousands in the fabrication of jewelry for the Paria and other markets. The

City of Zurich, which contains 60,000 inhabitants, is the headquarters of the extensive Swiss silk manufactures, and it possesses the great Polytechnic Institute, one of the most celebrated in Europe, and whose laboratories produce millions of chilers' worth of chamicals for sale in the product of the most celebrated in Europe, and whose laboratories produce millions of chilers' worth of chamicals for sale in in Europe, and whose laboratories produce milions of doltars worth of chemicals for sale in all markets. It is owned and operated by the Government. Interlaken is the centre of the wood-carving industry, which gives employment to 5,000 families. It is surprising to what perfection these Swiss villagers have carried the art of sculpture in wood. There is scarcely an article, animal, or bird figure, or group of estimary in marble terracetts of house but statuary, in marble, terra-cotta, or bre hey reproduce in wood, -linden-wood being the they reproduce in wood,—inach-wood being the favorite material, on account of its fine grain and softness. All this great branch of industry has been built up, and the art itself brought to perfection, within the last forty years. The Government now maintains a school of design for teaching boys and girls in modeling and carving.

for teaching boys and girls in modeling and carving. The sale and export of wood-carvings realize more than \$4,000,000 per annum.

Schaffbausen, at the Falls of the Roine, is the chief seat of the iron-foundries and locomotive and car-building in Switzerland, and also for the manufacture of caupon and fire-arms. The water of the falls furnishes the motive-power, where may be feen turbing wheels of 704 to 1,000. where may be seen turbine-wheels of 700 to 1.00 horse-power set in motion by the pressure of the cataract, which, if one had never seen Nias ara Falls, would be considered something great and remarkable, as well as beautiful and sub-

lime. Every Swiss city and large town has

Every Swiss city and large town has
The special Librustry.

Some excel in one branch of manufactures, and
some in another; but, taken in their entirety,
they aggregate a very respectable production for
so small a nation. While the Swiss raise more
than enough meat, butter, and cheese for their
own consumption, they are obliged to import
about 1,500,000 barrels of flour per annum from rome and Germany. Nor do they grow nearly enough wool to clothe themselves; but, from the proceeds of their sales of silk and cotton fabrics, of embroidery, watches, jewelry, chemicals, and wood-carrings, they are abundantly enabled to supply all their wants in the shape of imported goods and food. The Swiss are certainly the most industrious people in the world, as well as the most frugal. Everybody works,—men, women, and children. There is no leigure, idle, or loafer class, and few drones, in this busy hive. Switzerland is

A MOST UNIQUE COUNTRY in every respect. Surrounded by monarchies, it is a pure Republic. While every other European nation has an Emperor or a King for a ruler, or nation has an Emperor or a King for a ruler, or is waging civil war to restore a deposed Royalty, Switzerland has no Prince or potentate, not even a President. Her Executive authority consists of a Council of State, appointed by the Legislature for a limited period of time, and with the power of removal. One of this Council Board is appointed Chairman of the Board for one year, with the title of President. But have no retreased, no recover of removal or for one year, with the title of President. But he has no patronage, no power of removal or pardon,—nothing except the privilege of presiding at the sittings of the Council of State and countersigning its resolutions and orders. It is the same as if the American Congress elected the Cabinet officers, and also the Presiding Officer of the Board, and, at the same time, abolished the efficer of the register of Chief Magietrus. ished the office of President or Chief Magistrate. ished the office of President or Chief Magistrate, and absorbed the powers of the office into those of the Legislative Body. How this system of legislative aggrandizement would operate if adopted in the American Republic, is not hard to predict; nevertheless, it works well in this small country, of simple-minded and houest mountaineers, where "rings," lotbies, and Credit-Mobilier schemes are unknown.

The Swiss Government is unique in another respect: Its legislative proceedings are conducted and recorded

IN THREE LANGUAGES,—German, French, and Italian,—corresponding to the three races which compose the population of the Republic; but the Germans constitute the the Republic; but the Germans constitute the great majority of the inhabitants. In the census returns of 1870, it was ascertained that 284,561 families spoke German as the mother-language, 134,183 French, and 30,293 Italian; but all the educated persons can speak French. When a Frenchman makes a speech in the Swiss Congress, all the Germans and Italians can understand him perfectly, but they generally reply in their own languages, which, the French members not understanding, the official interpreter states the substance of in French. All bills, reports, and resolutions are written in the three tongues, and the laws and proclamations are printed in the laws and proclamations are printed in the three languages. amations are printed in the three languages.

Not only in race and language are the people divided into three divisions,

divided into three divisions, but
IN RELIGIONS ALSO:
First, Calvinism; second, Catholicism; third,
Rationalism. The educated classes generally
belong to the latter. But the census returns
omit them, enumerating 1,566,347 as Protestants 1,684,369 as Romanists, and 17,500 as Jews;
total, 2,669,147. The French and Italians are
nearly all put down as Catholics, while the great
mass of the Gormans are Protestants, and are
the ruling element of the Republic; they occupy
most of the good land, and possess the greater
portion of the wealth of the country, owning
most of the manufactories and the railroads,
and the greater part of the bank-stock and other
profitable interests.

and the greater part of the bank-stock and other profitable interests.

There are no titles of nobility recognized by law in Switzerland. Primogenitume, entails, special privileges, and titles of nobility, were all overthrown and swept away by the revolution of 1847, and abolished by law in the Constitution of 1843. Jesuitism was expelled from the Republic at the same time, and

A FREE-SCHOOL SYSTEM
introduced to fill the vacuum. But, as the
enforcement of the school law was left to the

action of the authorities of each Canton, it has resulted that, in the Ultramontane Cantons, the priests have multified the Constitutional provision, and popular ignorance is almost as dense as it was a quarter of a century ago, before the adoption of the Constitution of 1848. The only thing taught by the elericals is dogmatic catechism, to which lately has been added Papal infallibility. But, in the other Cantons, which are Prateatant or "mixed," popular education has made great progress. The Prussian system of inatruction is fully adopted and applied, and the whole mass of the people in those Cantons have become quite well educated, and newspapers, books, and circulating libraries abound, as in Germany. It was this hostility of the priests to popular secular education which chiefly caused the recent amendment to the Swiss Constitution. Under the new provisions it is made the duty of the General Assembly to enforce secular education in ail the schools of Switzerland. The priests made a desperate effort to defeat the new Constitution when it was submitted to pepular vote for ratification, last April; but it was carried by a two-thirds majority, having acceived 340,000 votes out of 500,000 that were cast.

The new Constitution largely subtracts from Cantored or Science and content a

The new Constitution largely subtracts from Cautonal or State authority, and correspondingly increases that of the Central Government. The former government was a Confederacy of "Sovereign States." It has now become

A FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
of sovereign powers over all such subjects as
peace and war; army; national defense;
patent laws; coinage; postal and telegraphic
communication; multiplication and telegraphic communication; public instruction; regulation of railway-freights, fares, and time-tables; imposts railway-freights, fares, and time-tables; imposts and excises; right of way for new railways; and soveral other subjects of general concern. The new Constitution of Switzerland, deliberately adopted after full discussion and reflection, and the experience of the old one of twenty-five years, creates a National or Central Government, with larger relative powers than those conferred on the Government of the United States by the American Constitution, which instrument the Swiss have profoundly atudied and made their model, but im-

ment the Swiss have profoundly studied and made their model, but improved upon it, as they think, in several important respects. The Swiss believe that they possess the best form of Government ever devised, and that they have the purest and most faithful as well as economical Administration in the world. They regard themselves as the Happiess AND MOST CONTENTED POPPLE with their country and lot upon the earth. Crime is of rare occurrence; drunkenness is almost unknown, because they are satisfied with the mild beverages, and eschew the fiery stuff which

beverages, and eschew the flery stuff which crazes the brain. Their taxes are light; their crazes the brain. Their taxes are light; their tanif is merely nominal, free trade being the established poley of the Republic. They have no National and very small Cantonal debts; while every man is a sharpshooter, the standing army consists of only a few battalions. They have neither King, Prince, nor Lord, nor desire for any. They avoid all entangling alliances, commit no aggressions on their neighbors, stand firmly for their rights and liberties, and maintain the most friendly relations with all nations. By their good example and cogent arguments in behalf of law and peace, they exercise an influence on surrounding nations far in excess of their physical power, and in this respect resemble a Quaker among quarrelsome neighbors. ole a Quaker among quarrelsome neighbors. They feel that their country is the recreation-ground for all the world, and they desire it ground for all the world, and they desire it should so remain; and that everything should be done to make the visit of strangers to it pleasurable and satisfactory; and they have certainly succeeded to a remarkable degree in objecting it into an enchanting pleasure-park for

### THE FARM AND GARDEN. Planting of Trees in Autumn-The

Equinoctia: Storm a Failure—The Middlemen — Farmers' Co-operatve Associations—The Shenandoah Valley for the Emigrant-Settling a New

From Our Agricultural Correspondent.
CHAMPAION, I'l., Oct. 1, 1874.
SETTING TREES IN AUTUMN. SETTING TREES IA ACTIONAL

IOWA, Sept. 16, 1874.

MR. "RURAL"—Sir: How will it do to set appleces, in Central Iowa, in the fall of the year?

MARCUS B.

That will depend on at least two things: the adition of the soil, and the condition of the rees. In the first place, to succeed with autumn-setting the soil must be moist. To take a tree from the nursery and plant it in dry ground, is but to insure its death. The soil nust be in a moist condition, and this is not always the case. In 1864 I set an orchard of 300 trees, just as the ground was freezing, in December, and, the last day of the setting, it was difficult to break the crust, but the air during the day was above the freezing-point.

The trees were banked up about 2 feet high against the stems with well-pulverized earth. The sult was, that no tree was lost, and the growth was vigorous the following season. In June the nounds about the trees were leveled down, and a small quantity of manure added to serve as a mulch. The trees were of all sizes, from the 2-year-old of half-an-inch in diameter to those of 3 inches taken from an old nursery. None of them were cut back, only to form the heads, and no thinning out of the heads has been permitted since. In the next place, trees 2 or 3 years old, that have been grown thickly in the rows and been grown thickly in the rows and been grimulated with manure and high culture, are too tender to stand the first winter's exposure in the open ground, and will be liable to be killed down to the line of the earth-banking. In planting apple-trees, if I can get them near at hand I would select 4-to-6-year-old trees, those 1½ to 2 inches in diameter.—rather than smaller trees. I am aware that this is not orthodox with the profession that prefer to sell small trees; but, in practice, the older trees have the advantage. They are less tender, and again they are respected by cattle and the rabbits; at least, the owner compels the stock to respect them, while the little whip-like trees are left to themselves. In shipping long distances, there mulch. The trees were of all sizes, from the 2to sell small trees; but, in practice, the older trees have the advantage. They are less tender, and again they are respected by cattle and the rabbits; at least, the owner compels the stock to respect them, while the little whip-like trees are left to themselves. In shipping long distances, there is no choice but to take the small trees; but,

now that nurseries are near at hand in all of our fruit-growing districts, there is no necessity to plant the small trees; at least, they should not we clanted in autumn.
We commit an error in planting late in spring, as the early-planted trees do the best. The ground settles about them firmly, and the roots ground settles about them firmly, and the roots take an early start. At least over half of our spring-setting is done too late, and a large part of this setting is lost by the dry periods that follow, and only in a rainy season are they saved. Great care in setting and mulching may mitigate the disaster, but cannot fully compensate for the late setting. As we go South, the autumn and milder winter weather are favorable for fall-setting, and it is much better than the spring.

Ask Farmer B if we should set apple-trees in the fall, and he will give you a decided answer, and that answer is based, perhaps, on a single

and that answer is based, perhaps, on a single experiment. This kind of advice must be taken

and that answer is based, perhaps, on a single experiment. This kind of advice must be taken with some allowance; at least, we should know some of the conditions that made the experiment a failure or a success. In teaching the farmer, we must avoid arbitrary rules, and rather give the rationale of the process. The culture of the soil, and all the operations of the horticulturist, should be based on the science of rural economy, rather than the hap-hazard whims of ill-digested rules, that may or may not be correct. The farmer who depends on a set of rules is generally a poor farmer, and will tell you that luck is everything; while the man who reflects, and has a regard for cause and effect, depends on good management, and don't believe in luck.

THE EQUINOCITICAL STORM
has again played us false, though we had a dash of rain on the 25th; and yet the old adage holds good, that "all signs of rain fall in a dry time." A very sage reflection; but just new, when we should have the semi-annual storm, it would appear that Jupiter Plavius has forgotten us entirely and let it go by default. We need the rain to fill our wells, and also to put a finishing touch to the Peachblow potatoes, that are just in full bloom, and need moisture in order to make respectable-sized tubers; and then there is now and then a small-sized patch of turnips that the chinch-bugs and the grass-hoppers have left tit-bits of, here and there, that would be all the better for the waited-for equinoctial storm, that we all believe in,—a doctrine that has come down unimpaired for countless ages, and will no doubt nass current for all time. It is as true to-day as it was a thousand years ago, or will be a thousand years hence, and yet, in this time of drought, it has sand years ago, or will be a thousand years hence, and yet, in this time of drought, it has played us false.

You don't have faith in the equinoctial storm?

queried a neighbor on Saturday, when the Liliputian showers came out of the west, one fiter the other, and wet the dust in the road. after the other, and we the dust in the road.

Well, you will see something more than this before morning, as we are bound to have the storm. You will see the wells fill up after this."
But the wind is in the southwest, while yesterday and the day before it was in the southeast, and we had two or three smart showers. Now the showers are light, and to-morrow will no doubt be fine weather, and the rain-clouds will have disappeared. We must have an east wind for a rain-storm, and the shifting to the west is

a testimony to us that the storm has passed. We have a few light, mist-like showers, but no heavy rainfall will follow, and you may give up the equinoctial storm—for this year, for it has proved a decided drizzle, and, to my mind, is simply a supersitious myth,—all well enough, perhaps, when first invented, but of no practical value in our modern weather-making.

THE MIDDLEMEN

value in our modern weather-making.

THE MIDDLEMEN

Warsaw, Ill, Sept. 23, 1874.

Mr. "Rural."—Srr: You tell us that the railroads give the middlemen the advantage, by allowing of overloading and by drawbacks. Is not that contrary to hav; and ought not the Railroad Companies to prosecute for such doings? I see a "Granger" accuses you of taking the side of the middlemen, but I supposed that you have always advised shipping direct when practicable.

I gave a case in point of allowing overloading, and stated instances of drawbacks, as mere matters of fact, showing that, in many cases, graindealers could and did pay more for grain than it would command if shipped direct and all of the regular charges were paid. I did not say that such things were right, but that they existed. There are times when it is better to ship to such markets as Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and ethers, than to sell to the dealer: but it is hazardous to do the same to the New York market, and I will venture to say that no Granger has ventured it the second time.

Middlemen have been recognized since Moses set the tribe of Levi abart as middlemen between the creature and the Creator, and since then they have extended to every department of business. That these men commit great frands, has been proven time and again, and yet we cannot do without them. The Board of Trade of Chicago is of immense value to the people of the Northwest, and it would be a sorty day for the farmer west, and it would be a sorty day for the farmer

direct to commission-houses in Chicago or other markets near them. This fact will tend to check the inordinate profits of the dealers, as these men are, like all other people, disposed to make all that they can. They take a quarter of a dollar on a bushel of wheat for the handling as complacently as a farmer takes a dollar for a bushel of potatoes that he can well afford to sell at 50 cents. As regards the railroad companies, the Legislature may as well send them home, for all the benefit they are to the farmer. The farmer must inform himself of the markets, if he would avoid being the victum of sharpers. He can very readily see when it is to his advantage to sell at the home or distant market, as he can avail himself of the same general information as the dealer. At the same time, he will find that the dealer, by his iarge shipments, will obtain rates and make a good profit outside of the regular profits of the trade, that does the farmer no harm, and often induces the dealer to pay a better price for the produce. I do not see that the merchants of our villages are more wealthy than out farmers. Merchants with \$10.000 to the merchants of our villages are more wealthy

than our farmers. Merchants with \$10,000 to \$20,000 are not over-abundant; but we can find plenty of farmers who have more than that sum invested in land and stock.

There are two things for the farmer to do in order to keep clear of the monopolists: One is to keep out of dobt, and the other to sell his products at the proper time, compulting the large. products at the proper time, consulting the mar-ket and his own convenience.

SEEKING NEW HOMES.

HOXDOLDT, Kan., Sept. 15, 1874.

Mr. "RUBAL"—Str. I have been much interested in your article in The Chigaco Tribuxe of Sept. 12.

"Seeking a New Home." I heartily indorse what you have said upon the subject. I came here this apring from Illinois, and I have been dissatisfied with the country ever since my arrival. I put in a crop on ren'ed had, which the ckinch-bugs, drought, and grasshoppers have pretty well used up. I broke some prairle, and intended to have had it in wheat by the first days of this month, but the grasshoppers infest the country and prevent my getting in the wheat; and, after living here everal months, I have made up my mind that this is not the country for ms to make a permanent home in. BEEKING NEW HOMES.

mind that this is not the country for me to make a permanent home in.

You refer to the Shenandeah Valley in Virginia, and it is about this section of the country I wish to get such information as you may be able to give me:

First—What is the price of moderately-improved lands within-from 2 to 8 miles of railroad?

Second—Is the climate milder in winter than in Contral Hintels?

Third—Is it a good fruit country.

Fourth—Does timothy, clover, and blue grass do well there?

Fifth—Is there plenty of good water and timber?

I have several letters of the same general I have several letters of the same general tenor, but this contains the main points, and may serve for the rest. That drought and other causes are now turning back the tide of immigration to the West is quite apparent. The feeling of unrest is having a check, but I apprehend that it will be but temporary. The excitement of pioneer life is too great to be resisted, and yet there are quiet places for quiet people hear home, that would suit them better, had their attention been called to them. their attention been called to them.

their attention been called to them.

During the War,

THE SHRNANDOAN VALLEY
was the granary of the Rebeilion, and the struggle to retain it was of no mean order. After
the War, but little was left but its broad, rich
acres, as fences, buildings, and orchards had disappeared. The large farms, of 1,000 to
5,000 acres, had to be divided and sold
as it was not possible to procure capital and
labor to restore them to their original condition.
A vear ago, when I visited the Valley, there was
a disposition to sell these lands for \$25 to \$50
per acre, depending on proximity to the stations and other considerations. By consulting
a map, it will be seen that it is not distant from
the great markets, and it was a surprise to me
that a rush had not been made to occupy so
valuable a tract of country, for no richer lands
are to be found for the cereals, fruit, and
grass.

graes.

(1) \$25 to \$50 per acre.

(2) The climate is more equal, and not subject to sudden changes, and, on the whole, wilder. (3) Apples, pears, peaches, grapes, apricots, and nectarines, do well.

(4) Clover and timothy do well, and blue grass in many parts of the Valley, especially near the

ountains.
(5) Water is abundant, and timber on the mountains.

(5) Water is abundant, and timber on the mountains, with here and there tracts of woodland, and every farm has its timber.

(6) I should judge that there would be no difficulty, as the villages are filling up with Northern people, who do most of the trading, and in some places large settlements are making of people from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and other States. Strangers making new homes will always consult their interest by minding their own business, and not be too confiding until they have proved their new neighbors. Carpet-baggers are not over and abege popular among the white people of any part of the South, but good, quiet people, who mind their own business, will seldom be disturbed. The colored people of the Valley were swept out of it during the War, and but few have returned.—Washington being their Mecca; consequently, labor is in great demand in the Valley to take care of the abundant crops. I know of no mild climate where the harvest and haying extend through so long a period without damage extend through so long a period without damage to the crops. This must be due to the cooling influence of the mountains that wall in the Valley, which is 20 to 30 miles wide, and through the centre of which runs the great National Road leading from Harper's Ferry.

outlet to Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York.

(12) Mainly from a personal visit and personal

(12) Mainly from a personal visit and personal observation.

I do not think a man with from \$500 to \$800 would do so well there as where he could rent a small farm or purchase cheaper land. There lands are only sold for cash in hand, and the sum named would not ge far toward purchasing the land and putting up the improvements, and, therefore, it is not the best place for the poor man, as few of these large farms are in a condition for renting.

In Eastern Illinois the demand for renting farms is beyond the supply, and, before leaving

Wassey, III, Sept. 20, 1874.

Ma. "Runat."—Snr. You tell us that the radicated give the middlement be advantage, by allowing strey to lark; and out about the control of th

time disappear, as clover becomes more con It appears to be a rather singular state of th

It appears to be a rather singular state of the market, for which I cannot account, the relatively low price of wheat as compared to corn. The baling and shipping of hay has been neglected and should have attention. The freight of pressed hay is reasonable, and the cost of baling in New York is only \$2 a ton, balf of which is for the labor. There a class of men go to the farms and do the pressing, and the farms ship or sells to the dealer. This business needs looking after, as money could be made out of it.

RUMAL.

### SEVEN VILLAGE SONGS

THE DAIRY-MATO. My dairy-maiden, trim and tight,
Young Polly with the merry eyes,
I think that I can well-airmise
The meaning of their light;
For, while you skim the dainty cream,
Thro' the wide window, like a dream,
You see the hay-folk bold and bithe,
And one who leads, with sweeping scythe,

See now, the scythes have ceased to flash:
The sultry toil brings andden thirst.
He drains his tankard who was first,
Beneath the aerial sah.
Those stalwart shoulders look fixs work,
That bare brown arm will never shirk,
Those honost eyes look straight at you;
Ay, ay, my lass, the lad will do.

11. DAWN. DAWN.

Dawn, with flusht foot upon the mountain-tops,
Stands beckoning to the sun-god's golden car,
While on her clear high brow the morning star
Grows fainter, as the silver-misty copes
And rosy river-bend and village white
Feel the strong shafts of light,

The tide of dreams has reached its utter obb :

III.

May, like a girl at a garden gate,
Whose slender fingers lily-bells clasp,
With eyes of hazel that wonder and wait,
And a hand that longs to lift the hasp,
Is sighing: Ah, when will summer begin
When shall I open and let Love us?

Mistress mine, are you like May.
The maiden month in her tender green,
Looking wistfully up the way
Whence music is heard, whence summer is soon?
Will you lift the latch as my foot draws nigh
To your gate of love? For I mean to try.

A DINNER TO REMEMBER. We dined. A fish from the river beneath, A cutlet, a bird from the windy heath Where we had wandered, happy and mute: It was a stlent day with us—
In the early time it is often thus;
But my sweet love chatted, when came the fruit. Flavor of sunburnt nectarine, And the light that danced thre' a wine glass thin, Filled with juice of the grape of Rhine: She talked and laughed about this and that, Easy, exquisite, foolish chat, While her pretty fluttering hand sought mine.

In this wonderful weary wilderness.
This bear is mine till the day of death:
The fruit, the wine, and my Lady fair,
With a flower of the heath in her dim brown hair,
And a sigh of love in hor fragrant breath,

What's the use of loving in Such a world as this is, Where they say that love's a sin, Deep in sin's abysses? " Toil and strive and thereby thrive,

Shun whate'er is sunny;
If you're fool enough to wive,
Mind you marry money." May the God who made the sun, Trees, birds, woman's beauty, Scourge the fools who have begun Thus to teach men duty.

While my Lady's heart's astir Neath its milk-white cover, All the birds shall sing of her, All who see shall love her.

BY THE WELL, Just in her teens,
With eyelids drooped demure,
And gravity that could not long endure,
The child sat knitting by the well,
Her carcless bosom rose and fell:

was the prettiest of country scenes

Her laugh broke out:
A kitten smong girls;
A merry creature, glad to toss her curls,
Yet forced to knit, nor ever stir,
By a most plous grandmother.
What is that plous grandmother about? VII.

SCHOOL-GIRL REBELS. A class of girls, in short school robes,
Tired of Mangasil and use of the globes,
Rebelled; and their sage old master said—
"Enclid or Æsop, which shall it be ?
The man who angles and circles reads,
Or the man to whom birds and beasts talked free?"

The pertest girl of the rebel class,
Who doubtless grew to a charming lass,
Cried " Alsop, certainly. All the birds
And the deer that ramble the forest through,
Have pleasant music and pretty words:
But doen't he tell us how boys talk too?"
—Etacktoood's Magazine.

A Tatooed Man.

A strange exhibition is about to be given the public by the manager of the Folies-Berger Paris, in the person of a man tatooged all over body. He is a Greek by birth, and named Yo body. He is a Greek by birth, and named Yonge Constantinos. At present aged 47, he was when young made a prisoner by a horde of Mancheux Tartars, who amused themselves by tatooing every part of his body in various colors. The torture he endured from the continual puncture of so many needles was indescribable. He often prayed for death, but he survived the trial, and he is now about to show the effect produced.

### MICHIGAN LUNATIC ASYLUM.

A Description of the State Institution at Kalamazoo.

The Buildings and Grounds-How the Establishment Is Controlled.

The Treatment of Patients --- Medicine, Food, Amusements, Etc.

Denial of Sensational Accusa-

: Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune. KALAMAZOO, Mich., Sept. 28, 1874.

In a former letter to THE TRIBUNE I described the principal features of interest to be found in Kalamazoo. found in Kalamazoo, and then promised, in re-terring to the State Insane Asylum situated

here, to give a more extended description of the institution and its workings. This I will now do.

I have visited the institution three times, and each time I have had due courtesies extended,all my questions being cheerfully answered, and every opportunity furnished me for a thorough Throughout, everything exhibits ost cleanliness, with an air of homelike comfort, and there seemed to be an enjoyment (under the circumstances) of pleasant social life. The greatest kindliness and friendliness were exhibited between the physicians and patients; and a word of congratulation, comfort, colation was ever ready to be extanded to

THE PREVALENCE OF INSANITY. unlike most other forms of affliction, cannot be estimated except by those actually engaged in the work of inquiry. Concealed from observation in almost all but the humblest walks of life, the extent of the disease is truly startling, and nld expect to familiarize them with the subject, are scarcely prepared for the develop-ments of carcully-compiled statistics. Insanity does not raise itself into prominence before the public; the community almost involuntarily arns from its contemplation, and its attendant sorrows are far too distressing to be obtrusive. ion to the public in another connection whole subject has shown that it stands third on the list of causes of pauperism. The progress ture in the history of insanity, by the success disease. In olden times, the condition of the nsane, and the cruelty and neglect to which they were subjected, fill one of the darkest pages in the history of human sorrow. Thrust indiscriminately into "mad-houses," or "receptales," with dark, close prison-cells, they were abandoned to utter helplessness and hopelessness. With these buildings, and their brutal "keepers," with whips, chains, and manacles, was associated everything that was terrible. Says one, in describing them, "There were no amusements, no cheerful occupation, no books, no animating change or variety of any bind no accomplife treatment no religious coasso. books, no animating change or variety of any kind, no scientific treatment, no religious consolation. The chapel-bell assembled the patients for prayer, or suspended the fierce, dreadful thoughts and curses of the dungeon; no friendly face did good like a medicine." But now a change has appeared, and a connected and philanthropic system of medical and moral treatment has—corbed wonders in the amelioration and cure of orked wonders in the amelioration and cure of asanity. One of the modern institutions for

are and care of this disease is the brick structures, "of the Italian style of architecture, this being found lighter, more cheerful, and less expensive, for such an extensive range of buildings,—the principal one being the Asylum proper; the other, the new extension. They are built on a fire-proof system, and the plans of arrangement, etc., are after those adopted and laid down by the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Iretitutions for the Insane. Everything is of the most solid and substantial workmanship. The combined accommodations are sufficient for nearly

some groves, promenades, drives, and other pleasure-resorts. In the rear of the buildings the land is broken, and falls, by a series of ravines covered with trees, some distance down to the valley below, through which flows a rapid stream of pure water. But a small proportion of the grounds are yet under cultivation, though it is intended to devote them all to that purpose, with the averaging of some file grounds.

It is intended to devote them all to that purpose, with the exception of some 60 acres.

The arrangements for furnishing

WARMTH AND VENTILATION

to the buildings are most complete. Their construction is on the same plan as that followed for the same purpose at the National Capital, and both are effected by the same process; which consists of warm air being forced through the exit-flues, foul-air ducts, and ventilating cupolas. There is always a perfect and equable distribution of fresh air, either warm or cold.

The various departments are managed with the most scrupulous exactness, under the charge of Overseers, or "Heads," who are held responsible to the General Medical Superintendent for the perfect working of everything connected

of Overseers, or "Heads," who are held responsible to the General Medical Superintendent for the perfect working of everything connected with their separate departments. There are ever eight employees, fit vof whom do duty as attendants on patients. Everything is arranged on the most systematic plan, and the slightest neglect, carelessness, or dereliction of duty, is easily traceable to the proper source.

HOW THE INSTITUTION IS CONTROLLED.

The management of the institution devolves, first upon the Medical or General Superintendent and chief executive officer, who has the superintendence of the Asylum and everything connected in any manner with it, subject to the approval of the Trustees, and is responsible for the well-being and prosperity of the institution. Then there is an Assistant Superintendent; also, two Assistant Physicians, whose immediate duties are those of medical attendants in the respective departments assigned them. The next most important positions are those of Treasurer and Steward,—the former's duties being to receive and disburse all moneys for the benefit of the institution,—being only allowed to disburse moneys for its use upon a written order from the Steward, specifying the object of the payment, item by item, and countersigned by the General Superintendent. The Steward's duties involve the entire economical administration, in the purchasing and expenditure of everything necessary to the carrying on administration, in the purchasing and expendi-ture of everthing necessary to the carrying on of the Asylum. The whole is controlled by a Board of Trustees, most of whom are residents of Kalawaya.

Daniel Putnam. Chaplain. Besides, there are Housekeepers and Matrons in charge of different departments. These efficers have to be resident at the institution, in order to be constantly on duty. They have been connected with the Asylum since its first opening, and, from a long, efficient, and honorable administration (making personal sacrifices almost daily), have placed the Btate under great obligations to them.

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE ASYLUM is on the most liberal and best-approved plan, after modifications of the large as lums of the East, and every effort is made for the speedy and complete restoration of the patients. Those who have the administration of its affairs are of long and high experience in this direction, and mone but the most experienced and successful employes are retained. To insure the perfect carrying-out of this plan, all employes sign a contract, on entering for service, agreeing to have fines imposed on them for breaches of discipline, and to have a portion of their pay retained, to insure their efficiency,—being paid in full at the end of the year. Their salaries are fixed and proportioned according to the responsibility of their positions.

It will be well to speak here of the charges, recently made in a Chicago paper, of the ACCEPTANCE OF BERSES AND PRESENTS by the officers and attendants. The salaries paid the attendants, in comparison with those paid the officers, are high; for the positions of the laster require the highest professional

pacity and moral character. It has been noticed, pacity and moral character. It has been noticed, and remarked upon, that, in soveral instances, the attendants have purchased for patients under their charge (who had not the ready money) articles gratifying to their tastes, as fruits, materials for occupation, amusement, etc., without the knowledge of any but the persons immediately interested, and in response to a kindly feeling and generous instinct. Would it seem strange that the friends of patients, on visiting them and learning of these facts, should in some manner repay the kindly favors. With regard to the officers, no presents in any way compromising them are accepted.

compromising them are accepted.

THE CLASSES OF PATIENTS

admitted to the benefits of the Asylum are:
Pirst, the absolute poor, who are admitted on the recommendation of County Superintendents of the Poor, and their expenses are charged to their expensions of the second class are of the Poor, and their expenses are charged to their respective counties. The second class are indigent patients, who are entered by the Judge of Probate, and their expenses are paid by the counties. The third class, are private pay-patients, who are admitted whenever there is a vacancy, on the sworn certificate of two known physicians, and the requisite guarantee for the payment of their board, which is at the rate of from \$5 to \$20 per mouth. There is no distinction whatsoever among patients, be they rich or poor,—ail having the same fare and accommodations, and receiving the same treatment,—the only exception being that patients are allowed any extra comforts when they are able to pay for them, though this is the only extra privilege granted them.

It is found that

THE PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF INSANITY among the class of patients treated here are the unhealthiness of the low-lying sections of Michigan, from miasmatic juffuences, etc., -the greatgan, from masmatic intendeds, etc.,—the great-est number of them being found among the farming classes, their whole physical and ner-vous force being prostrated by the hard and con-tinuous labor to which they are subjected. Gen-erally, it springs from disease, and, however re-mote it has been, the cause of insanity is gener-ally traced to this fact. Again, there are cases known as family degeneration, where the nerknown as family degeneration, where the nervous system becomes worn out and exhausted, leaving the poor, demented inmate of the Insane Asylum as the sole and last representative of a family that has from generation to generation been gradually approaching the unfortunate end. An instance is recalled to my mind in the case of one of the most noted Governors of Iowa, who was, with his family, of dovernors of form, who was, with his family, of the highest educational and professional attain-ments. Wasting his life-force by continual ex-ertions and attention in the greatest efforts for the accomplishment of the numerous duties de-volving upon him, he left to the next generation but a small inheritance of the important and requisite life-force; which was still further worked out and reduced until the third and last

worked out and reduced until the third and last generation,—the remaining member of which proved a helpless imbecile.

IN THE TREATMENT OF PATIENTS, everything is done to bring them to a speedy restoration, by kind and careful attention and pleasant surroundings; keeping their minds di-verted from their condition; furnishing the best Its relation to the public in another connection has been generally misapprehended. We have come almost habitually to regard it as one of the circumstances, to say the least, of penury and want; but an intelligent investigation of the whole subject has shown that it stands third on On this account it is intended shortly to have the female patients in one building, and the male patients in another. / To obtain the greatest advantages to the com-

fort and recovery of the patients, they are classified, and separated accordingly,—there being four halls for the most disturbed, being four halls for the most disturbed, four for the suicidal and recent cases, four for the second stories of the extreme wings, the next class being on the first floor of the same portion, and those of the next class are situated over the convalescent halls. The classifications in the Asylum extension, for males, are the same,—the first floor being used for convalescents, the second for recent cases, and the third for chronic cases. third for chronic cases.

The greatest advantages are given to the pa-

so far as consistent with their best interests.
All the convalescent patients are allowed, under all the converses of patients are anowed, under charge of attendants, to go out to walk and ride every pleasant day, and all kinds of out-door sports and games are maintained for their participation and enjoyment. In-doors, there is furnished, for their amusement, billiard and beautiful tables parted gamest charges glass. bagatelle tables, parlor croquet, checkers, chess, tending to awaken within them a new feeling of and stimulate dormant thought.

MEDICINE AND FOOD. nervous systems being broken, it is essential, in order to effect a cure, to first restore these. The 600 patients. The location of the buildings is upon an irregular eminence, commanding an extended prospect, and they are surrounded by BRAUTIFUL GROUNDS

of ever 200 acres in extent, covered with handthose laboring under great excitement; but to prevent restlessness being created among the other patients. Plenty of food of the best quality is furnished the patients, this being found to be one of the principal means of restoring them, as, in the generality of cases, the insanty or indirectly enough by the want of sufficient ity is indirectly caused by the want of sufficient and proper food.

when and what they gat;

When and what they gat;

I might have added, how they sat; but there is nothing special of observation, except the quantity of food devoured by voracious appetites.
Each ward has its separate dinning-room, and here, three times a day, the patients assemble to eat. All kinds of the best substantial food, tea eat. All kinds of the best substantial food, tea and coffee, are given to them. Any fault in the quality or cooking of the food, or any complaint in regard to it by the patients, is reported to the Superintendent, who sees that the fault is remedied. Whenever it is deemed advisable, extras are given to patients at their meals by an order of the Physician. Strange as it may seem no trouble arises between those it may seem, no trouble arises between those present on account of allowing partiality, the cause being the lact that they know that, under like circumstances, they would be served likewise. Though plenty of cake is given them, pastry of other kinds is withheld (except on sundays when there is a complete charge in Sundays, when there is a complete change in the bill-of-fare), for it does not agree with them. stimalys, when there is a compete change in the bill-of-fare), for it does not agree with them. Having referred to several of the important features of interest about the Asylum, I will now partially describe what was to be seen in a tour of inspection through the institution. Here I may say that, although friends or relatives of the patients are cheerfully allowed the inspection of all parts of the establishment, it is deemed inadvisable, and with good reason, to furnish the same privilege to strangers or casual visitors, to furnish them information concerning, or allowing them to converse with, the patients, as it tends to the detriment of individual cases (by at times awakening dormant memories), and to the disturbance of the general quiet of the Asylum. Again, it must be painful, both to the patients and their friends, to think that they were being made a public exhibition of, and subjected to indelicate inquiries as to their peculiarities, etc.

From the general appearance of everything in connection with the inside departments and

From the general appearance of everything in connection with the inside departments and operations of the Asylum, it seemed more like AN IMMENSE HOSPITAL than anything else,—the only difference, apparently, being the fact that all the doors between the halls were kept locked. The patients in the convalencent halls were all quiet and subdued, and engaged as convalenced patients generally are in hospitals,—amusing themselves with games, etc., the lady patients doing the same, except those devoted to some light employment. Every patient has a room to him-or-herself, well-ventilated and lighted. Many of the rooms contain knick-knacks, pictures, etc.; in fact are furnished in a homelike manner,—the patients being allowed anything harmless that they desire in order to make their rooms attractive and pleasant. Everything was quiet and orderly. In the other wards, where

pleasant. Everything was quiet and orderly.

In the other wards, where

THE WORST CASES

are located, the same quietness and order prevail, and the patients have the same accommodations. I saw only one man confined,—his hands being fastened in a leather "muff" to prevent him tearing his clothes, or injuring himself and others. One poor boy was having an epileptic fit, and was yelling at the top of his lungs, and writhing in terrible contortions, with two attendants waiting upon him. One singularity in this case is, that the patient on recovery never remembers anything in regard to his fits, except that he knew he had them. There are no means of torture,—common in institutions of this nature but a short period back,—of any description whatever. The only means of confinement used in any way are the "muff," and what the Chicago paper heretofore referred to calls a "cage," but which in reality is a "crib,"—a bed with a framework of slats or wire-netting,—a contrivance intended to keep the patient from falling out of bed. When a patient becomes violently demonstrative, he is taken charge of by two or more attendants, and placed in his room,—the, attendants being children the place of the remain with him, and, by words and trousers. In short, it is the poetry of dress, —the romance of clothing.

And, now, why should we longer look upon the mand trousers. In short, it is the poetry of dress, —the romance of clothing.

And, now, why should we longer look upon the sall rousers. In short, it is the poetry of dress, —the romance of clothing.

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And prowally should two longer look upon the term and trousers. In short, it is the poetry of dress, —the romance of clothing.

And prowally should we longer look upon the term and trousers. In short, it is the poetry of dress, —the

acts of kindness, quiet the patient's excited feelings. This is a great improvement on former times, when the patient, under the same cir-cumstances, was placed in a "straight-jacket" or other confinement, or else harshly thrown into a cell and left alone.

Connected with the Asylum, and erected by

connected with the Asylum, and erected by private contribution, is the Handsome Chapel which is neatly furnished, and has commodious seating accommodations. It is used for religious worship on Sundays, and for concerts, etc., at not compulsory and appreciative. The form of not compulsory—and appreciative. The form of religious worship is very simple, and is conducted by the Rev. Daniel Putnar, who has had charge since its first opening. The services are opened with singing; followed by prayers; then singing again, and a short address or comfort and consolation,—ending with prayer and singing. It would not do to have any but a quiet service, for it would tend to unusually excite the patients.

On one occasion a new minister preached, and, was sitting down in front, arose, and in good old Methodist style exclaimed, "Bless the Lord!" 'Amen!"-following with some laudatory re "Amen!"—following with some laudstory remarks to the minist. Several others wanted to "manifest" themselves, and, but for active measures instituted by the attendants, what was a scene of worship and quiet would have been turned into a scene worse than Bedlam.

There are many
STEANGE FREAKS OF INSANITY
exhibited here, which, if they could be related in
detail, would prove very interesting. It is
noticed that probably nine patients in ten think
there is nothing the matter with them, and disclaim the fact that they are laboring under any
hallucination, tilionsh, at the same time, you hallucination, though, at the same time, you can easily detect the fact in their wandercan easily detect the fact. In their wandering. One patient labors under the idea that he is immensely rich,—owning some gold mines in Cali'ornia, 200 miles or more in extent, which are yielding "bilinons" of money to him. Another carries on an insurance business, and buys and sell arge amounts all the time; but as he is not allowed to personally superintered the business and receives the income he feels hadly. business and receive the income, he feels badly about it. Another is in fear lest some one will do him injury, and is at times traveling—in imagination—over the country for "revenge."

One of the patients is under the impression that his other interesting that the him his feet in the him to he had been also some or the country for "revenge."

his father intends to take his life; but, as he otherwise is all right, he is allowed to drive round in a carriage furnished by his frieads.

ANGIENT AND MODERN TREATMENTS.

Formerly lunatics were thrust into "madhouses," or more properly prisons, with dark, narrow cells, stone floors, grated doors and windows, "keepers," whips, chains, and manacies, without amusement of any sort, and left alone to their terrible imaginings. Now they receive the best of care and treatment; have medical attendance, home-comforts, amuse-

It is found that, in many cases, patients are It is found that, in many cases, patients are better treated at modern asylums than at their homes, and are surrounded with more comforts, in every way, than they could as a class receive elsewhere. The devices for the restraint and punishment of insane persons outside of asy-lums—devices which cannot be found in those establishments—frequently surpass anything de-picted by sensational writers. The bruises, expicted by sensational writers. In bruises, ex-cornations, and fractures found upon their per-sons; the fetters or rusted irons crowding into the flesh, and the ridges left by cudgel or club, give evidence of thoughtless ignorance, or that strange fear with which the insawe are some-

I have thus muutely entered into a descrip-I have thus minutely entered into a descrip-tion of the Michigan State Jusane Asylum, for the purpose of showing the faiseness of the sensational charges lately published in revard to this institution. Careful inquiries among those disinterested and likely to know elicited no com-plaint in regard to the management of the insti-

## THE IDEAL MASCULINE DRESS.

that Are Useful. To the Editor of the New York Graphic:
It is sometimes thought strange that the Jewish intellect, so acute, so subtle, so far reaching,
should busy itself with the cast-off garments of mankind.
There is nothing strange about it. We have

learned lately from male and female reformers that clothes are the one important thing in life; that corsets are the outward sign of corruption and trousers the type of nobility. The Jews and trousers the type of nobility. The Jews perceived this fact long before it dawned upon our duller intellects. They care not who makes the history of the world so long as they can furnish its clothes.

I have been greatly interested in the news that

an association for the reform of masculine dress has been formed. I have long felt that if we meekly surrendered our trousers to Mrs. Tillotson and other demonstrative reformers with obtrusive legs, without at the same time making

We will be revenged. Her hooped skirts and short-sleeved dresses shall be ours, and clothed in these we will mock at her when the hot brace of broadcloth. Look at the absurdity of the dress which men

wear in the heat of summer. Our collars, waist-costs, and coats oppress our lungs and shut out all coolness from our throbbing neck. Around the waist are inexorable folds of impervious cloth, while no zephyr can penetrate our bootlegs or cool our hot and weary legs.

But while we are thus sweltering without hope of air the fairer sex are fenced off from the c that of heated clothing by wire cages, and invite the wandering breeze with bare arms and neck and vast prairies of undulating and unclad

shoulder-blades.

The fan is for them someting more than the The fan is for them someting more than the bitter mockery that it is to man. They fan themselves. We heat our blood by vainly fanning our impregnable clothes.

I never suffer from the midsummer sun without sighing for Mrs. Tillotson to come and rob me forever of the garments of my sex. Give me in exchange only the simple hoop-skirt and the diaphanous waist of tulle, and I shall be more than satisfied.

more than satisfied.

For any substantial reform in masculine dress

Not, of course, in its present overgrown state. nor, or course, in its present overgrown state, nor, or the other hand, in the attenuated form of the Highland kilt,—which latter garment, by the way, ought never to have been adopted by a race inhabiting a hilly region, since it is suited only for the inhabitants of a perfectly level

My ides of a perfect style of dress for men in

My idea of a perfect style of dress for men in the City of New York during warm weather was elaborated years ago, and I still regard it as being incapable of improvement.

What we need is a steel-spring hoop-skirt reaching nearly to the knee, and neatly covered with the thinnest of non-transparent muslin.

Just reaching to the upper part of the skirt should be worn a thin lace jacket with short sleeves and low neek. It should be a loose as should be wern a thin lace jacket with short sleeves and low neck. It should be as loose as the "combing-sack" worn by ladies, and should be fastened with buckles and straps.

In a reformed state of society there will be no more buttons to wreck our moral nature by their treachery, and make us murderous in heart towards washerwomen and hegligent housekeepers.

This costume would of course be completed by open-work stockings. low shoes, a straw but

by open-work stockings, low shoes, a straw hat, and an improved umbrella. You will notice that I have made no provision for pockets. The im-I have made no provision for pockets. The improved umbrella will render pockets unnecessary, since, in addition to protecting us from ram and sunshine, it will be fitted with a series of pockets to hold eigars, tracts, handkerchiefs, and other necessaries of life. In addition, a large locket will be suspended from the neck, in which money—and not the miscellaneous hair and photographs affected by women—will be securely knot.

kept. I flatter myself that this costume will not only Thatter mysen that this costume will not only be cool, wholesome, and rational, but it will be classically beautiful. It substitutes curved and flowing lines for the angularities of coats and trousers. In short, it is the poetry of dress, the company of classical.

### CONDONATION.

"Deal Gently with the Erring."

Theodore Tilton's Long-Established Views on the Subject.

Three years ago, Theodore Tilton published a little pamphlet designed to mitigate the popular severity of judgment against women who lapse through temptation into loss of honor. This brochure has a curious interest at the present ime, as showing the motive to this singular pubication was his own wife's need that this loctrine of charity should be applied to her ownunhappy case. In view of Mr. Tilton's recent Statement," concluding with his reasons for ondoning his wife's offense, the following earlier utterance by Mr. Tilton on the same subject shows that his doctrine of charity was no new impulse, created for the recent occasion, but has been a long-abiding conviction of his mind. The tract bears date 1871, and is as fol-

THE SIN OF SINS.

THE SIN OF SINS.

"Shall they fail, and not arise?"—Isaiah.

I have been thinking of the unenarliable treatment which society gives to what are called "fallen women." How virtuously we keep them down! How impossible we make it for them to rise again! How inexorally we sentence them to a drugeon of shadows, and that against them every golden gate to a future or or!

This morning, in idling along a brook overhung with aid... and fringed with ferns, I came upon an unexpected pool which Nature had poured into a crevice between some red-sandstone rocks, and, sitting down beside it, I thought of Him who, in His wayside wanderings, stopped at the Well of Sychar and talked with the Woman of Samaria.

If was a goot man talking to a bad woman.

No, let me retract that last epithest. I am saying the very thing myself which I condemn in the speech of others. Why did I let slip that word "bad?" Did He call her so? Then what right have I to stamp her

is saith unto her, call thy inseband and come hither.' woman answered and said,

insult on her frailty; He calt no reproach on her way-ward love,

"Come," quoth she to her neighbors, "come see a man who told me ait things that ever I did,"

And yet, in telling them all, He gave her no wounding rebuke,—no stinging condemnation,—no recorded word of criticism,—nothing but the same sweet, elequent persuasion to a higher life which He uttered equally to suner and saint.

"How is it that thou," she said, "being a Jew, sake st drink of me, who am a woman of Supario ? for

"How is it that thou, being pure, wilt come and hold spiritual fellowship with us, being foul?"
I do not so much puzzle myself about the origin, as I do about the quaity, of evil. What is sin, and what purity? What is virtue, and what vice? What is right, and what wrong? A man who has never afflicted himself with these queries,—who has never afflicted himself with these queries,—who has never used the smiting rod of this judgment upon his own heart,—knows too little of human nature to be either a counselor of others or a monitor to himself. Nor am I ever able to survey the conduct even of the weakest, the faultiest, and the guiltiest, of men or women, without being suddenly estopped by that penetrating maxim, "Judge not that ye be not judged, for with what judgment ye judge ye shall be judged." And so I can only pity, and dare not condemn, even the lowest of the fallen and the worst of the bad.

On the contrary, I appeal to men's two religions,—

so I can only pity, and care not condemn, even the lowest of the failes and the worst of the bad.

On the contrary, I appeal to men's two religions,—the natural and the revealed. Did not the very brook that bubbled past my feet this morning seem intentio wash the whole world clean? Is there not likewise a promise that the human heart, though its sime be as scarlet, can become as white as move? Then, if Nature and God thus coujoin to purify us, is it not despicable in us to call ill names for the daffling of one another's fame?

I thought, too, of that other fallen woman,—that mewanton wanton who burst in upon Him while he was ting at a banquet,—that aspiring, transfigured, and intental haliot who "brought an alabaster-box of ointment, and stood at His feet behind Him weaping, and begin to wash His feet with tears, and did wipe them with the hairs of her head, and kiased His feet and anointed them with the ointment."

Where is there a more equisite tale in literature, or where a more beautiful lesson in chařity?

"Now, when the Eharisse who had bidden Him saw

tenmed to outer darkness, where there is weeping and mashing of teeth.

"Simon," said the God-like guest to the man-like host, "seest thou this woman?"

No, Simon had never seen her. That is, he saw not he woman, but only the drab,—not her womanhood, but only her shame. He was blind. The Master then prefeted onen his eyes, and sant through them, a widked open his eyes, and sent through them a sud-sunbeam that carried a new light into his cob-bed soul. Simon," said He, "I entered into thine house.—

webbed soul.

"Simon," said He, "I entered into thine house,—
thou gavest me no kiss; but this woman, since the
time I came in, hath not ceased to kiss my feet. My
head with oil thou didst not anoint; but this woman
hash anointed my feet with ointment."

The point was pressed home by double antithesis.
The Pharisee, in his proud propriety, was convicted of
being outdone in courtesy by a woman of the streets.
Her gentle manners, therefore, had not foreaken her.
The ministering kindliness of her woman's nature still
remained. Kueeling at her Master's feet, the homsge
which she still knew how to pay to virtue was as fragrant as the perfume in her box.

Then from the Lord's lips came a remark which,
like a bee, carried honey to the woman, but a sting to
the man. What must they both have thought of the
marvelous andacity of that mild guest who, in defance of all the laws of Moses, of all the traditions of
the e'ders, and of all the sanctities of society, suddenly exclaimed to the man:
"I say unto thee, her sins, which are many, are forgiven, for she loved much"; and who, turning at the
same time to the woman, repeated the same strange
speech:

Thy sins are forgiven—go in peace."

"To your sine are foreiven—go in peace."
I quote and emphasize these words for the sake of asking this question, namely:
If forgiven by Him, why not then forgiven by us all?
The birds could not have soung so sevestly as they did this morning, neither could the sky have kept so bright a blue, nor the earth after seed herself in so soft a green, if the human heart, for which the earth and all it contains were made, must remain forever perverted from its Maker by so strange a fact as that its warmest love should suddenly constitute its chiefest sin.
Thinking this thought, I then suddenly saw in the gravel-path at my feet the strange handwriting which the Man of Nazareth once stooped and wrote upon the ground. I mean, I haw it not in fact, but in fancy. How runs the tale?

"And the Scribes and Pharisees brought unto Him a woman taken in adultery, in the very act.

"Now Moses in the law commanded us that such be stoned; but what sayest thou?"

"Jesus stooped down, and with His finger wrote on the ground, as though he heard them not. So, when they continued asking Him, He hirted up Himself and said unto them:

"Het hat is without sin among you. let him first."

them: hat is without sin among you, let him first Without what sin? Not all sins in general, but one sin in particular. The hypocrites, every one of them, had sinued it. And, furthermore, most men since then have been the like sinners, and are to this day. "And again He stooped down and wrote on the ground, and they which heard it, being convicted by their own conscience, went out one by one, beginning at the eldest, even unto the last; and Jesus was left alone, and the woman standing in the midst. When Jesus had lifted up Himself and saw none but the woman, He said unto her, "Woman, who are those thine accusers? Hath no man condemned thee?"

woman, He said unto her,

"Wogan, who are those thine accusers? Hath no
man condemned thee?'

"She said,

"No man, Lord."

And Jesus said unto her,

"Neither do I condemn thee; go and sin no more.'

Did I not say that I knew what he wrote on the
ground? Perhaps I err in my imaginings. Nor will
I venture to put His great thoughts into my weak
words. But I believe that, as the woman's sin was of
the earth earthy, He therefore engraved upon the very
earth itself the everlasting record of her pardon! So
that any woman who should thereafter, in all coming
time, fall from her purity even to the street, and be
trodden under foot of men, and grovel in the dust,
might then and there, in the very soliure and defilement with which she is begrimed, behold the eternal
decree. "Thy sins are forgiven—go in peace."

It is written of this Teacher that "He spake as
never man spake." This, I am sure, is true. For,
what man ever said of a woman taken in adultery,

"Neither do I condemn thee"?

It requires something of the Godhead to say that!

During my rambles I reflected on that great impartiality of Nature'which sends the sun and the rain slike
on the just and the unjust,—in contradistinction to
the miserable partiality of human judgment as one
sees it in this very case.

"They say unto him, Master, this woman was taken in
adultery, in the very act."

They say unto him, 'Master, this woman was taken adultery, in the very act.' "
I so, then not only the woman was taken, but also man. But what became of the man? The woman edraged to the temple to be stoned. The man

the man's? If she was a sinner, what was he? And yet how does the world judge between the two culprits? Ah! now as then, and in every such case, the Scribes and Pharisees meet together to forgive the man, and then go away and leave it to Christ alone to forgive the woman!

The above tract was written and published by.

Theodore Tilton in 1871, before Mr. Tilton's family-secret was disclosed to the public, but while it was powerfully working within his own mind. The later result of those workings ap pears in a still more intense form in Mr. Tilton's recent "Statement," as seen in the following

Next, I have an equally plain answer to those critic

### MR, O'HOOLAHAN'S MISTAKE. narried When Drunk and Repenting

When Sober.

From the Virginia (Nev.) Enterprise.
An amusing scene occurred in Justice Young's
Court-room an evening or two since. Two sons
of the "ould sod," full of "chain-lightning"
and law, rushed in, and, advancing to the Justice's little law pulpit at the rear of the courtroom both becan talking at once.

When Sober.

room, both began talking at once.
"One at a time, if you please," said the Judge.
"Judge-yer honor-will I shpake, thin!" said one of the men.
"Silence!" roared his companion. "I am
here! Let me talk. Phwat do you know about

"Keep still yourself, sir," said the Judge.
"Let him say what he wants."
"Well, I want me name aff the paiper. That's

"Well, I want me naime aff the paiper. That's phwat I want," said the man.
"Off what paper." said the Judge.
"Well, aff the paiper; ve ought to know what paiper. Shure, ye married me, they say."
"To whom!" asked the Judge.
"Some famale, sir, and I don't want her, sir. It don't go! and I want me naime aff the paiper."
"Silence!" roased the friend, bringing his huge fist down upon the little pulpit, just under the Judge's nose, with a tremendous thwack.
"Silence! I am here. Phwat do you know about law? Sure, yer honor, it was Tim McCloskey's wife that he married—his widdy, I main. You married thim, yer honor."

married thim, yer honor."
"And I was dhrunk at the time, sir. Yis sir, "And I was thrulk at the time, air. I is sir, an 'I was not a free aigent; an' I don't know a thing about it, sir—divil roawst me! I want me naime aff the paiper—I reputate, sir."

"Silence! Let me spake. Phwat do you know about law?" bringing his fist down upon the

ge's desk.
But I was dhrunk; I was not at the time a That is the pint, both in law and equity!"
"But I was dhrunk at the time. Divil roawst

me if I knowed I was gittin married. I was not a free aigent, I want the Judge to talk me naime aff the paiper. It don't go."

The Judge tried to explain to the man that, drunk or sober, he was married to the woman fast enough, and if he wanted a divorce he must go to another court.
"Divil burn me!" cried the man, "if I go to

that he must go to a higher court; that is (down comes the fist) if the woman can prove (whack) that she was at the time the marriage was solem-nated (whack) a regularly-ordained sole thrader (whack). On this pint it depinds, both in law and equity."
"I have had enough of this!" cried the Judge;

fire the thatch; I will—"

Here he glanced toward the front door; his under jaw dropped, he ceased speaking, and in a half-stooping posture he went out of the back-door of the office like a shot.

The valiant, friend and legal adviser also glanced toward the door, when he, too, doubled to and scooted in the footsteps of his illustrates the contract of th

A look at the door showed it darkened by a A note at the door showed it darkened by a woman about 6 feet in height, and so broad as to fill it almost from side to side.

The Judge took a look at this mountain of feesh, doubled up, and was about to take the back track, but thought better of it and took refuge behind his little law pulpit.

The mountain advanced, gave utterance in a sort of internal runble, and then, and fire

smoke and burning lava, belched out:
"Did I or did I not see Michael O'Hoolahan "I believe O'Hoolahan is the name of one of the gentlemen who just went out," said the

the Judge settled lower and lower—the mountain belched: "You be-e-lave! You know it was Michael O'Hoolahan? Now, what is all this connivn' in here about? Am I a widdy again? Did ye taik his naime aff the paiper? Did you

aik it af!"
"N-no," said the Judge.
"Ye didu't! Don't you decave me!"
"No; I give you my word and honor I didu't, I couldn't—I had no right."
"It's well for ye ye didn't. I'll tache him to be "It swell for ye ye doingt. I'll tache him to be rinnin' about connivin' to lave me a lone widdy agin', whin I'm makin' a jintleman of him!"

With this she saited back to the door, where she turned, and shaking her fist thus addressed the tip of the Judge's nose, which alone was visible above the little pulpit: "Now, do you mind that you lave his name on the paper! I want no meddiln' wid a man wang! I gir him want no meddiln' wid a man wang! I gir him

want no meddlin' wid a man wanst' I git him. No more connivin'!' Child-Life in Shakerdom.

The Pittsfield, (Mass.) Eagle says that children placed with the Shakers at Lebanon are indontured to Benjamin Gates, or some other authority, until they "become of age," he agreeing in the papers to provide them food, clothing, to.
They are then placed in the "children's order,"
under the charge of a sister designated to care
for them, and she commences at once to instill
into their minds the glories of the creed. In
their management never a blow is struck. Refractory once are nuisibed by heing laid on the their management never a blow is struck. Refractory ones are punished by being laid on the floor, face down. When they have been kept thus prostrate a certain length of time, they are taken up and "talked to," the enormity of their offenses pointed out, and are exhorted to behave better in the future. Those from 8 to a dozen years of age "go to confession" every Saturday and "own up" (or are supposed to) Saturday, and "own up" (or are supposed to) the little sins of the week that have escaped the the little sins of the week that have escaped the notice of their guardians. And, as they receive special approval after an apparently very full confession, they early learn to conjure up quite enormous stories, knowing that they "gull" their confessors into a deeper belief in their-penitence. "Now, don't you feel better after confessing all that?" asks the ancient virgin who has leard the story. "Yes, yea, 'says the confessing all that?" asks the ancient virgin who has leard the story. "Yes, yea," says the little miss, and, tipping a wink to her companions, she walks out as sedately as a spinster of 70. Another method of punishment is to put the youngster into a large sack, tying it tightly round the neck. Should the child refuse to get into the bag, it is drawn over the refractory one, and then, head, feet, and all enveloped, he or she is left to repent of the offensive disobedience. The children are sent to school four bedience. The children are sent to school four months each year—the boys in the winter and the girls in the summer. Co-education hasn't the slightest support there. The gris and boys must not converse together. It they happen to meet, and if a reguish youngster is bold enough to break the silence with some great washes. QUIZOT.

Sketch of His Life and Character.

His Marriage with Pauline De Muelan---H's Subsequent Career.

Paris Correspondence of the New York Times.

Although we have long been expecting the event the news of M. Guizot's death fell suddenly and painfully upon us. If he had survived a few days more he would have entered upon his 88th year. He was born at Nimes on the 4th of October, 1787, and, as many of his biographers say, he had no youth. In infancy he was plunged into the sufferings and horrors of the revolution, and his earliest lessons were in patient endurance. His father, a distinguished advocate, was guillotined by the sams-culottes of Nimes when Guizot was only 7 years of age, and his mother had so fly for safety. Being a Protestant family, they naturally looked to the home of Calvin for a refuge. He studied at Geneva, then came to Paris poor and very needy to go through a course of law. Stapfer was then Swiss Minister at Paris, and engaged Guizot as a tutor for his children. It was at this time that a tutor for his children. It was at this time that he was introduced into the salons of Mme. he was introduced into the salons of Mme. Suard, the rendezvous of all the literary and artistic men who cloug to the ancient Monarchy. It was there that Guizot met Pauline De Meulan, who was popular with all the Royalists, who had the entree to all their salons, who was associated with all their plans, and who, on account of her talent as a writer, was one of the principal mouth-pieces of the party. She was then the most esteemed writer upon the Publiciste, edited by Suard. The young man, who was studying law and teaching, to live, was thus thrown into a set of people who had roused his ambition and emulation; and though he longed ambition and equilation; and though he longed to become one of them in fact, he was yet treated like a poor and distant relative. While patting him on the back, none of them seemed inclined to take him by the hand. Suard advised him not to write for the Publiciste, as he would thereby wasta his time and this wasta his time and this wasta his time. polite way of telling Guizot that he had bette points way of telling Guilzot that he had better not ask permission into the sacred circle, as it would in all probability be refused. It is said that he was much chagrined at this check, and, with the energy of youth, resolved to overcome the difficulties in his way. He formed a plan, and proceeded to carry it into execution. Although fourteen years older than him-self, Guizot thought that if he could marry Pauline De Meulan she would be able to open all doors for him. In this he was not mistaken. He proposed and was refused, the lady telling him that it was ridiculous in him to marry a woman fourteen years older than himself. Pauline persisted in this resolution, and M. Guizot could no longer go under her protection to the salons of Mme. Suard. He devoted himself with great energy to his studies, hving mod-estly, working many a night upon an empty stomach. During this time misfortunes began bowed down by family griefs, she found herself obliged to write m order to support herself and her mother. Finally she herself fell ill, and she came near dying at the idea that sne could no longer continue her work. With feelings of utter despair she resigned herself to her sick bed. The next "But I was dhrunk; I was not at the time a free sigent."

"Silence! I am here to shpake! It does not depind on that at all. It depinds—and there is the whole pint, both in law and equity—it depinds whether was the woman a sole thrader or not at five time this matrix, a war sole thrader or not at five time this matrix, a war sole thrader or love in the was well enough to begin again the self. The article was sent to Suard, who found at the time this matrix, a war sole thrader or love in the self. The article in an unknown thand, written in her style, the sender saying that the was well enough to begin again the reself. The article in an unknown thand, written in her style, the sender saying that the intended to send others, and to contain the left of the surface of the norming she received an article in an unknown hand, written in her style, the sender saying that the intended to send others, and to contain the left of the sender saying that the intended to send others, and to contain the left of the sender saying that the intended to send others, and to contain the left of the sender saying that the intended to send others, and to contain the left of the sender saying that the intended to send others, and to contain the left of the sender saying that the intended to send others, and to contain the left of the sender saying that the intended to send others, and to contain the sender saying that the left of the sender saying that the sender saying the sender saying the sender saying that the sender saying the sender sa journal contained the usual amount of matter, signed Pauline De Meulan, but written by her inknown correspondent. It was not until perfectly recovered that Guizot avowed himself the writer, and once more he begged the lady's hand in marriage. She consecuted, and in this way a career was opened to M. Guizot. He and his wife were welcome in all the Royalist saleons. his wife were welcomen an accided as to laborator upon the Publiciste, and although at first treated as "the husband of his wife," he soon made a reputation which left Pauline De Meulan's far behind. Before many years she was glad enough to drop the aristocratic name of De Meulan, and

benind. Before many years she was glad enough to drop the aristocratic name of De Menlan, and proud to call herself Mme. Guizot. Well supported by the family of his wife, or by her aristocratic friends, M. Guizot brought himself forward as a candidate for the Council. of State, but failed. Fontanes, however, consoled him by a chair in the Sorbonne. For his benefit the Chair of History was cut in two, and he began that series of lectures which culminated in his "History of Civilization." The new "I have had enough of this!" cried the Judge;
"I cannot divorce you. You are married, and married vou must remain, for all I can do!"
"Ye won't taik me name aff the paiper thin!"
"It would not mend the matter," said the Judge.
"It woul't is aff?"
"No; I wou't!" fairly yelled the Judge.
"Silence!" cried the partner, bringing down his fist and raising a cloud of dust under the Judge's nose. "It depends whether, at the time, the woman was a regular sole—"
"Get out of here, 'cried the Judge, "I've had about enough of this!" at the same time rising.
"Ye won't taik it aff? Very well, thin, I'll go had about enough of this!" at the same time fist the thatch; I will—"
Here he glanced toward the front down his first and devorce meself. Divil roawst me, I'll fire the thatch; I will—"
Here he glanced toward the front down his fact and conting the fact that he press with great severity. Here he glanced toward the front down his fact and related the press with great severity. Here he glanced toward the front down his fact and related to the first the thatch; I will—"

Nepoleon for press, which was used in the orden and toil, despondency and care, mated in his "History of Civilization." The new mater to present was to make a mild and safe opposition to Napoleon f. The best way to preserve his popularly with his old friends was to make a mild and safe opposition to Napoleon f. The best his of the wane, and Guizot did his part toward causing its disappearance. At the interior, and the Abbe Montesquiuu named him Secretary-General of his Cabinet. He there of the Interior, and the Abbe Montesquiuu named him Secretary-General of his Cabinet. He there disting the world has found of dust under the fact that he began his career as a journal the world has found of grant fact that he began his career as a journal the world has found of grant fact that he began his career as a journal the world has found of grant fact that he began his career as a journal the world has found some few manners and the world has found of grant fact that he was always an enemy to the press. When Napoleon returned from Elba the name of Guizot was found upon the list of officials who had given in their adhesions, but, although this caused great commotion at the time, it was found to be an error. It was a brother who had written "wes" upon the register and signed

Mme. Guizot died in 1827, while her husband sat by her beeside reading Bossuet's "Immortality of the Sout." But she had already set her house in order, and had arranged that Guizot should marry her niece, an English girl, named Elias Dillon. The second Mme. Guizot died in 1833, leaving children, and like the first, some literary works of considerable importance. The Martignac Ministry opened the Sorbonne and the Council of State to M. Guizot. This was this best moment of life. He held chairs beside Villemain and Gousin during one of the most remarkable period, in the history of French letters, and his lecture drew crowds to the Sorbonne. "He did very well," says Gustave Planche, "until he came to think himself the Director-Goneral of the human mind, when he became too arrogant to be endured." The biting critic is perhaps too severe, but it is certain Director-General of the human mind, when he became too arrogant to be endured." The biting critic is perhaps too severe, but it is certain that this little cotorie of literary men were the arrogant authors of the ideas put forth to-day about Paris, the foyer of civilization, and about the supremacy of French thought throughout the world. It might have been true in their day, and there is a grain of truth about it still; yet Apple Sayor, thought has not held so small a Anglo-Saxon thought has not held so small Anglo-Saxon thought has not held so small a place in the world as these clever but vain pro-fessors would make the world believe. To Cousin is due the terms "history of philoso-phy" and "philosophy of history," and while Couisin took the former, Guizot took the latter. From them has dome the habit of summing up events in connection with the revealed ideas of the times, and of calling that the philosophy of history. There is a great deal of pretension in

the times, and of calling that the philosophy of history. There is a great deal of pretension in the term, but the works were excellent. The proof is that they are popular to-day.

Guizot's subsequent political career consisted in a series of ups and downs. In power, he was arbitrary, arrogant, austere, and tyraunical; out of it he was superby liberal, a leader of the opposition, and, like a doctrinaire, full of those fine phrases about representative government, civil liberty, constitutionalism, and parliamentarism which are current to-day. He fought Poliguac, and voted the address of the 221 Deputies. He overtirow the legitimate monarchy and draw up 1.3 protest in which the Deputies expressed their respect for "the King and his august dynasty." Between 1840 and 1848 he invented the "meral complicity" theory.

over the Duchesse D'Orlears in favor of the Duc De Nemours; branded the Leftimia Deputies for their visit to Henry V. Paid the Pritchard indemnity; risked war in the interest of the Orleans dynasty, by marrying the De Montpensier to the Infanta of Spain; insulted the Duchesse De Berri; opposed blindy all extension of the electoral privilege and the fanous and to a famous mot, I must explain in a few world. In the time of Louis Philippe there were in France only about 200,000 voters, and no man could vote who did not pay an annual tax of a much clear cash. As there were many Judges, lawyers, doctors, and members of the liberal professions who could not pay the sum, they was offering the way and it was proposed to extend the law by the adjunction of certain capacities; that is to say that a doctor should count his professional capacities as an offset to so much money paid as a tax, and hence be allowed to vote. From all parts of France, professional men sent delegations to Paris to pray for an "adjunction of the capacities." M. Guizot received them hangain, listened to their address with a sneer upon his stinately refused to accord this extension of the right of suffrage, allowed to vote. He obstinately refused to accord this extension of the right of suffrage, allowing it would have added only about 6,000 to the electoral lists. His speeches at the period were marked by great arrogance, and was in one of the stormy debaies of the time that the cried: "Your insults can never read the height of my contempt;" or, on another casion: "You can wear out my scrength, ter you can never wear out my courage." It is you can never wear out my courage." It is you can never wear out my courage." It is you can never wear out my courage." It is you can never wear out my courage."

that he cried: "Your insults can never rach the height of my contempt?" or, on another occasion: "You can wear out my strength, but we can never wear out my courage." It was this arrogance that silled Guizot as a public man, for after the revolution of '48 no pary desired to take him up. This, I must say, is the bad that we can say of the man, and on the other side of the account we must place a great deal of good. Throughout his life he was an austare puritan, rigid in morals, and stiffly severe in matters of respectability: and he was one of the greatest authors of his time.

In previous letters I have spoken of M. Guizot's relations with the Empire, and there is to

In previous letters I have spoken of M. Guzot's relations with the Empire, and there is to much passion involved to allow us to treat its subject now. It is certain, however, that he "made it up" with the Emperor at last and that he was very glad to see his son in office. He was intimate with many distinguished men of the time, and particularly with De Morny. "My dear De Morny," he said, one day. "you are the only man capable of overtarning the Empire. But you will never be stupid enough to do that."

M. Grizot died at 7:30 Saturday evening and with all his family about him. He was conscious to the last, and desired that there should be no discourse over his grave, and that no invitations to the funeral should be sent to persons not relatives or members of the family. Val-Richer, the property of M. Guizot, is on the road from Caen to Paris. It is the ancient residence of the Abbe Val-Richer, and it is all that remains of the old abbey bearing this name. Upon is front one reads the inscription, "Omnium reciprosissima." There is a large hall on materiafront one reads the inscription, "Omnium recipion brevissima." There is a large hall on entering, in which are seen the portraits of sovereigns presented while he was a Mivister. Passing through the library, containing about 20,000 volumes, you enter the saloon, furnished in the simplest style, and here are the family portraits. Here, too, the aged author adstatesman received his friends in the evening, after his dinner and his pipe. A lady what caught him smoking one evening exclaimed: "What!, you smoke, and yet you have affived at such an age?" "Ah! belle dame," said M. Guizot, "if I had not smoked I should have been dead ten years ago." The old man was fond of his post-prandial pipe, but is not known to have had other passions or faults. His lates friends were Prince Handjeri, formerly Hospoor of Wallachia; M. Porteu, sous prefect, and M. Leroux, sous prefect of Pont I Eveque, who dropped in during the evening to beguile the old man for an hour. M. Guizot had a character which is inexplicable to me, for while I find him noble and charming in his books and private life. I find him frequently detestable in his public career.

### AFTER FIFTY YEARS.

celebrated on the 20th sit the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage. The venerable couple forwards to us, on the happy occasion, a card of greeting, emini-ing their photogray hs, and accompanied by the follow-ing poem from the pen of Mr. Hall.]

Yes! fifty years of troubles—come and gone—I count since first I gave thee hand and heart! I count since first I gave thee hand and heart!
But none have come from thee, dear Wife—not may
In griefs that sadden'd me thou had at no part,
Save when, accepting more than woman's share
Of pain and toil, despondency and care,
My comforter thou wert, my hope, my trust;
Ever suggesting holy thoughts and deeds;
Guiding my steps on earth, through blindless dust,
Into the Heaven-lit path that Heavenward leads

had given in their adhesions, but, although this caused great commotion at the time, it was found to be an error. It was a brother who had written "yes" upon the register and eigned "Guizot," and Francois Guizot, the one who has just died, followed the Bourboan in their flight to Gand. His partisans defended this step by saying that he had gobe merely to moderate the ultra-Royalism of the King and his Court. It was the act of his life which gave him the most trouble. Year elater, when reproaching the Legitimists for their visit to the Dae De Bordeaux at Belgravia Square, he was brought to confusion in the tribune, for the only time in his life, by a taunting ory about his visit to Gand.

During his term of office M. Guizot was bitterly reproached by all Republicans and by most Liberals, for, although professing liberalism, his name is associated with many tyrannical and illiberal acts. In 1816 he began to publish books, and wrote one on "Representative Government, and the Actual State of France." It was then that the famous term "dectrinaires" was invented, so called, said Royer-Collard, because "Doctrinaires have no doctrines, as polyrinaires have no polirines," (consumptives without lungs. Another said that "Doctrinsian consisted in affirming liberties in principle which were abjured in practice." It was fine words about bad policy. M. Guizot became famous among the doctrinaires. The fall of the Decazos Ministry, after the assassination of the Duc de Berri, left M. Guizot without a portfolio, and, like Thiers and other men of the time, he at once joined the opposition. He became as aliberal in words as he had been arbitrary when in power, and his course of lectures was interrupted by M. Villemain. It was then that he wrote some of his celebrated works.

Mine Guizot died in 1827, while her husband at the phe possition. He became to his his decident of the manning the machinery of parties. The necessity of a radied in least plant of the decident of the manning the machinery of parties. Our nomination of the mos

Dublin (Sept. 5) Correspondence of the See Yeth World.

The population of Ireland decreased by 1,622: 319 persons between the years 1841-51, by 775.814 in the next decade, and by 396,208 be-The population of Ireland decreased by 1,22,319 persons between the years 1841-31 by 775,814 in the next decade, and by 395,308 between the years 1861-71. There is reason to believe that this decrease by the end of the present decade will have wholly ceased,—that is, that the emigration will not exceed the natural increase of the population. The condition of the country is now really prosperous. Wages have greatly advanced in consequence of the limited supply of laborers. The reform of the Land law has had a most excellent effect, and pot unfrequently Irishmen return from America with for tunes gained there to take up their shods in their native land. The aggregate investments in Government stocks, joint-stock banks, and savingtonks in 1864 were £54,888,000; but on the 30th of June, 1874, they were £67,362,000, an increase of 23 per cent in ten years. The value of live stock in 1864 was £30,728,910; in 1874 it was £37,225,887. It is to be remarked that although in thirty years Ireland has lost about 3,000,000 of her people, the relative proportion of Catholics and Protestants remains almost nuchanged. In Munster, in 1861, 938 out of every 1,000 was Catholics; the Proportion now is 306 to each 1,000. In Kerry the Catholics in 1861 were 381 in each 1,000. In Kerry the Catholics in 1861 were 381 in name—there were 781 Catholics in each 1,000 in 1861, and now there are 785 to each 1,000. In 1861, and now there are 785 to each 1,000. In 1861, and now there are 785 to each 1,000 in 1861, and now there are 785 to each 1,000. MIKE McDONAL

his Examination on the Ch. saulting McGarry

Testimony of Justice Boyde Rountree, and Othe

The Case Continued Til day.

The Armory Police Court was m of people during the trial of mino day morning, but towards 10 o'cloc of spectators rapidly increased, of spectators rapidly increased, of the arraignment of Mike a Geary, and John Garrity, for James McGarry with intent to ki terous Mike came into the room 10 o'clock, accompanied by his att two associates. Among the other Commissioner Sheridan, Ald. Ma Jonas, Alexander Morrison, Co Rountree, H. B. Miller, C. F. Pe Scully, and Gen. Cameron, who ac

who occupied the bench, said the present during a part of the aff Garry's saloon, and might be want on either side, it would be imp under the circumstances to sit magistrate. He had no wish to he did not wish to shirk any Every man was entitled to a fair hearing, and he was frank to se some feeling, and had therefore se Scully, asking him to preside duri

The Justice then retired, and took his place, remarking that h duties out of friendship, app delicacy of the position of Justice was not at all anxious to investig but would do so if no objection jurisdiction, he being a Justice of Mr. Trude said he had no object SEEKING FOR WITNES

Gen. Cameron asked that at issued for St. Clair Sutherland, and Clark Lipe, who had failed the subpossas.

Upon questioning the polices charge of serving the subpossas that the gentlemen named had pensed, since they could not be

The Court remarked that he had matters to attend to, and would h Mr. Trude wanted subpoenas i Mr. Trude wanted subpounds in eral witnesses.

The Court suggested that, if the witnesses in the case, it would be the evidence all put in at one her avoid carrying it in the memory set. At the request of Gen. Cameron such forthwith subpounces for Me Sutherland, and Lipe.

The defendants were then asked aid "Not guilty."

Mr. Trude asked that each separately.

separately.

Gen. Cameron contended that were not entitled to separate tria were jointly charged with assault murder, and were all arrested up

Mr. Trude finally concluded to go

thief, and that you would not rese-settled me in the Penntentiary," or that effect. I said: "No, I never any such language. You spoke that matter before, six or eight me I asked you if you had any goo Says he: "You can surmise who is." Says I: "I asked you if you authority then, and you said. N "I have brought bim here Geary was standing by and I turned around and asked him him what Mike said, and he repi McDonald then continued to ab very violent language, and hav handle of a revolver. While he is some gentleman caught hold of him away, and, as he did so, I go to the end of the counter, and M his revolver and said "I want to

Q.-What did he do with the re-

Q.—What did he do with the revidrew it?

A.—He leveled it right at me.
Mr. Trude objected to the que overruled.

Witness continued: McDonald or 4 feet of me, and several gentle with him. One of them said to nor they will kill you," and I ran ou liceman. That was the last I saw Oross-examined: It is not a f. McDonald was drawing the revoig rabbed him and pulled him downow whether the revolver was I his arm was knocked down I could capa" in the cylinders. McDonald me, nor did either Geary or Garrit.

FUSTICE BOXDEN.

was the next witness. He said:
in McGarry's saloon Saturday nigh
Donald and Geary. Could not rity. Was talking to Mr. Jamie
Donald and Geary came in. Di
anybody else. Geary followed heard McDonald say, "How is re
The remark was addressed to Mr. heard McDonald say, "How is red
The remark was addressed to Mr. I
then began to abuse Mr. McGarry,
excited, and threatening manner, s
have accused me of being a thief, i
me in the Penitentiary, you red-fi
... I have brought a witness t
Mr. McGarry replied, "I don't was
with you," denying that be had u
guage attributed to him. McDona
did say it," and repeated his abo
He was very much excited, timp with you," denying that he had u gange attributed to him. McDonal did say it," and repeated his abut he was very much excited, tumu and threatening, and had his righ hip. Mr. McGarry made a move end of the barrel, when McDonald him and said, "If you stir, I will do you." I then went to the fre hallowed "police," and sent two and the other west, for an officer. Into the saloon, and saw McDonald hand on the barrel, when McDonald hand on the collar, and said, "Kee is no place to make a disturbance. The back suddenly, and put his bar and says, "You." I don't for you other." At that instant volver. When I pushed slcDor Garry got up and took a position that I was between him and the pix Garry being a little to one sid pointed the revolver at him, says you," or "I will shoot you." I tive which. Then three gentless standing near the clock, came up of McDonald's arm, and it went up tree, I think, had held of his arm they were wresting the weapon fr Geary got hold of Mr. John Carrick three, put his arms around his I taking him away, while the others with McDonald. I took hold of Gawhat are you doing here? Let men disarm this man," and he back and threw me on my knees very sue up, and, seeing the gentlemen on the door to keep out the crowd w lected, and I remained until the taken out by the officers.

Cross-examined: Did not hear hithis fight." Carmot say whether the coloned, or whether it was loaded had a chance to shoot Mr. McGarry got barrel. McDonald did not flourish around; he pulled it out, and point at Mr. McGarry. He did not say to say the back and the counter in McDonald did not flourish around the chance to shoot Mr. McGarry got barrel. McDonald did not flourish around; he pulled it out, and point at Mr. McGarry. He did not say to say the back and the counter was loaded had a chance to shoot Mr. McGarry got barrel. McGarry He did not say to say the say th

visit to Henry V.; Paid the visits to Henry V.; Paid the visits was an in the interest asty, by marrying the Due De Infanta of Spain; insulted erra; opposed blondly all extra of so there were many Judges, and no man ont pay an annual tax of so there were many Judges, and not pay an annual tax of so there were many Judges, all to extra opposed blondly all the extra opposite the way the sum, they were As there was no sense in to revolution very rapidly, do extend the law by the inicapacities; that is to say, ic count his professional extra opposite the extra opposite the pay of or an "adjunction of the south opposite to accord the extra opposite the pay of the time our insults can never reach integration of the time our insults can never reach integration. The pay of the integration of the time our insults can never reach integration of the time our insults can never reach integration. The pay of the integration of the integration of the pay of the map, and on the other we must place a great deal of his life he was an ansater or or the extra opposite the map, and on the other we must place a great deal of his life he was one of the init time.

orals, and stiffly severe in old stiffly severe in old stiffly severe in old the man of the stiffly severe in old the Empire, and there is too wed to allow us to treat the certain, however, that he the Emperor at last, and at to see his son in office, h many distinguished men particularly with De Morny, y," he said, oue day, "you capable of overturning the will never be stupid enough

7:30 Saturday evening and sout him. He was conscious fred that there should be no tave, and that no invitations id be sent to persons not softhe family. Val-Richer, nizot, is on the road from the ancient residence of the dit is all that remains of ring this name. Upon its is a large hall on entering, he portraits of sovereigns was a Minister. Passing , containing about 20,000 he saloon, furnished in the di here are the family 100, the aged author and his friends in the evening exclaimed; and yet you have arrived Ah! belle dame," said M. of smoked I should have ago." The old man was untail pipe, but is not known silons or faults. His latest Handjeri, formerly Hospogar rice, wous prefect, and M. et of Pont I' Eveque, who is evening to beguite the old. to f. Pont P Eveque, who sevening to beguite the old. Guizot had a character to me, for while I find him in his books and private life, detestable in his public ca-

FIFTY YEARS.

Hall, the English litterateurs uit, the fiftieth anniversary of enerable couple forwarded it on, a card of greeting, contair and accompanied by the follow of Mr. Hall.] bles—come and gone— the thee hand and heart! om thee, dear Wife—not me thou had's no part, nor than woman's share adoney and care, it, my hope, my trust; houghts and deeds; arth, through blinding dust, he that Heavenward leads shood unto age, of Life's sad stage, u hast given to fame.—
friend to find and friend to find itses—all—combined creative mind. Ound some good in material teaching came from them; so it ever be! a fafection flow; try years ago! rugged hill of life, at its base; heart in heart, dear Wife, and inner strife.

and inner strife, d in thy face, coming nearer, beautiful and dearer, nd soil of earth made free Call for the Annual call for the annual meet-Woman-Suffrage Associa-in Detroit on the 18th of

in Detroit on the 13th of a session:
oman-Suffrage Association nual meeting for the electer transaction of business, and Wednesday, Oct. 13.
House, commencing at 19 of auxiliary State sociesting anxiliary State sociemented by their accredited, New Hampshire, Vermonto Island, New York, New Delaware, Virginia, South at, Illinois, Missouri, Mich-California. Auxiliary sore to secure representation of delegates, corresponding of delegates, corresponding of the secure representation in the objects and methods oman-Suffrage Association of the organize in their refluencessity of a radical severy year more evident, but is republican only in in every ward, we are contrading politicians through ent is republican only in inverse ward, we are contrading politicians through parties. Our nominations rless than 5 per cent of tified at the polls by less ar adult citizens. A real enlist all the virtue, intelmof the nation in a struggnorance, and selfishness, people must become interstions. In impartial sufsections. In impartial sufsections, in impartial sufsections, in impartial suffers, less the only salvation Come, then, friends of unual convention! Help firage, and thus check the lies, restore the supremacy diprivate life, and redeam the American Republic seutive Committee.

Warp Howe, President.

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Is Examination on the Charge of saulting McGarry.

MIKE McDONALD.

Testimony of Justice Boyden, John M. Rountree, and Others.

The Case Continued Till Wednesday.

The Armory Police Court was moderately full of people during the trial of minor cases yesterlay morning, but towards 10 o'clock the number of spectators rapidly increased, in anticipation of speciators rapidly increased, in authorpation of the arraignment of Mige McDonald, Nick Geary, and John Garrity, for assaulting Mr. James McGarry with intent to kill. The boiserous Mike came into the room about half-past 10 o'clock, accompanied by his attorney, A. S.
Trude, and was followed in a short time by his two associates. Among the others present were Commissioner Sheridan, Ald. Mahr, Foley, and Jonas Alexander Morrison, County-Attorney Rountree, H. B. Miller, C. F. Periolat, Justice Scully, and Gen. Cameron, who acted as prosecu-When the witnesses were called up to be sworn.

when the winter BOYDEN,
who occupied the bench, said that, as he was present during a part of the affray in Mr. Mo-Garry's saloon, and might be wanted as a witness on either side, it would be improper for him under the circumstances to sit as examining magistrate. He had no wish to do so, though

he did not wish to shirk any responsibility. Every man was entitled to a fair and impartial hearing, and he was frank to say that he had some feeling, and had therefore sent for Justice Seully, asking him to preside during the investi-The Justice then retired, and Justice Scully took his place, remarking that he assumed the duties out of friendship, appreciating the delicacy of the position of Justice Bovden. He

was not at all anxious to investigate the matter, but would do so if no objection was raised to his jurisdiction, he being a Justice of West Chicago.

Mr. Trude said he had no objection. SEEKING FOR WITNESSES. Gen. Cameron asked that attachments be issued for St. Clair Sutherland, John Garrick,

and Clark Lipe, who had failed to respond to the subposnas. Upon questioning the policeman who had charge of serving the subpoenas it was learned that the gentlemen hamed had not been subcensed, since they could not be found.

The Court remarked that he had some private matters to attend to, and would have to leave at

Mr. Trude wanted subpœnas issued for seveni witnesses.

The Court suggested that, if there were many rinesses in the case, it would be better to have the court suggested that, it there were many timeses in the case, it would be better to have the evidence all put in at one hearing, so as to spoid carrying it in the memory several days. At the request of Gen. Cameron, the clerk is add forthwith subpenaes for Messrs. Garrick, attherland, and Lipe.

The defendants were then asked to plead, and all "Not onlite."

butled me in the Penitentiary," or something to that effect. I said: "No, I never made use of. that effect. I said: "No, I never made use or bey such language. You spoke to me about that matter before, six or eight months ago, and lasked you if you had any good authority." Says he: "You can surmise who my authority to "Says I: "I asked you if you believed that and it was n said that the said that the said that any it was n said that any it was n said that any it was n said that the said that the said that any was standing by the railing, and it armed around and asked him if I had told him what wike anil and he replication to the said that any was said that the said that any was said that the and a termed around and asked him if I had told him what Mike said, and he replied that I did. McDonald then continued to abuse me, using very violent language, and having his right had on his hip pocket, in which I could see the handle of a revolver. While he was doing this, some gentleman caught hold of him and pulled him away, and, as he did so, I got up, and went to the end of the counter, and McDonald drew his revolver and said "I want to kill you, you

Q.-What did he do with the revolver when he drew it?
A.—He leveled it right at me.
Mr. Trude objected to the question, but was

Mr. Trude objected to the question, but was twerruled.

Witness continued: McDonald was within 3 or 4 feet of me, and several gentlemen grappled with him. One of them said to me, "Run out at they will kill you," and I ran out after a position. That was the last I saw of McDonald. Orea-examined: It is not a fact that, while kellocald was drawing the revolver, some one grabbed him and pulled him down. I do not know whether the revolver was loaded. When his arm was knocked down I could see the "red caps" in the cylinders. McDonald did not strike ma, nor did either Geary or Garrity.

JUSTICE BOYDEN

were wresting the weapon from him, Nick got hold of Mr. John Garrick,—one of the put his arms around his neck, and was ghim away, while the others were tussling abonald. I took hold of Geary and says, as are you doing here? and are you doing here? Let those gentlend diagra this man, and he backed me around
at these me on my knees very suddenly. I got
and seeing the gentlemen on the floor strugran to the door and cried for the police. a seeing the gentlemen on the floor strugtran to the door and cried for the police.

came and passed into the store, and I staid
the door to keep out the crowd which had coltransparent to the structure of the police.

The staid of the parties were
to be the officers.

The had done so I should probathave seen him. Did not hear him say, "Stop
have seen him. Did not hear him say, "Stop
have seen him. Did not hear him say, "Stop
have seen him. McGarry got up from the
the staid of the store of the store of the had
do, before Mr. McGarry got up from the
trail. McDonald did not flourish the revolver
and the pulled it out, and pointed it plumb
the floor of the store of the s

into a drawer. If he had done so I should have seen him. I did not notice the "red capa" in the chambers of the revolver, and did not see Mr. McGarry after the gentlemen attempted to disarm McDonald.

Re-direct examination: At the moment McDonald pointed the pistol at Mr. McGarry he was saized by the gentlemen.

hold of the revolver after McDonald had leveled it at Mr. McGarry, or while he was in the act of poneting it, I cannot say; nor do I know whether it was cocked.

Cross-examined: Do not know whether the pistol was loaded. Did not hear McDonald say anything to Mr. McGarry when he drew it, or make any threats against his person.

MR. C. F. PERIOLAT then came forward. He said: I was present in the saloon Saturday night. Know McDonald and Geary, but not Garrity. Was there when they came in. Geary entered first; McDonald did not arrive until ten minutes afterwards. Could not say when Garrity came in. Do not know not say when Garrity came in. Do not know that he was there, but was told so. Geary did not say anything or raise a hand during the whole affair. When McDonald came in he commenced abusing Mr. McGarry, caling him all kinds of names. Mr. McGarry got up from the barrel and walked towards the corner of the bar. Mc-Donald followed him and continued the abusing Mr. had the pistol out about a second when he was seized. Mr. Rountree grabbed McDonald's hand, and I took the pistol. I think I was the first man who get the pistol. I do not think Mr. Rountree had hold of it at all. While I was down on the floor some one said it was his, and I was a first the him.

gave it to him. gave it to him,
Q.—Who was that?
A.—I was told it was Garrity, but I could not state that it was him. [Garrity stood up, but witness could not identify him.] Two or three parties tried to get it away from me on the floor, but after I got away a man came to me and 

think I hurt him. I was not injured any; did not see the pistol.

Cross-examined: Did not see McDonald on the floor. I was engaged at the other end of the room in a "discussion" with somebody else.

Re-direct examination: The man who rushed past me was going toward Mr. McGarry; would not swear that I heard McDonald threaten Mr. McGarry, but he called him pretty bad names. I was out toward the door, and my attention was not particularly called to anything. I never said that there would have been no fuss if the parties had not attempted to put McDonald out. The last witness examined by the prosecution was

a nervous individual, who became greatly cona nervous individual, who became greatly confused and contradicted himself a half-dozen times, his sincere demails that he had not said such a thing when he had causing considerable laughter. The substance of his evidence is subjoined. Am a cierk in the County Treasurer's office. Was in Mr. McGarry's saloon Saturday night. Knew McDonald, and Gearry, and Garrity; the latter not so well as the others. Saw McDonald come in. Could not say who was with him; two or three accompanied him. Think Garrity was one of them. Do not believe Geary came in with McDonald. The three men passed me, McDonald first, with a cane in his hand, then Garrity, and next the third man. Mr. McGarry was on a barrel, near his office, and McDonald stood up before him and abused him in a "strong manner." Mr. McGarry got up and walked over towards the end of the counter, and McDonald continued his abuse, and drew a revolver from his rear pocket, and, as it appeared to me, leveled it at McGarry, fused and contradicted himself a and, as it appeared to me, leveled it at McGarry, and said: "You d—red pup—," or words to that effect. Mr. Rountree made for

or words to that effect. Mr. Rountree male for the pistol, but Periolat got hold of it, and he got McDonald on to the floor. I believe Garrity got it from Periolat. It was he who tried to pass Mr. Miller.

Q.—What did they do?

A.—They boxed with one another. He got past Mr. Miller and got to Periolat, and got the pistol away from him. I heard Garrity say to McDonald, while they were on the floor, "Give me the pistol." I did not see Justice Boyden standing in front of Mr. McGarry.

The Court said he would have to leave in order to keep his engagements.

The Court said he would have to leave in order to keep his engagements.

Gen. Cameron wished to enter into an agreement to submit both cases—assault with intent to kill and riot—at the same time, as the testimony was the same, and dispose of the charges

at one hearing.

Mr. Trude would not consent to such an arrangement.

The Court then adjourned until 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon.

Sigma-Chi Fraternity.

The Biennial Convention of the Sigma-Chi Fraternity—the largest college fraternity in the United States—will meet at the Exchange Hotel, Richmond, Va., on the 21st of October, 1874. The programme of the proceedings is as follows: Wednesday morning—Election of officers of Convention; choosing next place of meeting, etc., etc. Wednesday afternoon—Meeting for transaction of business. Wednesday night—Oration and poem, and reunion of alumni members. Thursday morning and afternoon—Meeting for transaction of business. Thursday night—Party. Friday morning and afternoon—Meeting for transaction of business. Friday night—Banquet given by Zeta, Epsilon, Tau, Psi, Sigma-Sigma, and Gamma-Gamma Chapters,—i.e., chapters at the colleges and universities in Virginia, All Sigma-Chis are invited to attend. I. V. Scott, W. L. Ould, and Donald Mechail are the Committee of Arrangements. For further informa-Sigma-Chi Fraternity.

mittee of Arrangements. For further informa-tion address I. V. Scott, the Chairman of the above Committee, at Hampden-Sidney College, Prince Edward County, Va. A Thirty-Seven Days' Fast.

A man named Van der Veken was discovered on the 11th inst., stretched insensible in a bed in on the 11th inst., stretched insensible in a bed in a garret of this city. He was taken to the hospital, and then gave signs of life; but it was not till the next day that he had strength to speak. Then he asked what day it was, and, on being informed that it was the 12th of August, said: "I have been there these thirty-seven days." A little later he became better able to speak, and in reply to questions, he informed the doctor that early in July he had been suffering from a spitting of blood. He was alone in his garret, but expecting that he would be better, and not wishing to trouble any one, he lay down on the bed. Here, however, he found himself becoming so weak that he could not rise, and though he tapped on the wall, no one appeared to have heard him. Near his bed was a pitcher of water, and he was able, by means of a small can, to get some out of it from time to time. Little by little he

lost his remaining strength, until he found him-self unable to move. He could not speak, and his sight became dim from time to time, until all power of vision faded. Still his sense of hear-ing became most acute, and he says he could de-tect the smallest sound, though utterly power-less to articulate a syllable. He is now recover-ing, and it is expected will, with care, be thor-oughly restored.

disarm McDonald.

Re-direct extanination: At the moment MeDonald pointed the pistol at Mr. McGarry he was seized by the gentlemen.

Was then called. His festimony was as follows: Am acquainted with Mr. McGarry: met him for the first time Saturday night. Do not know McDonald, or Geary, or, Garriy. Know McDonald when I see him. While passing the saloon Saturday evening I saw Mr. Clark Lipe, who is contractor for the Chicago & Northern Pacific Railroad, and, as I am interested in the location of that road in Wisconsin, I stooped to talk with him about it. After a little while we stepped into the saloon. While standing at the counter talking about the road, a man dressel.

In light clothes passed me rapidly. Mr. McGarry was sitting on a barrel at the rear end of the room. I did not know who the man was lie began to talk to Mr. McGarry, and used pretty rough language, and I made up my mind to leave the saloon, teling Mr. Lipe that there was going to be trouble. As I partially turned around, I saw the man draw a revolver; magning that McGarry's friends; and caught hold of the weapon behind the lammer, and as I threw up his arm I felt as man and the fluigers were his. I held on to the revolver, imaging that McDonald miss arm, and the fluigers were his. I held on to the revolver, imaging that McDonald miss arm, and the fluigers were his. I held on to the revolver, imaging that McDonald miss that the wall, and Periodat got the revolver from him. I think some of McDonald and a scuffle against the wall, and Periodat got the revolver from him. I think some of McDonald and as cuffle against the wall, and Periodat got the revolver from him. I think some of McDonald and good deal of trouble to get up, but I did get up, and immediately wont home. Whether I caught hold of the revolver from him. I think some of McDonald and produced the revolver from him. I think some of McDonald and produced the prod though they are the property of the Company, and of no use to the defendants now, while they are the only means the Company has of knowing accurately its own lability. It therefore asks that H. S. Tiffany and J. W. C. Culton may be compelled to deliver up the books, and be re-strained from using any of the blanks or writ-ing any further risks, and also be compelled to pay whatever damages may accrue from such de-tention.

tention.

DON'T MOVE THAT HOUSE.

Simeon Jackson filed a bill against Reuben Cleveland to prevent him moving the house No. 690 West Washington street from the lot on the latent against that last November 1 and which it stands. Jackson says that, last November, he lent to the defendant \$1,000, taking a third morigage on the above-mentioned property. He was informed that the premises were only incumbered to the amount of \$3,000, but has since learned that the incumbrances amount to \$4,000. As the property is only worth \$6,000, and is mortgaged to its full value, Jackson rears his security is scant. To add to his difficulty, Cleveland has threatened to remove the building, which will still further reduce his security. He accordingly prays that the people's most gracious with of injunction may be issued in his he cious writ of injunction may be issued in his be-half to prevent Cleveland from carrying out his

DENTAL TROUBLES. Edgar Palmer flied a bill yesterday in the Cir-euit Court to dissolve a partnership heretofore existing between himself and John S. Marsh. Palmer states that, last April, he entered into partnership with Marsh, the defendant, in partnership with mains, the defendant, in a general dental business in this city. Each party was to contribute \$1,000, and the profits and losses were to be shared equally. The first part of the agreement has been observed; but complainant ciaims that Marsh has railed to vivide in any equitable proportion, but has collected about \$500, and appropriated it to his own uses and has also taken presenting of the own use, and has also taken possession of the

own use, and has also taken possession of the office-furniture, densal tools, and Inthe, refusing to allow complainant to use them. Falmer, therefore, asks for an injunction, account, and dissolution of partnership.

A HEAVY MORTGAGE.

Martin L. Sykes, Jr., of New York, filed a bill against Samuel J. and Amanda M. Walker, to forcelose a mortgage for \$625,000 on Blocks 6 and 7, Lots I to 18 of Block 13, Lots I to 10, 19 to 35, in Block 12 of Walker's Dock Addition. The deed given by Walker was absolute on its face, but a deed of defeasance was also taken, allowing the grantor to buy back the property face, but a deed of defeasance was also taken, allowing the grautor to buy back the property on payment of the amount loaned, interest, costs, and taxes. In the meantime, however, Sykes was at liberty to sell any part of the premises according to a fixed schedule of prices. Under this power he has soldcertain lots to the amount of \$119,174.09.

Judge Rogers will return to the Circuit Court Monday, and call the first ten cases on his cal-

Monday, and call the first ten cases on his calendar.

Judge Moore will go to the 'Criminal Court this month.

The case of H. B. Goodrich vs. Cook, being a bill to restrain the defendant from making or selling certain sewing machine attachments, was dismissed yesterday by the complainant.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

Delos B. Carroll and William K. Thorne, partners under the firm name of Carroll & Thorne, and members of the Board of Trade, filed a voluntary petition to be adjudged bankrupts. Their liabilities are about \$35,000,
mostly for losses in grain, and their assets consist mainly in old and worthless accounts and
office-furniture, amounting to about \$500.

The Commercial National Bank of Chicago began a suit for \$5,000 against S. M. Nickerson and G. K. Clark.

The City of Chicago filed a petition to have ascertained the damages for opening Farrell street, from Thirty-first to Archer avenue.

F. N. Rehbock began a suit for \$1,500 against the Safeguard Insurance Company.

Joseph Hartmann commenced an action in trespass against John Burkhardt, laying damages at \$5,0.0.

ges at \$6,000.

THE CALL.

JUDGE CARY—1 to 20.

JUDGE ROGERS—1 to 10.

JUDGE BOOTH—27, 30 to 35, 36, 38, 89, 40, 42, 44, 45, 50. 44 to 50. JUDGE TREE—27 to 42.

JUDGE TREE—27 to 42.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS,—First National Bank of Chicago vs. William Hansbrough, \$1,401.27.—Gustav Semble vs. Christian Enderich and J. M. Eutzminger, \$688,10.—George G. Entzminger vs. Christian Enderich and J. M. Entzminger, \$507.82.—G. W. Miley vs. D. C. Cutler, \$326.84.—The Mechanics' National Bank vs. Philip Groll and D. A. Grubbs, \$1,440,16.—William Heinemann vs. Johann Hitzmann, \$274.—The William Heinemaun vs. Johann Hitzmann, \$274. Commercial National Bank of Chicago vs. E. B. Commercial National Bank of Chicago vs. E. B. Sher-man, \$2,560.50. Circuit Court—Judge Booth.—Herman Lissberger vs. Thomas Parker, Jr., \$329.50.

SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS, NORTHERN GRAND DIVISION. OTTAWA, Ill., Oct. 2.-The Supreme Court met

OTTAWA, 111., OCC. 2.—The Supreme Court met at 9 o'clock this morning. Present in full bench-People's Docket—21. A. Bowers vs. The People, etc.; ten days' time allowed to file briefs, etc. Givil Docket—141. C. Schnell vs. H. J. Clements and L. H. Ellickson; fifteen days' time allowed appel-lee to file briefs, etc. 265. J. Lowman impleaded with F. Koozier vs. M. Auberry and W. B. Harvey, administrators, etc.; mo-tion for order on court below for original papers de-nied. tion for order on court below for original papers denied.
176. J. Albrecht vs. M. L. Walker; five days! further time allowed to file briefs, etc.
290. J. H. Morse et al. vs. L. D. Smith; six days'
further time allowed to file briefs,
242. S. Whitford et al. vs. J. K. Daggett; ten days'
extension of time allowed to file abstracts, etc.
207. R. Stuart vs. S. McKichan; motion to set
aside the order allowing appellee to file amendment
was not denied.
Rehearing Dockt—6. H. Fuller vs. J. Z. Little et
al.; motion to strike cause from the docket,
357. S. Glickau vs. L. L. Hirshom et al.; motion by
appelant for extension of time to file briefs.
858. S. Glickau vs. G. Kaufman et al.; same motion. tion.
338. A. O. Swanson vs. P. Grossman et al.; motion by appellee to dismiss for want of complete record.

321. J. Frye et al. vs. the C., B. & Q. R. R.; taken on call.
322. P. Fitzpatrick et al. vs. City of Joliet; taken on call.

323. Eureka Coal Company va. Braidwood et al.;

taken on call.

324. J. W. Donne et al. va. J. H. Dunham; taken on call.

325. L. Boskonitz et al. vs. I. G. Baker et al.; taken

Conc. 13-foot 23-inch Pitchburg lathe;

One 13-foot 24-inch Baisdell lathe;

One 3-inch 16-inch Star fool lathe.

For sale by W. A. JAMBS, & CO., 378 South Canal-st 325. I. Boskonitz et al. vs. I. G. Baker et al.; taken on call, and argued orally.

296. H. M. Kidder vs. Band, McNally & Co.; taken on call. 327. J. T. Mohler vs. J. W. Wiltberger ; taken on call. 328. W. O. Swett et al. vs. J. H. Clark et al.; taken on call.

on call, 329. R. Edwards vs. J. Irons; taken on call, 330. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Cor ny vs. J. C. Chamberlain et al.; taken on call and 531. S. J. Walker vs. The People ex rel. Rumsey et 501. S. J. Walker W. The Propie of taken on call. 12. taken on call. 1802. A. Gage et al. vs. J. P. Rumsey; taken on call. 1802. A. Gage et al. vs. J. C. Pardridge et al.; taken on call. 1834. Commercial Insurance Company vs. E. Morrison; affirmed as per stipulation. 1835. National Insurance Company vs. E. Morrison; 335. National Insurance Company vs. E. Morrison; same.
335. T. M. Crossman et al. vs. D. M. Smith et al.;
heretofore diamissed.
337. A. D. Swanson vs. Benjamin Grossman et al.;
rediction diamissed.

338. A. D. Swanson vs. B. Grossman et al.; same 330. People ex rel. T. C. Garland vs. A. B. Mood 330, People ex rel. T. U. Garanta vo. ken on call. ken on call. 340, J. Baines vs. Kelly; taken on call.

The call to-morrow will commence at 341.
The Court adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow Popular Indignation Against a Bride

At the parish church at Chesterfield, Eng., a wedding took place the other day which led to a marked display of popular indignation. The bridegroom, a man of about 50, had been separated from his first wife twenty-six years, and for twenty-four years of that time had lived with another woman, who has had a large family. Six months ago his first wife died, and he therespon formed the negonitance of a widow ily. Six months ago his first wife died, and he thereupon formed the acquaintance of a widow 60 years of age, and this lady was the bride of yesterday's celebration. On the way to the altar the pair were followed by the woman who had always been regarded as his wife, and her large, neglected family, also by the friends of the bride who disapproved of the wedding, and before the party reached the church they were surrounded by a mob, the female portion of which, when the market-place was reached, fell on the bride-groom and beat him unmereifully. It required the assistance of the police to get into the church, and subsequently to save "the happy pair" from the fury of the people.

The Emma Mine in Court.

From the Satt Lake City Herald, Sept. 17.
On Tuesday evening the Emma Mine was attached at the suit of the County Collector, to secure the payment of taxes to the amount of \$4,100. The recent visit of the Hon. T. W. Park to this city has also borne its fruit. He instituted two suits against the Emma Company for an amount aggregating \$120,962.37. One is for \$110,000, money alleged to have been advanced to the Company by Park previous to Dec. 1, 1872. The other is for \$10,962.37, said to be due to a provisory not given by the Company to on a promissory note given by the Company to D. C. Haskin, of the Illinois Tunnel Company. The latter suit is brought by Mr. Park as Direc-tor of the New York Loan & Indemnity Com-pany. Early yesterday morning attachments for the above amounts were levied on the mine.

A Queer Suicide.

It appears that the late perious ascent of M. Duruof and wife, the French aeronauts, led to a fatality. The Paris police have found the following letter, written before the unexpected escape of the aeronaut was known, on the Bridge of Saints-Peres:

of Saints-Peres:

My life has been a series of faults. I have just rendered my-self an accomplice of a crime, for, having gone to Calais by the excursion train, I was among those who, by their jeers, forced M. Durnof to ascend with his wife. I cannot bear the remouse I feel, and have, therefore, resolved to drown myself.

JUSTIN FOUNDER, No. 9, Impasse Saint-Sulpice. BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD CONCERT SALOON ON THE NORTH A Side for sale. Good business, reat \$17.50 per mouth, \$25 years' lease; four to six keeps beer per day are retailed. Go d localion for a Swede or German. Call at KAUF-MANN & GO. 'S office, '487 LiSalle-st., corner Madison, up-stairs.

A GOOD MACHINE SHOP AND FIXTURES,
A valued at \$5,000, for sale or exchange, with instellars
machinery for working wood or from situated in a flouristing town on the C., B. & Q. E. R. and adjoining on
of the best coal helds in the stars, and 32 miles from any
machine snop. Address A. F. BLOOSIER, Wyoming,
12. COMPLETE SET OF SALOON PIXTURES FOR

W. GOULD, 183 South Dearborn st. A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS WILL BUY A HALF interest in a genteel cash business, paying. h. Call or address 125 South Clark-st., Re A PAYING MANUFACTURING BUSINESS FOR At sale; large trade established; small expense; for another deliars required. KialBald & Co., Il Methodist Block.

PREWERY POR SALE-A WELL-ESTABLISHED DRUG STORE FOR SALE, ON SOUTH SIDE; GOOD location. Address X to, Tribute office. DRUGSTORE FOR SALE FOR ONE-HALF IT'S yalue. It must be sold immediately. Address X st,

Tribune office.

C ROCERY STORE FOR SALE, WITH HORSES, was constituted in good shape. Must sell. Apply to JOHN W. GORI'Z, si State-st.

H. OTEL TO LEASE-OR FOR SALE-IN IOWA. Railroad town, well bloated for good business. Address C A G. Nashua, Chickasaw (County, Ia. dress C A G, Nashua, Chickasaw County, Ia.

HOTEL FOR SALE AT A BARG! IN-THE ST.
Charles Hotel, cheap, as the proprietor is going out of the business. The hotel is doing a good business, well logacted, and will be sold for one-ball its original cost. For terms apply to PHILIPCONLEY, Proprietor. MEAT MARKET, DOING A GOOD BUSINESS, the city. 25 arener-av.

O'NE OF THE BEST DRUG STORES WEST OF the lake, situated on the best business concerns.

O the lake, situated on the best business corner in the City of Janesville, Wis., for rent. For terms apply to WM. MACLOON, of said city. ONE OF THE BEST COAL MINES IN ILLINOIS O will be sold cheap, on loag time, or will exchange for unimproved city property. Address Y 40, Tribune office. CALOON FIXTURES AND POULTABLE FOR SALE Salvos Fall new and first-class. Apply at 92 State-st.

\$\frac{2}{2}\) O GASH WILL, BUY, IP APPLIED FOR IMmonitorly, a sale art boxeding stable; fire proud
building, with 4\(\frac{1}{2}\) years' lease and all stable improvements; location, centre of city. Inquire at 18 South
Haisted-sc, between Washington and Kandolph sts. \$500 CASH WILL BUY THE STOCK AND FIX-Call at 23 North Canal-st.

\$8.000 - BEST SMALL HOTEL IN CITY.

\$8.000 - BEST SMALL HOTEL IN CITY.

side transient. Leaving city cause of selling; one-half down; balance secured by mortgage on real estate. Address V 49, Tribune office. \$20.000. talighted hardware business at not cost; will take part cash, time, and real estate. Will bear inwill take part cash, time, and real estate. Will bear investigation. \$10,000 We want for customer hardware, dry goods, or boots and shoes in exchange for farm \$7,500, balance cash. We have for sale and want other good business chances. Buyers and sellors, call. [MORRIS & SHAW, 9 M. E. Burch Block.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

16 BISHOP-COURT-FURNISHED ROOM, WITH board, for married coufie, or two single gentlemen; good barn accommodation. men; good barn accommodation.

22 AND 24 ABERDEEN-ST., HALF A BLOCK form Madison-st. cars—Frontroom, with closet, nicely farnished, suitable for married couple, or two gentlemen or adders all conveniences; table equal to the best; an attractive home for young people; location unexcelled.

45 RONORE-ST.—TO RENT A LARGE FRONT room and alcove, furnished, with first-class board. Also a large back room, furnished or unfurnished.

South Side.

EAST TWELFTH-ST., NEAR THE LAKE—
First-class board for ladies and gentlemen, \$4 to \$5
per week, with use of plane; day-board, \$4. 20 OAK-AV.-TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent, with board. TO rent, with board.

7.7 CLARR-ST., COLLEGE BUILDING-STUcal, and continercial celleges can have rooms at from 75
cents to \$1.50 per week; and 500 students can have to
board at \$3 per week. See Messrs. PIPER, janitor; and
CREGAN, caterer. CREGAN, caterer.

265 MICHIGAN-AV.-FIVE FRONT ALCOVE rooms, with board, furnished or unfurnished. Very cheap to permanent parties. Also, single rooms.

Hotels.

DISHOP COURT HOTEL, 507, 508, 511, 513 AND 515
West Madison-set.—A first-class family hotel; also
ploasant home for young gentlemen and persons remaining in the city a tew days or weeks; stored cars and stages
pass the door every three minutes; prices always low and
accommodations good. DULLMANN HOUSE, 74 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—

Purnished rooms for couples and gentlemen by the day or week. Spacious duing-hall on first floor. Good table our specialty. Meals, 25 cents; (ay-board only \$4.

BOARD-AND UNFURNISHED ROOMS FOR GEN D tleman, lady, and two children, where there are no other boarders; North Side, east of Clark et. Address ZSt, Tribuna office.

BOARD-TWO ROOMS, WITH BOARD, FOR 3 persons; must be pleasantly located and within 1 mile of Court-House. References exchanged. Address C J S. Tribuna office. MACHINERY.

A T ROCHESTER MACHINERY MFG. CO., 38 AND A 40 South Canal-st., Chicago—Machinery for planing-mills, stave, shingle, and heading mills, stay has factories, and heading mills, stay heading to the stay of the stay FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AN ADAMANTINE I brick machine and engine in good running order; also one of Hawley's patent kilins for burning brick, with all the fixtense, all in order, and a paying investment; terms reasonable for cash or in payments, or will exchange for real estate. Inquire of R. B. CONDIT, Champaign, Ill. ONE SECOND-HAND 10-HORSE POWER gine and boiler, good as new, will be sold che W. A. JAMES & CO., 275 South Canal-st. ONE 8-FOOT BED 20-INCH SWING ENGINE lathe, second-hand, serew-cutting background. Price, \$200. W. A. JAMES & CO., 275 South Canal-st.

PLANERS AND MATCHERS, FARRAR SURFAC-ers, Hart's surfacers, sash and door machinery. For sale by W. A. JAMES & CO., 273 South Canal-st. AGENTS WANTED.

A GENTS WANTED—TO KNOW THAT I DO NOT furnish any goods whatever to agents, and am not in the interest of any one who does. But that I do furnish "The Agents Guide," that gives a monthly list of those who want agents, and desribes their goods. 5 cents a year: 5 months, 10 cents. Nothing free. JAS. P. SCOTT, ISS Clark-st., Chicago.

A GENTS WANTED—WORTHY THE SPECIAL A notice of old and experienced canvassers. "Cole's Vorage of Life "Line agreeaving. shilldhood worth with the contract of the PARTNER WANTED—WITH \$2,000, TO INCREASE an established paying commission business. Address W 9, Tribune office. An notice of old and experienced canvassars. Cole: Vorage of Lite "—line engraving—childhood, youth, man-hood, old age. Sold by subscription only. Price re-duced to suit the times. Nothing like it ever offered to the American public. Hare chance and indusements Address B. R. RUSS-ELL, Publisher, Boston. Address B. B. RUSSELL, Publisher, Boston.

A GENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE LIFE OF BENA jamin Frankin, from his own writings, 3 vols., \$7.50
cloth, and the life of Napoleon Bonaparte, 3 vols., \$4.50
cloth. These works are just out, and I swn offering liberal
inducements to live men. C. B. BURBOWS, Room I,
LE Out-

CITY REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE BY H. C. MOREY, ROOMS REAPER Rlock, & Clark-st., a nice frame residence, modern improvements, good barn, and fot for 13d, east front, on Prairie av., near Twenty-fourth-st. Will be sold at a decided bargain, and possession given. OR SALE—WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—75X178 FERT on north side of Van Buren-St., between Contre-av. and Throop-st.; five years' time at 8 per cent to parties the will improve. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, ortheast corner of Monroe and LaNalle-sts. POR SALK—AT A BARGAIN, ON MONTHLY PAY-ments, new 6-room cottage on Fillinore-st., between Western and Campbell-4y. Inquire of GEORGE CALD-WELL, Western-av. and Lexington-st. WELL, Western-av. and Lesington-st.

OR SALE-RIVER LOT-50 FEET FRONT ON
Market-st., between Adams and Jackson. Parties
want to sell. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building,
northeast corner of Mouroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE - MONTHLY PAYMENTS - CHOICE cottages, large lots, West Huron and West Superior, near Robey-sts. Take Indians-st. omnibus. S. T. KING, 113 Dearborn-st., 1245. LOR SALE-HOUSE AND LOT ON LAFLIN-ST., I near Sampson, at a great bargain a DAVISON & WELCH, 142 LaSalle-st FOR SALE-HANDSOME, MODERN STYLE, brick and stone house, 10 rooms, all improvements, near horse and steam ears, in the city, South Side; no better location. Price very low; only part cash. Address X 99, Tribune office. X 99, Tribune office.

TOR SALE—THREE CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS
on Wabashav, between Twenty-fourth and Twentyfifth-sts., 191 feet deep to 20-foot alley, will sell separately
or togsther at a bargain for each or easy terms. F. W.
SPRINGER, 155 Laballe-st.

POR SALE-THE BEST BARGAIN IN THE market, 40 feet on ashiand-av... north of Twelfth-at, east front; half price; easy forms. LARKIN JEXES & CO., 98 and 100 Washington-st., basement of Preston & Kean's Bank.

Kean's Bank.

FOR SALE - THREE FINE STONE FRONT residences on the avenues south for less than \$10,000 each, and two trick residences for less than \$7,000 each. LAIKHN, JENKS & CO., 39 washington-set.

FOR SALE-WE HAVE A BLOCK OF 4 AND 5 story stores on South Wasterst, well cented that can be bugget at a great bargain. LARKIN, JENKS & CO., 39 Washington-st. 88 Washington-st.

POR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—69 FRET FRONT
on Parkaw, near Rohey-st, large wood house, modern improvements, 12 rooms, closers, bath-room, hot and
cold water, kitcher range, heaters, gas-fixture, carpois,
nearly new, parlor furuiture, mirrors, lambecquins,
cornice, with large barn and carriage house on alley; can
be made a first-class place; title perfect; abstract furhished. Purchaser must assume meritage; £, 7,00, due
to property (unimproved). Will make angagement to above
property, Address, one week, A. GRIFFITH, Agent,
Freeport, Ill.

Freeport, III.

POR SALE. MICHIGAN-AV. -50x154 FEET SOUTHwest corner Twenty-ninth-st., at a great bargain.
This is one of the finest lots on Michigan-av. MATSON
Hills, 97 Washington-st. HILL, 9: Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THAT ELEGANT 3-STORY AND
basement circular stone front house 66 Centre-av.,
now ready for occupany, finished with all the modern improvements. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—AT A DECIDED BARagain, two-story and basement brick house of ten

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. OR SALE-\$100 WILL BUY A LOT AT PARK Ridge, \$15 down and \$5 a month until paid; ene

roin depot; property shown free. Cheapest prop-market. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4. OR SALE-\$3,000 WILL BUY SIX ACRES LAND, good house, barn, with abundance of choice bearing it. Ac., near depot, schools; in pleasant village; 50 nutes' ride from Chicago. G. C. WHIPPLE, 133 POR SALE—CHOIDE IMPROVED FARMS OF 40, P 60, 71, 8c, and 115 acres in Cook County, 20 miles from Caroago, at decided bargains. G. C. WHIPPLE, 133

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

OR SALE-54 CHOICE FARMS, CONTAINING 1,500 acres. Lemmel Milk, Esq., of Kankakee, offers re sale his well-known farms and lands in Kankakee and coqueds Counties, at and near the villages of Chabanso and Office, within 10 miles from these towns, 65 and 70 tiles from Chicago, and which will be sold in farms and acost 680 acres and upward, to suit purchasers, on payent of 4 to 54 the purchase more down at the villages of the constitution of any arm in Chicago improved property. For full particular in Chicago improved property. For full particular em in Chicago improved property. For full particu-es address LEMUEL MILK, Chebanse, Iroqueis Coun-OR SALE-20,000 ACRES CHOICE ILLINOIS FOR SALE-ON LIBERAL TERMS, OR FOR EXcharge for good Chicago property, the south half of t beautiful place at St. Joseph, Mich., known as the lottage on the Clift." A large crop of choice fruit will with the place. JOHN H. LEE, St. Joseph, Mich.

REAL ESTATE WANTED. WANTED-ACRE PROPERTY IN OR NEAR CITY suburbs. Will give cash and good country lands. Ad-

TO RENT--- HOUSES.

RENT-CHOICE COTTAGES, WEST HURON and West Superior ats., near Robey. Nice neighbor-Take Indiana-st. omnibus. S. T. KING, 112 Dearborn-st., 12 to 2.

PO RENT-A NICE S-ROOM COTTAGE HOUSE, northeast corner of Page and Warren-avs. (No. 113 Warren-avs.) Reat \$33 per month.

TO RENT-KEW TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT house, 7 rooms. 6789 Carroll-av., near Lincoln-st., \$25 per month. Inquire at 574.

TO RENT-COTTAGE NO. 45 THIRTY-FIRST-ST., 5 rooms, in thorough repair. Rent, \$39 per month. Inquire at No. 418 Cottage Grove-av., corner of Thirty-first-st.

TO RENT-Sto WEST ADAMS-ST., TEN ROOMS TO RENT-83 AND 85 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., TWO two-story frame houses of 8 rooms each in good repair.-M. H. HALL, basement, 77 Clark-st. O RENT - OR FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE -I Nice houses on Michigan and Prais Highland Park; store and rooms on MEARS & CO., 100 Washington-st. TO RENT-TWO NICE FRAME HOUSES (TWO-story), 130 and 132 South Poorta-st., 11 rooms each; rent reasonable. Inquire at 150 South Peoria-st. TO RENT-PRAIRIE AV. NO. 161, CHEAP TO A good tenant; is a wo-story brick with furnace, and all modern improvements. J. S. & A. SCOVEL, 97 Washington-st., Room 5. ington-st., Koom 5.

TO RENT-BRICK HOUSE NO. 204 PARK-AV., 10.
Trooms, brick barn, completely furnished, and immediate possession given. DAVISON & WELCH, late Korr, Davison & Welch, 18 Lassilie-st. TO RENT-FURNISHED HOUSE 879 MICHIGAN-av., south of Eighteenth-st. Apply to R. H. FLEM-ING, Room 14, 156 Washington-st.

Twelfth-st.

TO RENT-2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK Indiae, No. 288 West Van Buren-st. erill be rented very cheap. HENRY G. YOUNG, Room 6. Bryan Block.

TO RENT-HOUSES, STORES, AND ROOMS AT Renting Agent, 623 Coptage Grove-av. Renting Agent, ass Cotage Grove-av.

TO RENT-TWO S-STORY NEW BRICK HOUSES
On Forty-second-sk, near boulevard, \$30 per months
26 South Pecchaet, 246, 159 North Western-av., \$25.

DODGE & MOORE. 72 South Clark-st.

Suburban.
TO RENT-IN EVANSTON, HOUSES AND COTtages, having from 5 to 10 rooms, at half price until
lay next. CHARLES E. BROWNE, Room II, 108

TO RENT-ROOMS. TO RENT-ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS EY the day, week, or mouth, to gentlemen only, at & Dearborn-st., Room 33. Charges reasonable. PO RENT-2 NEW FRENCH FLATS, 6 ROOMS loach, \$25 each. Two new brick houses, 7 and 10 rooms, 30 and \$50, near Lincoln Park, all modern improvements, No. 1 neighborhood. Apply to OWNEX, 133 tandolphest, third floor. O RENT-NEATLY-FURNISHED ROOMS. IN-quire at 270 Superior-st., North Side. TO RENT-THREE VERY PLEASANT ROOMS IN a first-class neighborhood, one block from street-cars. Apply at 349 West Congress-at.

TO RENT-TWO LARGE FRONT ROOMS COMpletely furnished for light housekeeping; location first-class; possession given immediately. No. 679 West Madison-te. TO RENT-PARTIES VISITING THE CITY DURing the Exposition will find nicely-furnished rooms by day or month. 71 Monroe-st., near State, Room 18. O RENT-NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS BY THE week or month; transients accommodated. No. 176 lark-st., corner Monroe, office Room 7. TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES. &c.

To RENT - A LARGE STORE, THIRD AND fourth floors, with elevator, power, etc. Apply at Miscellaneous.
To RENT-ROOM WITH POWER SUITABLE FOR wood working, at 135 North Desplaines-st.

WANTED -- TO RENT. WANTED-TO RENT-FOR HOUSEKEEPING, about 3 rooms, with water, for lady whose husband travels; state terms and location. Address Y 60, Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-A LARGE FURNISHEI house, south of Eldridge-court and east of State-st Address Y 94, Tribune office. WANTED-TO RENT-FURNISHED HOUSE TO May 1 or longer, by a small family; West Side preferred. Address, girling terms and location, Q 86, Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-A NICELY-FURNISHED house on one of the avenues, north of Thirty-first-st. and south of Twenty-second, until May 1 or longer. Address C. H. GREEN, earo Mattacks & Mason, 523 Washadi-R.

PARTNERS WANTED. PARTNER WANTED-WITH \$2,000. BUSINESS manufacturing and wholesale and retail. Goodstale, Profits large. Rare chance. KIMBALL&CO., 11 Methodist Church Block.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS. A NY ONE WISHING TO SELL A NICE SET Of parlor and bedroom furniture can got cash, if the rice is but down to suit the times. Address BRISTOW, to. 324 from Pacific Intote. URNITURE DEALERS OR ANY ONE WANTIN I mattresses, comforts, or bedding, can save money with east, by sending address to MANUFACTURER, P. O

WANTED-MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &co.

WANTRD-THIS DAY-A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD
address for our hosery department; only those of
experience and first-class reference need apply. A
BODOWELL & CO., corner Peories and Madion-sis. WANTED-A NO. 1 PRACTICAL BOOKKEEPER must be a plain, rapid writer and a real worker. Ad dress, stating salary wanted, Y 100, Tribune office. WANTED-A GOOD CANDY SALESMAN FOR Exposition, by GUNTHER, 78 Madison st.

WANTED-IMMEDIATELY-25 GOOD STONE MAsons to go to Laramie, wages 44 per day; work as
long as weather will permit. Apply at 86 Wabab-av.
WANTED-IS LATHERS ON THROOP-ST., BEtween Adams and Monroe; come immediately if
you want work. CASH & CARK. WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MERCHANT TAILOR:
good pay and first-class work, in a flourishing town
130 miles from Chicago. Address Y 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—CABINET AND UPHOLSTER HAND, at once; constant employment to an experienced man. BENNETT & CO; ES Cottage Grove av. WANTED - CARPENTERS - GOOD TRIMMERS
at new school building, Pylmouth, Ind.; ready pay W ANTED A FIRST-CLASS COAT-MAKER, TO GO BOYD'S, 274 East Madison-st.
W ANTED FOUR BRICKLAYERS, AT THE CORner of Taylor and Oakley-sis. Come with tools ready
for work. WANTED A COMPOSITOR AND A YOUNG Y man acquainted with the job-printing business; also, a smart youen to keep books. Apply at PILOT OFFICE, 132 Lake-st.

Employment Agencies
WANTED-100 RAILROAD LABORERS, 75 TIEchoppers, 55 teams. CHRISTIAN 4 BING, 1 South
Clark st., Room 1. WANTED MAN AND WIPE FOR FARM WORK: Su railroad men: 25 coal miners, at 259 Randolph-st., Lind Block. C. V. SNELL & CO.

Wiscellaneous.

Wanted—10 First-Class Business Men To introduce a large medical work; it is the bost book that has been placed in the hands of agents this year. Men who can manage territors for it will be given extra good terms; will pay salary if preferred. Address W. J. ROLLAND & CO., is bake st., Chicago. W. ANTED-MEN TO SELL ALL THE BEST SELL-ing articles: magic threaders, Brooks' sharpeners, and vegetable paring and slicing knives, etc. American Novelty Company, 118 East Madicon 44. Reom 22 WANTED-YOUNG MAN TO TAKE CARE OF WANTED A LAD OF 14 OR 15 YEARS AS ERrand-bay in a publishing office. Address, in own handwriting, Y 30, Tribune office. WANTED - A MAN THAT THOROUGHLY understands hops. Apply at once to J. ULLMANN, 14, 16, and 18 Market at. WANTED-PEDDLERS WHO WANT TO MAKE money may call on L. REINATH, 146 South Clark-

WANTED-A GOOD, STRONG, STEADY MAN for porter at Sc. Caroline's Court Hotel, at once.

WANTED-FIVE SONG-AND-DANCE MEN, SIX singing ladies, and ten builted ladies to travel; all exponses paid. Apply immediately at MRS. HALL'S, 41% South Green-st., Obicago. W ANTED-A MAN WITH SMALL FAMILY TO Work in hay press and board from three to six menacarpenter preferred. Call between 11 and 12 a. m., at Room 2, 45 LaSalle-st. A. S. HART.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.
WANTED-GOOD GERMAN OR ENGLISH GIRL,
for general housework, 319 Michigan-av. WANTED-A KITCHEN GIRL TO GO TO HINS-dale. Inquire at 211 State st. W ANTED-IMMEDIATELY-A GOOD COOK, washer, and ironer, at 26 Western-av., near Van WANTED—ONE GOOD COOK. THE RIGHT MAN can find a good steady place. Apply at the Northwestern Hotel, 86 West Water-st. JOAN HANNIGAN. WANTED-GERMAN, SCANDINAVIAN, OR English girl, for general housework; must be good cook; bring references. 442 West Van Buren-st. WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN, SWEDE, BOHE-man, or Norwegian girl, to do light kitchen work, Apply at kitchen Atlantic Hotel, corner Van Buren and Snorman-St. WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. No. 1888 Wabash-av. WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DINING-ROOM girl; good wages. Apply at 43 and 45 East Mource. WANTED-IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD COOK, ONE WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS DINING-ROOM GIRL

WANTED-WILCOX & GIBBS OPERATOR AT 217

Nurses.

Wanted-A nurse offil to take care of A child; must bring good references. Apply at private entrance Grand Facilie Hotel, from 9 to 10 Saturday

WANTED-AT THE ADAMS HOUSE, FOOT OF lake-st., a first-class laundress, at once.

Honsoheepers.

WANTED-A LADY BETWEEN THE AGE OF 20
and 30 as housekeeper. Address U 63, Tribane Wanted — Miscellaneous.
Wanted — Men — Saturday. Oct. 3. WE shall be ready to show men of genteel appearance and average tact, a little better chance to make money than can be found anywhere shee in America. Must have some cash, and be ready to operate outside the city. Ray & O., Chicago, 16 East Randolph-st., Room 18.

WANTED-LADY AND GENTLEMEN CANVASS-ers for the Remington Sowing Machine. 237

TO EXCHANGE. 1'O EXCHANGE-BUGGY AND CASH, FOR A light open one. Dr. J. KEAN, 380 South Clark-st. TO EXCHANGE-FOR IMPROVED CHICAGO property, 520 acres fine prairie and timber land in one of the best counties in Illinois, near railroad; title perfect. C. B. HOSHER & CO., HE RANdoppret. TO EXCHANGE-LOTS FRONTING ON VINCENNES good property. L. A. GILBERT & CO., 206 LaSalless good property. L. A. GILBERT & CO., 206 LaSalless TO EXCHANGE—FOR A STOCK OF GOODS SUIT able for a country store, a farm of 80 acres; there is house and small orchard on it; price \$50 per acre; also farm of 80 zeros adjoining, price \$55 per acre, take good voin of coal underlying it and within 2 miles of ra road depot and canal, and about 70 miles from Chica; Address Sox 168. Sences, Ill. Address Box 167, Seneca, III.
TO EXCHANGE—ACCOUNT OF LEAVING CITY,
first-class well escalable de business of years' standing,
successful and handsome return for the investment, free
from incumbrance. Will oxide super the same for good inproved inside property free. A I references given and required. Address NORTH, Tribune office. TO EXCHANGE - LOT ON MICHIGAN-AV., near Madison-st., at a great bargain. Inquire of JOHN COVERT, 57 State-st. WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—1,000 ACRES GOOD Nobraska land, well located, for stock general merchandise in city or country. Address P67, Tribune office.

1.000 ACRES NO 1 IOWA PRAIRIE LAND TO exchange for clean stock dry-goods; will pay some cash. Address Box 1164. Council Bloffs, fa.

FOR SALE.

POR SALE-AT A BARGAIN, LOT OF COUNTERS and shelving at 105 North Clark-st. A and shelving at 165 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE-SECOND-HAND STOVES—A LARGE lot of parlor and office stoves for sale at very low prices, but little used. Address V 3. Tribune office.

FOR SALE-AT LAKE VIEW-THE LICENSE, counter, show-cases, and ice-box, and other saloon turniture, belonging to the place known as the Graceland Rostaurant. Apply to GEORGE IRVINE, at Graceland (Lake Vizw). (Lake Vizw).

FOR SALE AN ELIGANT NICKEL-PLATED 7

Abnoting revolver, cost \$25 will sell for \$14. Address

M. E. C. Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OAKLEY'S COCKROACH AND BEDbug Externinator. Warranted contracts taken. Call
on or address ARTHUR OAKLEY, 608 State-st. TOR SALE-10, one TE SAND SINCH GALVANIZED I iron-pipe, 10,000 ft % gas-pipe, good as new, in quantities to suit purchasors; very cheap. STEEL, MCMAHON, & STEEL, & and & LaSile-st. FOR SALE—TWO (2) COMPLETE FILES OF THE Chicago Tribune for six months, ending June 30, 1874. Address XX, Tribune office, NOR SALE-RAILROAD TICKETS TO ALL POINTS

at a reduction from regellar fare. Urmsed compons and
return occursion tickets bought and exchanged. CHATFIELD-4 CO., 77 clarket., basement. FOR SALE-A SEAVEY'S HEATER OR FURNACE, in good order; cheap. At 53 South Carpenter-st. TOR SALE 100 NFW AND SECOND HAND SAFES, and 25 Randolph at S. H. HARRIS' Sale Manufactors. 22

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST-OCT. 2, A POCKET-BOOK CONTAINING as mail sum of money and a gold charm. If the find will return the charm to DEATER & DOUGHERT southeast corner Twenty-second-st. and Michigan-ay they are welcome to the money. L OST-ON THE EVENING OF OCT. 2. A SMALL forms to black-and-tan doc, ears upont, no collar; answers to name of Opp. Return to P. O'NEILL, 122 State-8t., and receive liberal reward. OST-FRIDAY AFTERNOON, BETWEEN CLARE is. and Western-av., an abstract of title, togethe with copy of same; original slightly burned, and marke Thomas Healy. The finder will be suitably rewarded be returning same to A. N. LINSCOTT, Room 2, 78 Frithan JOST ON TUESDAY, SEPT. 29. IN COMING Wisconsin to Galena Division of C. 48. Author and Company of C PICKED UP - A BROWN HORSE, WHICH OWNER Can have by proving property and paning lonarges, at the corner of town-line between Jefferson and Lyoms. LEVI MOORE. TAKEN UP-ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 30, Milwaukee and Western-aws., a horse and buggs.

Apply to C. A. NIEMANN & CO., 1248 Milwaukee av.

A SEWING MACHINES.

Domestio Sewing Machine City Branch monthly p'm'ts. Sewing given if desired. All kinds of a tachments, oil, etc., at low prices. Machines repaired. Nachments, oil, etc., at low prices. Machines repaired.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE—PRINCIPAL OF56e III State-st. Machines said on monthly payments;
Il per cent discount for cash.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 215 SOUTH
Haisted-st., city agent. Machines soid on monthly
payments, rented, and repaired.

INSTRUCTION.

CERMAN EVENING COURSE AT THE LECTURE IT Hall at Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, southeast enter of State and Washington-siz, spessing about 6th October; term three months twice a week, tution ells; oral method. Inquire at-asid College, ANDIREW GRUH, Professor of German at said College and THE CHOOL INSTRUCTION WILL BE GIVE IN German and English languages. Apply at No.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE.

Bookkeepers. Clarks. Etc. s. Apply to RENO & LITTLE, 69 Kin ITUATION WANTED-BY AN EXPERIENCED gracery clerk, who speaks English and German; best forences given. Address X 51, Tribune office. reforences given. Address X 51, Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED BY A YOUNG MAN AS

clork, cashier, or collector; best of reference and security for honesty. Address X 18, Tribune office. DITUATION WANTED BY A GENTLEMAN OF experience in hotel, either city or country. Address HOTEL, Tribans office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A FIRST-CLASS Wickerms, A BC, Post-Office, Ottawa, Can.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A FIRST-CLASS CUStom cutter. No objection to going to the country. Address WOLF, 230 Wabash-av. STUATION WANTED-IN CARRIAGE MANU-Stactory, by a man with 10 years' experience on carriage and buggy bodies. 469 West Fifteenth-st.

Coachmen. Teamsters. &c.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A GENTLEMAN'S PAMhad long experience in business in the city; is sober and
industrous, and can bring first-class reference. Please address V 38, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous
SITUATION WANTED-TO SEW AND ASSIST IN
care of children. Address P II, Tribune office.
CITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN AS
watchman or pecter in a hotel; can furnish good
character for sobriety and honesty. Please address, for
two days, J M C, 231 South Park-av. CITUATION WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN OF S, educated for the law, and who has had an extensive practical business experience. Address E 76, Tribuns dice, for one week. STUATIONS WANTED—TWO ACTIVE BUSINESS men, aced sn, are open for situations as travelers, or to tet as agents for selling all classes of goods on commis-ten. Address X I, Tribune office. Fruation Wanted—An Experienced traveling agent, well acquainted in the Western States, best reputation, would like to sell sume goods or commission (not salary) for some good, reliable factories of jobbling houses. Address soon, Painer House, Room

SITUATION WANTED—AS MANAGER! OR SUDecintendent of a printing-house by one thoroughly
practical in every department, and fully posted in the details of the business; 20 years of city practice and for
years of successful management. Desires fair show of
permanency; best of rotronce given and required. Address F 40, Tribune office. SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

Domestics.

CITUATION WANTED — BY A SCANDINAVIAN girl to do general housework in a small family or second work. Call at 346 Hubbard-st., up stairs. STUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN WOMAN, as cook or housekeeper in a private family. Apply at 18 Clybourn-av.

STUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE Spirit who understands her business, as second girl in a private family; good references if required. Please call or address 525 Twonty-fifth-et. O'ITUATION WANTED BY A MIDDLE AGED woman as cook in a boarding house; good reference.
Call at No. 10 and 12 East Madison-at., third floor. SITUATION WANTED BY A SWEDISH GIRL to do general housework in a private family. Good references. 322 North Market-st. SITUATION WANTED BY A GERMAN GIRL AS Cook, on the South Side. Please call at 180 Shows St., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK in first-class private family. Call at 49 Butterfield st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GERMAN GIRL TO do general housework in a private family. Good reference. Call at 162 Clybourn-av. Nurses.

Nurses.

Nurses.

Son to take full charge of children; will instruct them, if desired; references given. Addres R M, Triume office.

Laundresses.

ITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN
as hundress in a private family or boarding-house.

Please call at 69 East Eric-at. Employment Agents.
CITUATIONS WANTED-FAMILIES IN WANT OF

good Scandinavian and German help can Mrs. DUSKE'S office. 80 Milwankoe-av. HORSES AND CARRIAGES. A LARGE STOCK OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND buggles, top and open, will be sold cheap. EOBERT SHAW, 314 West Polk-st.

A -AUCTION AT WESTON & CO.'S, 196 BAST A Washington at, of horses, carriages, and harness, at 10 s. m. Gatalague, Tuosdays and Feldays. Ample time to fest warrantees. A LARGE DAPPLED GRAY MARE, SUITABLE for family carriage or express, 6 years old, sound and A for family carriage or others, 8 years old, sound and kind, to exchange for a lighter and fastor driver. Will pay cash difference, if a ley, for a good one. Oall at 15th Prairie-av., budge 8 a. m., or affact 4 p. m.

A FEW AIORS LEFT OF THOSE SPLENDID by carriages; pands prices. Call and so; them. H. J. EDWARDS, 350 wabshav. Now Exposition Building. POR FINE, LAGHT, NEW AND SECOND-HAND buggies and wagons jump seats, extension top, two seats, double and single Portland cutters, (flight California wagon,) so to HATHAWAY S, 241 Wababh-av. POK SALE-A BARGAIN-A FINE-LOOKING 3-year-old mare: is a good roadstar and sund: woight 1,160; price, \$30, if sold to-day; at 371 West Fifeenth-st., pear Centre-av. pear Centre-av.

FOR SALE-SEVERAL FINE SECOND-HAND BUGgies and sulkies; also, a nice ladies' phaeton; at
HAYDE & O'BRIEN'S, 731 and 733 State-at.

L'OR SALE-HORSES - A PAIR OF NICK BROWN family horses, well broken, kind, and accustomed to the city; sold for want of use. Apply at No. 167 Michigan av. gan-av.

II ARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT COST.

for cash only, at 624 Wabash-av., corner Tuiteenthst. J.A. ISLE.

WANTED-HORSE AND BUGGY: ALSO TWO
horses and wagou, and a riding horse, for good real
estate. Address P.O. Box 160.

estate. Address P. O. Box 180.

WANTED A. CHESTNUT SORREI, HORSE OR mare, 14½ hands, weighing 250, pour build, travel in 3.2°; must be perfectly grainle, for to drive double by lady. Apply as bearding shable in reas of the Walshad. ar. MISCELLANEOUS.

DOTTLE GREEN, DARK BRONZE, SAGE, AND Dother color, real kid, two-button gloves, ladice' sizes, warranted and fitted to measure, \$1.50 a pair. PARIS GLOVE STORE, \$4 State-st., opposite Field, Letter \$ o.'s.

ASH PAID POR OLD NEWSPAPERS, ECOKS,

pamphiers, rags, metals, bottles, &c. at PATTIONE'S, 286, 288, and 20 Fifth av. Stock called for in
ay part of the city, free. any part of the city, free.

I MERSON'S CLIP AND FILE, FOR OFFICE PApers, and Emerson's binder for music and all periodicals, the former for business men, the latter for everybody. Gold lettering, evoleting, etc., neathy done.
JOHN R. BAKRISTT & CO., Bookbinders, 150 State-et. JOHN R. BARRETT & CO.. Bookbinders, 150 State-st.

CENTLEMEN'S DOGSKIN GLOYES, OUR OWN
I make -1-button, \$1.50; 2-button, \$2. A perfect fit
guaranteed before you buy. Paris Giove-Store, \$4 Statest., opposite Field, Leiter & Co.

Notrice If You HAVE ANY CAST-OFF CLOTHing you wish to dispose of, such as ladias, gentlemen,
or children's weating adopted of any kind, by sending me
letter I will call on you. Please pressure this notice for
future reference, and address H. COHEN, 409 South
Clark-st.

Chark-st.

WANTED-EVERY ONE TO KNOW GOOD SIXgle rooms, id cents per day, at Mason House, 38
rithraw; also, at Louis House, et West Randolphest.

WE ARE RETAILING CIGARS AT 76 EAST
WMadiscu-st, for far less money than others sell by
the box. VAN RENSELLARE 4 MANN. the box. VAN RENSSELAER & MANN.

WE WANT ACTIVE MEN AND WOMEN TO SELL our inferesting book on the preservation of the human skin. Call immediately, with references; if satisfactors will pay salary. Headquarters La Crome de Lia, 188 West Madison-at., Room 4.

WANTED—ANY PERSON HAVING A SEALSKIN cloak and muff, new, or nearly so, and desiring to sell for each, ean find a purchasor by addressing, stating how new, original price, and present price, Z 84. Tribune office.

L OANS-WE CAN MAKE A FRW LOANS, FOE term of years, on good Chicago real estate, in sums of \$1,000 and upwards, applications to be direct from borrowers. S. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 119 and 121 LaSalls-st M ONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES,
bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854. DURCHASE MONEY NOTES BOUGHT AND SOLI where balf has been paid and the men prompt pay. ddress W 64, Tribune office. SUMS OF \$100 TO \$1,000 TO LOAN ON HOUSES and lots in Chicago. H. P. BALDWIN, 84 LaSalle-TO LOAN-ONE SUM OF \$3,000, ONE OF \$16,000 on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; sected. E. C. COLE & CO., 138 LaSalle-st. TO LOAN \$2,000 FOR ONE YEAR ON REAL ES. Washington-st.

TO LOAN-\$5,000 OR \$5,000, IN ONE OR TWO sums, for five years, on improved property inside city limits. WALLER BROS., \$6 Washington-st.

WE HAVE CASH IN HAND TO PURCHASE short-time and purchase-money merizage paper. We also negotiate loans. EUGENK C. LONG & BRO.

\$10 TO \$1,000 INVESTED IN STOCKS AND GOLD party side per center at month. Sense for particulars. TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers, 2 Wallest., New York. \$500 TO LOAN TO ANY ONE WHO WILL rity for money. Address X 80, Tribune office.
\$2.700 TO INVEST ON BOND AND MORT-commission. Apply, giving address and description of security, A Z, Tribune office. \$7.000 TO LOAN, THREE OR FIVE YEARS:
BY, 16 Dearborn-st. \$35,000 PURCHASE MONEY MORTGAGES sums of \$1,000 to \$10,000. W. M. WILLNER, 125 La-

MUSICAL.

BEST AND CHEAPEST THE NICHOLSON CABI-netorgan. Price, 33 and upward. Wholesale and retail at the factory; 33 Indiana-st. MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN COMPANY-NEW M ASON & HAMLIN ORGAN COMPANY.

In order to meet the convenience of those who wish to per only a small amount in cash, and the remainder by easy installments, the Mason & Hamlin Company has now arranged to offer their univaled organs for month? Instructed estalogues, with full description of styles and terms for constant payments, Also, testimony circulars sont free to any address on application.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 20 and SC Adams-st., Chicago.

PIANO PACTORY-PIANOS FOR SALE AND reat, the best in market: repairing and tuning at the Cutongo Piano Pactory, 240 South State of by J.

A T GILBERT'S OLD BOOK STORE 185 SOUTH A Clark at. U.S. Dispensatory, 85, cost \$10; "Hall liours in English History," Kingstoner), 2145, cost \$28. Not more than 10 per cent asked for accond-hand books.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

Ports of a year at the same rate.

Te prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Pos
Office address in full, including State and County.
Remittaness may be made either by draft, axipress,
Diffice order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

FREMS TO OTHY SUBSCRIBERS.

delivered, Sunday excepted S cents per weel, celivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per weel rices THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Gorner Madison and Dearborn-sta., Chicago, Ili. TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—Clark street, opposite

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Deerborn and State. Engagement of Joseph Jefferson. Itemoon, "Rip Van Winkle." Evening, "The tivals" and "A Regular Fix." HOOLEY'S THEATRE-Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Afternoon, "Blow for Blow." Evening. "Othello."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Haisted street, between Mad-son and Monroe. Engagement of Miss Olive Logan.
"Miss Tem." and "Amy's Experiment." Afternoon and

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Variety performance Herrmann the Prestidigitateur, etc. Afternoon and evening. MCCORMICK HALL—North Clark street, corner Kin-

EXPOSITION BUILDING-Lake shore, foot of Adam

WM. B. WARREN LODGE, No. 309, A. F. & A. M. Special Communication this (Saturday) evening, at 736 ectock, at Oriental Hall. 122 Lassile-st., for work on the M. M. Degree. Visitors welcome. Hy order of the W. M. Degree. Property of the W. M. Degree.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

DR. McCHESNEY, CORNER OF CLARK AND Randolph-sts., warrants the finest and best full set of teeth for \$8. Satisfaction given or money refunded. THE OPERA.-THE FINEST SELECTION OF opera-glasses, fine spectacles, eye-glasses, etc., is offered in great variety and at very low prices at the popula jewelry store of Hamilton, Rowe & Co., 99 State-st.

gewelry store of Hamilton, Rowe 2 Co., 28 State-st., corner of Washington.

A USEFUL INVENTION.—AMONG THE ARTIcles exhibited at the Exposition there is a new invention, entered but yesterday, attracting universal attention. This is the horse-detacher, or traveler's safeguard. This patent is an ingenious contrivance on the wniffletree, which, being sprung by means of a strap at the driver's hand, will free the traces and allow the horse or horse to escape, leaving the vehicle bohind. This invention, being favorably spoken of by horseman and drivers, will no doubt come into general use.

ASTHMA.-IT IS USELESS TO DESCRIBE THE tertures of Spasmodic Asthma. Those who is suffered from its distressing parcaylisms know full what it is. JONAS WHITCOMD'S REMEDY, prepared Joseph Burnett & Co., Boston, has never failed to an immediate relief, even in the most severe cases, and experience that the property of the pro

For sale by all Druggists.

THE FIRE WALLS OF CUSHING'S TUBULAR grates and stoves are formed of cast-iron tubes, open at both ends, which, when heated, create a rapid draft or current of air through and outside of them. By this constant circulation a very even temperature is produced. The same principle is applied to furnaces. Call and set the process at the Exposition Building, or at our store. CUSHING, WARREN A CO., 65 Lake-st.

## The Chicago Tribune.

Saturday Morning, October 3, 1874.

The Pope has written a friendly letter to Marshal MacMahon, acknowledging the friendliness and dutifulness of the French Government. Now, let anybody say that the Empire could be

Two more newspapers have been suppressed in Paris. One of them offended by instituting invidious comparisons between Thiers' Government and Marshal MacMahon's. This paper was called, ironically we suppose, the Nineteenth Mr. Elmer Washburn, formerly Superintend-

ent of Police in Chicago, has been made Chief of the National Secret Service. We have already said that Mr. Washburn was too honest for Chicago ; it remains to be seen whether he is too honest for Washington. The trouble with Sam Simmons, who has

been provoked into telling the truth about utler, appears to be that he failed to carry the cancuses for Hayes against Frost, and thereby d a considerable reward in money. However, nobody cares what is the matter of Sim-

Mr. Beecher has returned to Brooklyn. Last night he led the prayer-meeting in Plymouth Church. A large audience was waiting to greet him. He was received with applause. His remarks were tumultons and vague, and exactly snited to the wishes of his admirers. What he wants, by his own account, is not confidence or sympathy, but a blessed hope. We hope he may

Two insurance agents in this city, represent ing very respectable companies, have formally withdrawn from the local Board, and will continue to take good risks on Chicago property. Secretary Montgomery will soon realize what was meant by the statement in yesterday's TRIBUNE, that the withdrawal of the organization which he represents from Chicago is a powerful inducement with many people to work for the disintegration of the National Board.

Senator Hamlin is not having things all his own way in Maine. The friends of ex-Gov. Perham have already gathered so much strength that there is serious talk of taking up Gov Dingley as a compromise candidate. Of course the office in dispute is that of United States Senator, which Hamlin has been all the time regarding as a family affair. "Re-elect everybody" may be as fatal a watchword in Maine as

ing the mysterious left-arm of Gen. Butler is a brother of the Collector, whose appointment recently caused so much surprise and indignation. ector perhaps does not know that conession is good for the soul : but he has instinctively moved out of politics, and devoted himself cting things general and particular. A spasm of honesty has apparently overtaken the family. They say that rats leave a sinking ship, Why should not the Simmonses desert Butler?

The Convention of Railroad Commissioners of the Northwestern States has at last been held, and with satisfactory results. The meeting in Iows was a failure because the Iowa Commis ers refused to attend. The second meeting has just been held in Madison, Wis., and, as we have said, it seems to have been successful. A form for reports was adopted, so that the railsoad statistics of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesots will be arranged according to a com-

The Chicago produce markets were steadier yesterday, with a fair shipping movement. Mess pork was quiet and a shade easier, closing at 21.00@21.121/ for the month, and \$17.40@17.45 for the year. Lard was tame and steady, closing at \$14.25@14.50 per 100 lbs cash, and \$11.35@ 11.40 seller the year. Meats were quiet and easier, at 8%@8%e for shoulders, 13%@13%e for short middles, and 121/@13c for sweetpickled hams. Highwines were in good demand ad strong, at \$1.03% per gallon. Lake freights

lower, closing firm at 50c cash, and 491/6c seller October. Rye was more active, and irregularly lemand, and firmer, closing at \$1.00%@1.01 ash, and 99@991/2c seiler the month. Hogs of Chicago. were more active and steadier; sales at \$4.50@ 7.121/4. Cattle were dull and unchanged. Sheep were in good demand and firmer.

Anderson was sentedced yesterday to serve sixe nonths in the Penitentiary and pay a fine of \$100. Anderson is the man convicted of setting fire to his house. He was a pious man, by all counts. He read THE TRIBUNE on Sunday mornings, and he used for incendiary purposes a tall candle such as the priests have at mass In this odd and unpleasant manner his mind worked itself out in a fantastic spiritual shape. He was found guilty, but active measures have already been taken to obtain a pardon for him. The Judge and jury who convicted him are said to have signed a petition for this purpose There seems to be at least a doubt of his guil

The southern part of Japan and all the east ern coast of 'China have lately been visited by terrible typhoons, accounts of which are just coming to hand. The loss of life by the typhoon in Japan was heavy. Two towns report 300 dead. The damage to shipping was very great. Thousands of junks were sunk, and many foreign vessels were driven ashore and wrecked, More detailed reports will be awaited with some impatience. The meteorological phenomena presented in the typhoon are still undetermined, and the occurrence of a series covering a large territory is a scientific event, or at least provocation to one.

This afternoon and evening the testimonis concerts which were extended to Mr. Thomas by many of our prominent citizens will take place at McCormick's Hall. As will be seen by reference to the programmes elsewhere, Mr. Thomas has not only set forth a brilliant programme of general music, but he has gracefully recognized the tribute paid him by giving a prominent place to Chicago in the two programmes. At these concerts, our favorite soprano, Mrs. Clara Huck, will sing, Dr. Fuchs will play the Kreutzer Sonata with Mr. Jacobsohn, Mr. Goldbeck's beautiful quintette will be given, and also the overture to Dudley Buck's "Don Munio." We need not press Mr. Thomas' claims upon the public. Not only what he has done during the present week, but also what he has done in the past, are the best reasons why the public should improve this opportunity to testify to the esteem in which it holds the great conductor, both as a gentleman and a musician.

with its publication in New York a letter addressed to Senator Sherman, as Chairman of the net, a French lawyer and financier. Dr. Frignet | feet, and the other of 7 feet diameter. One of has had charge of many important financial these tunnels has been extended under the city operations between capitalists in this country a distance of three miles, where, as soon as the and Europe, and his opinions are entitled to fair | works can be completed, will be put in operation consideration. His plan, though not complicated, could scarcely be well presented in less space than he has taken. In brief, it is a project for the immediate resumption of specie payment by means of a convertible gold bond and specie bank-notes issued by the Government. He believes that we can in this way come back to a the entire city will be furnished with 8-inch specie basis without any revulsion or serious dis- pipe, fed by 24 and 35-inch mains. The present turbance of commercial or financial interests. The principle of security on which the issue of National Bank notes is now based is applied to of the New York pipe 2541/2 miles are 6 inches the issue of the proposed Government gold notes, and under. At this time there is hardly a fireand the details of the plan are worthy of study, plug within a mile of the central or business whatever the final conclusion as to their merits part of the city that is not fed by an 8-inch may be.

We print this morning contemporaneously

An important conference took place vesterday. at the rooms of the Citizens' Association, between a number of our merchants and propertyholders on the one hand, and Mr. Hope, President of the Continental Insurance Company of New York, and Mr. Rankin, the representative of the Scottish Commercial Insurance Company, on the other. In the course of the conference the fact was developed that the recent action of the National Board of Underwriters in reference to Chicago was only one step in a systematic effort to make the insurance business of the country a source of profit instead of loss to the companies-in other words, to diminish the number and extent of losses by fire. That the first effects of this movement fell on Chicago was an accident merely, not by any means due to the fire of July 14, since it appears that the steps taken by the Board was predicated upon information obtained at least four days before that fire. It was intimated that other cities would shortly be required to make the same amendments that have been demanded of Chicago, and under the same

Now it happens that the Republican partyleaders in Vermont are alarmed. In the present Congress one of the districts in that State is represented by Mr. C. W. Willard, who was not salary-grabber; who was a persistent supporter of Civil-Service Reform; and generally a conscientious as well as an able member. Mr. The Simmons who confessed yesterday to be
willard did not suit the Federal officers in Vermont, who, therefore, refused to let him be renominated. They did renominate Judge Poland, who was defeated. Though Mr. Willard did not resent his treatment, many of his constituents did, and now no man can tell what sort of a Legislature has been elected. A majority of the members are new men, and, while they are nominally Reput, lican, there are grave suspicions that on 'the question of electing a United States Few ator. many of them will reject the orders of, a rancus and vote as they please—perhaps for villard. The organs in Vermont are devoting their columns to pious and fervent exhortations to the Legislature to re-elect Edmund A, as 7: will probably de; but in the meantime there is a scare in Vermont such as has not be en known since the time when it was proposed in Corgress to repeal the duty on slate-pencils.

The gamblers and r affians who assailed certain local politicians in the saloon of McGarry on Saturday night wer a examined yesterday by Justice Scully. The case was continued, the defendants having some peculiar agents at workin their behalf, a ad perhaps needing time for the perfecting of the sir case. The real offender—the only one whom the people are anxious to have punished—is the man McDorald. He owns several gambling saloons and, it is said, the Superintenden's of Police. His vast possessions have made him meolent. It is time that he should be 'taught something. He has been too long the bully of the town. Several times before he has attempted to shoot down offenders against the majesty of his person.

blow to the heart of all the wickedness in the easier, closing at 861/2@87c. Barley was in fair city. We should like him to know that although he may buy the police, he cannot buy the courts

> WATER-SUPPLY OF CHICAGO. Defective as our water-supply is, it can be said with entire truth that, next to New York, Chicago has a greater length of pipe laid than any other city in the United States, and, in proportion to its population, a better water distribution than even New York. The total length of water-pipe laid in some of the principal cities of the United States at the dates named is as follows :

Cities.	Date.	No. of feet.
New York	May, 74	
Chicago	April, '74	1.858,714
Brooklyn	January, 72	
Boston	April. '73	
Baltimore	October, '73	1,199,439
Detroit	January, 73	860,409
	May, '73	
	Janaury, 73	
	January, 73	
Cleveland	January, 72	360,331
Jersey City	January, 72	525,898
Charlestown	January, 71 March, 73	324,164
Hartford	March, '73	283,728
Milwankee	January, 74	320,000
	January, 72	
	January, 73	
Peoria	January, 72	133,820
Lot us se	e how this city e	omnarek with

others as to the size of the pipes. New York has a pipe of 6 inches and under, 1,344,744 feet; Brooklyn, 958,634 feet; Boston, 821,835 feet; Baltimore, 603,020 feet; St. Louis, 535,931 feet; Louisville, 355,260 feet; Cleveland, 249,359 feet; Detroit, 768,248 feet; Chicago, 1,382,274 feet. In the matter of pipe over 6 inches in diameter. the several cities thus compare :

Cities. No. of feet over 6 inches.

Cities. Over 6 inches. Cities. Over 6 inches.

No. of feet over 6 inches.

No. of feet over 6 inches.

Aff. (440)

Aff. (440) 

It will be seen that Chicago, in addition to having 300,000 feet of pipe more than Brooklyn, and from 500,000 to 1,000,000 feet more than the other cities, has in pipe greater than 6 inches a larger amount than any city save New York and Brooklyn, both of which far exceed her in pop-

In early days, when Chicago was comparatively s village, water-pipe of 3 and 4-inch diameter was laid, with 6-inch mains. But this was soon found inadequate, and larger pipes were laid. The 8-inch pipe has been adopted for the general use, and these are liberally supplied through mains measuring 36, 28, 24, and 16 inches. Wherever the old 6 and 4-inch pipe is haid it is connected on all the cross streets with 8-inch pipe, and all the fire-plugs at the corners of streets are supplied by the 8-inch, and not by the smaller pipes. A very few localities, like the abandoned one where the fire originated in July last, are now furnished by less than an 8-inch pipe, and these small pipes are being rapidly replaced by larger ones.

The City of Chicago now draws water from Senate Finance Committee, by Dr. Ernest Frig- Lake Michigan through two tunnels, -one of 5 a second pumping apparatus capable of supplying a city of four times the present size of Chicago. Years ago the laying of small pipe in this city was abandoned, and for several years the work of substituting 8-inch pipe for the smaller sizes has been going on. In a very few years length of pipe of all sizes in this city is 351 miles; in New York it is only 3981/4 miles, and

Taken as a whole, the water-supply of this city, both for domestic uses as well as for fires exceeds that of any city of the same size in the country, and is so much better than the most of them that it leaves but little room for comperison. The City Government of Chicago has at times been careless of the public interests; but the Water Department has always been ably and honestly administered. That the management of that department has been liberal is shown in the extent of pipe laid and in the arrangement of the mains so as to furnish an ample supply in case of fires. It is undoubtedly true that there are defects-and important ones-yet to be rem edied. It is undoubtedly true that the losses by fire in the United States are needlessly large, and that insurance has been, on the whole, a losing business. But the defects in our watersupply are not peculiar to Chicago. They exist in other cities in even greater degree.

THE COMING NOMINATIONS.

Within a few days, a comparatively large number of men will be put in nomination in this city for positions of varying importance. The three Congressmen to be chosen next month will have to take part in the decision, temporary or final, of questions which deeply affect the welfare of the whole American people. The next Congress will be called upon by the great bulk of our agricultural population to relieve them of the taxes which they now pay on whatever they buy and sell, not to the Government, but to the manufacturers. It will be called upon to discuss the delicate financial question. It may have grave problems connected with the Southern States to handle. It is important that Chicago should be repre stanted in such work by statesmen, if possible, and at any rate by men who will rise above the voting-machine level of the majority of the House. The next Legislature of this State will have the great problem of taxation brought before it. It will be called upon to decide whether State taxes shall hereafter be collected directly or indirectly, wastefully or honestly, unjustly or justly. It will be asked to abolish the township organization in Cook County and reorganize the Fire Department of Chicago. It may be obliged to frame laws affecting all the chartered interests of the State. In such a Legislature the metropolis of Illinois should be represented by men who are something more than party-hacks or ward-bummers. We ought to send a delegation to Springfield which would command public support by the purity of its character and the force of its intellect. Half of the present Aldermen retire this fall -permanently, it is to be hoped, as far as the majority of them are concerned. If the same stripe of men are returned, it is safe to say that the reforms needed in order to prevent a third great fire may be seriously hindered and perhaps prevented; that the present high tide of corruption will be swollen rather than diminished; that the City-Hall scheme, with its concomitant of a big steal, may be consummated; and that we shall reap, in many years of high taxes, the fruits of our folly. Luckily, the public spirit of Chicago is fully aroused for the first time in years. The

Citizens' Association is the best proof of this.

voter. They are openly ignored by the Chicago press. But few journals nowadays profess their intention to support anybody, good or bad, who may get a nomination, by his merit or his money, from a mob gathered in response to a party call. The prominent papers of the city have outgrown such narrow folly. It is a matter of small moment whether the men elected next month are Republicans, or Independents, or Democrats, or what-not. It is, however, of great moment that the city's representation in Congress, and in the Legislature, and the city's Board of Aldermen, should be honest, intelligent

SECRETARY BRISTOW'S POLICY

The new Secretary of the Treasury has shown a disposition, from the start, to be something more than a mere figure-head. His reforms have not been great, but they have been wise. Coming into office immediately after the ludicrous failure of poor Richardson, he has had a chance to make, by sheer force of contrast, a better record than any of the recent heads of the Treasury Department. It remains to be seen whether the new-broom proverb is to apply to him. Will he grow weary of well-doing? Will he be at the beck of speculators, and order alternate contraction and inflation, as Boutwell did? Or will he have a wise and settled policy, like Hugh Mc-Culloch, and so deserve the plaudits of his contemporaries and the honor of posterity? We hope the last question may be affirmatively answered. Secretary Bristow will have time, before Congress meets again, to formulate a plan for putting our disturbed finances to order. It is his duty to do so. The report which he will submit to the President, and through him to Congress and the country, next December, should contain a clear statement of his idea of the best plan for securing the resumption of specie-payments. One lucid exposition of ways and means, made by the man who is the nominal. and should be the real, head of our finances, would be worth a dozen patched-up "compromises " hurried through Congress in the closing hours of a busy session. The memorandum of Grant's views

on finance which was given to the press by Senator Jones, though not adhered to by Grant himself, marked an epoch in the last struggle against inflation. It gave the believers in an honest currency something to stand by. It formed a centre of assembly. Had it not been published, we might have had something worse than the makeshift which finally became law. These good results would follow, in greater degree, the publication of a plan devised by the Secretary of the Treasury and indorsed by the cail au "issue." A bill embodying it would be promptly introduced into one or both Houses of Congress. The weight given to it by the President's and the Secretary's indorsement would secure its careful discussion whe a similar bill introduced by an unknown member or by a Democrat might be ignored. The financial discussion of the next session would be narrowed down, at first, to the acceptance or rejection of this particular plan. The duty of Mr. Bristow, in this view of the case, is plain. We shall hope to see, in his forthcoming report, something more than a cashier's balancesheet. We shall hope to see in it a statesmanlike account of the difficulties in the way of resumption, and a sketch, backed by argument, of the way in which the Secretary of the Treasury

WOMAN'S RIGHTS IN ILLINOIS.

thinks they can best be met.

Mrs. Cady Stanton made sad work of her suffrage campaign in Michigan by attacking laws which had no existence in that State. The on one side all the Kingdoms, on the legislation of the tyrant man there has been most equitable. This fact negatived Mrs Stanton's glowing pictures of the wrongs of woman, and so somewhat diminished their value as arguments. We fear that some of the speakers at the coming Woman's Congress in this city may fall into similar errors. It is partly for this reason, and partly because the meeting of the Congress will doubtless excite general interest in the laws regarding woman, that we think it advisable to give the gist of the latest legislation on that subject.

On the first day of last July, the married omen of Illinois acquired several new rights. They can sue and be sued in their own names. They can-blessed privilege-sue their own particular tyrants. When a husband deserts his wife, the latter has the custody of her children. If the husband stave out of the State a year and does nothing to support the wife during that time, or if he is imprisoned in the Penitentiary, the wife can, upon obtaining an order from a court of record, manage his property absolutely. The wife is not at all liable for the husband's debts incurred before marriage, and only in exceptional circumstances for those incurred afterwards. She can manage any business independently, except in case of a partnership, which she cannot enter without her husband's consent. This weak point of the law may be successfully attacked by the suffragists. A vife's earnings cannot be touched by her husband or his creditors. A married woman can acquire, possess, and sell real and personal property as freely as a married man can.

It will be seen from this resume that the masculine law-makers of Illinois have not allowed lovely woman any of the privileges of a victim in this State. This spikes the suffragists' cannon. Claims to the franchise as a reward for the inconvenience of being born are out of date.

SOUTHERN GOVERNORS Six Southern States have recently been thrown into confusion by insurrection or fears of it. In Louisiana, Keltogg, a Republican usurper, proved utterly powerless, and had to send for the Federal bayonets which originally foisted him upon a long-suffering people. In Mississippi, Ames, a Republican carpet-bagger, was so scared by a cock-and-bull story of trouble in Vicksburg that he hastily telegraphed for Federal troops, was instantly rebuffed, and became the laughing-stock of the country. In South Carolina, Moses has just passed through the same experience. While these three Governors, who have no backing from the wealth, or the intelligence, or the honesty of States over which they dominear, have been proving their helpless inefficiency, their utter inability to execute the State laws without Federal aid, three other other Southern Governors, placed in circumstances more trying than tho of Ames and Moses, have been showing what an Executive who really represents the people can do. In Georgia, Gov. Smith had to deal with a dangerous disposition to send troops to the help of the New Orleans citizens. A few humorous and satirical speeches by the Governor finishe the feeling. He marched through Georgia as vistoriously as Sherman. The danger was soon

quite active, and 1/2 lower, closing at 93/3c cash, and 93/3c seller October. Corn was quiet and weak, closing at 80/3c cash, and 79/3c seller October. Corn was quiet them. McDonald is to-day the typical ruffian of Chicago. To call him merely a thief as the month. Oats were less active, and 1/3c seller october. Corn was quiet them. McDonald is to-day the typical ruffian of Chicago. To call him merely a thief as the month. Oats were less active, and 1/3c seller october. Corn was quiet them. McDonald is to-day the typical ruffian of Chicago. To call him merely a thief as the month. Oats were less active, and 1/3c seller october. Corn was quiet them. McDonald is to-day the typical ruffian of Chicago. To call him merely a thief as such men. Party lines will be of little account this fall in the eyes of the intelligent the Kn-Klux for six months, if necessary, and the consideration of good over. In Kentucky, Gov. Leslie has called a published in a uniform series of tables. The next meeting will be held at Special session of two County Courts, has asked the Judges to keep steadily at work punishing the Kn-Klux for six months, if necessary, and that the railroad statistics of Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin will be collated and published in a uniform series of tables. The results of legislation and classification will be resumed. cient numbers to make the necessary arrests and to enforce the sentences. The result is a sudden diminution in the crime that has been disgracing the State. In Tennessee, Gov. Brown has followed up the Gibson County lynchers with vigor. Rewards have been set upon their heads. Some of them have been already arrested. One has been induced to turn State's evidence. There is a good prospect of the conviction of the whole gang. Such decisive action by the State author ities has put a sudden stop to the outbreak of race-hatred which the Civil-Rights bill threatened to cause. Tennessee is again at peace. White and black are safe within her borders. The sharp contrast between the action of these

two trios of Governors may well excite a suspicion, even in loyal Republican breasts, whether it is worth while to keep on indorsing and sustaining Southern Governors who must sit on Federal cannon and keep a row of Federal bayonets between themselves and their constitu ents in order to stay in power.

A very creditable movement is on foot in Nev York to save Mr. Booth's beautiful theatre from passing out of his hands. An article from the New York Herald, which we print this morning, gives the particulars. Mr. Booth's misfortune was precipitated by the panic as much as anything else; for the dramatic season of last yes was the most disastrons within the experience of the oldest managers. The whole liabilities of the theetre amount to shout \$450,000 including taxes. The mortgage foreclosing is a third mortgage for \$40,000. The mortgages taking precedence of it amount to about \$300,000. value of the theatre and ground less than \$600,000, being assessed for taxes at \$500,000. Mr. Booth's unsecured creditors are said to be very liberally disposed, the holders of the first mortgages are satisfied with their investment, and the sum needed to be raised is \$300,000. If this can be done, there is reason to believe that Mr. Booth's affairs can be straightened out, and the failing health of the great actor, induced by constant worry and annovance, be restored. The best plan for raising this money would probably be to issue bonds for the amount needed, taking the theatre for security, and releasing it of its incumbrances by this means. This would give Mr. Booth's friends in the country a tangible mode of stepping in to his relief, and the vestment could be made profitable to all parties. There is no doubt that the necessary funds could be raised in this way, where none other would serve. It is conceded that the eventual pecuniary success of the theatre is certain, and the present crisis is the only one likely to cause any inconvenience. The property is already advertised for sale November 5, so that whateve steps are to be taken should be taken immediately; and it would become the art-patrons of New York, after all Mr. Booth has done for their President. It would produce what the lawyers | city, to restore his theatre to him and give him time to pay for it, which he can do in a few vears.

> Victor Hugo, in declining to speak at the Congress of European Republics, has fulminated a characteristic letter which has been published, and is attracting no little attention. Were he to speak now, he indicates, he would recall the indications of universal peace he at the Congress of Lausanne five years ago. "All fraternities are adjour ned," he cries; "where there was hope there is now menace. . . . We can only catch a glimpse of peace through a shock and after an inexorable combat." His language does not apply to France alone. He recognizes an hatred between peoples and Kings, as between vanquished and victors, and the only issue can be a duel. "A duel between two na tions? No France and Germany are sisters But a duel between two principles-Republic and Empire. The question is laid down: on one side the German Monarchy on the other the United States of Europe. The meeting of the two principles is inevitable, and already I distinguish in the deep future two lines of battleother all the nations." With Victor Hugo's unpleasantly-vivid vatic to. The vine and fig-tree are still in leaf, and the shadow of these gloomy futurities has not been cast on the land.

The gentler sex is just now in an agony of distress about a new garment which has come into use. Exactly what the garment is, we will let Mrs. Swisshelm tell. She says in a note to the Woman's Journal:

Woman's Journal:

Your correspondents are having trouble about a name for a new garment. For two years, except in hot weather when I wanted as little covering as possible on shoulders or arms, I have worn the article they wish to designate. Like old King George with the apple in the dumpling, every one who has seen it has asked, "How do you get in?" The frequency of the question named it for me, and I call it a "getin." I do get into it without difficulty, and once in, am covered from the wrists to the neck and ankles, and have no useless drapery. Then, with a drilling waist, cut somewhat like corsets and furnished with broad straps, resting just where a mn's suspenders rest, and divided in front, as they are, a bit of tape on each side at the lower edge, to which I attach rubber stocking suspenders, which tie with tapes to loops on the stockings, I am ready for skirts, which I pin to the waist, preferring pins to buttons.

raist, preferring pins to buttons.

The trouble with this "what is it" is that the gentle sex do not know what to call it. Some are in favor of "chemiloon," some of plain "chem," some of "chemlin," and, as will be seen above, Mrs. S. calls it the "getin." Why not call it the "Swisshelm"?

The French have learned something from their reverses during their last war with Ger-The army of the latter country proved itself in that conflict more efficient than the French; and the latter have had the good sense to remodel theirs on the German plan. Each army corps now contains one battalion of chasseurs. This battalion is composed of the best men that can be found. The plan of forming separate corps of picked men, or corps d'elite has been abandoned, and uniformity introduced instead. The corps d'elate, it was found, had tendency to weaken the whole army by taking the best men from all parts of it and concenpean writers and military men had long ago observed that, if once these corps delite could be beaten, the French army would be beaten. Hence their discontinuance.

The number of land-owners in England i growing clearly less year after year. Little less than CN centuries ago it was about 200,000. In 1851 the Census Commissioners of England re-ported the astounding fact that in that time the number of land-owners was 30,315 persons. Thu the whole of England and Wales is the private property of 30,315 persons. This was in the ring of 1851. Of these land-owners, 17,047 were males and 13,268 females. Twenty years later, the number of gentlemen land-owners had decreased to 14,191, and the number of lady landholders to 8,733,-22,924 in all. The ince English land-owners from their lands has in creased enormously. The number of land-owners, it is thought, is now smaller than at any previou

Judge Lecompte, who was famous or infamous in the days of the Free State men and the Bon der Ruffians, is now an active Republican in Kansas. We suppose he is particularly denunciatory of the outrage business in the Southern

THE RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS MILWAUSEE, Oct. 2 .- The Railroad Comm sioners of the Northwestern States, who have been in session at Madison this week, have adjourned, after adopting a form for reports so

NOTES AND OPINION.

The vote of Vermont has been officially declared, viz.: Governor—Asahel Peck, Republican, 33,526; William H. H. Bingham, Democrat, 13,310. The aggregate of votes for Congress-men is 4,530 less than for Governor, and the regular Convention nominees of the Republican party received 24,437 votes, against 17,869 in op

-Alan Wood, Jr., of Conshohocken, a properous manufacturer in the iron-trade, is the Republican nomines for Congress in the Seventh Pennsylvania District. His uncle. John Wood was a member of the Thirty-ninth Congress, and is remembered as having been elected thereto in 1858, against his own wishes.

-John Hall, who was President of the Consti tutional Convention that organized the State of West Virginia, declines to be further an Independent or any other sort of candidate for Congress against Hereford, Democrat,-alleging that he has been misled by persons (Republicans) whom he now believes were bleeding him for election-money.

-The Republican nominations for Congress in Ohio are now complete with the names of Reynolds K. Lytle, of Delphos, for the Fifth District, and John H. Barnhill, of New Philadelphia, for the Thirteenth. These are strong Democratic districts, and the Republicans were in no hurry to nominate. In the Fifth, also, Daniel J. Callen, of Mercer County, defeated in convention for the regular Democratic nomina tion, is an Independent candidate.

-Kendall, the Nevada Democratic Congressman, had popularity enough to be re-elected, in 1872, by 700 majority, though the ballots on the same day gave Grant 2,177 majority. This year Mr. Kendall is dropped. A correspondent of the San Francisco Chronicle (Sept. 23) says: "Kendall is politically dead. The back-salary grab has killed him." Like the Oregon Congressman (Slater) who defended the act as a measure of economy.—which, applied to Nevada or Oregon Congressmen, it was, -so Mr. Kendall defended it, and the popular verdict on his speech, just before the Democratic State Convention, last week, was: "Only words, wind, and printer's ink wasted." Slater was flung out of Oregon politics a year ago, and Kendall goes -Mr. Burleigh withdraws as a candidate for

Congress, in Dakota Territory, and Moses K. Armstrong, the present member, has been put on the ticket of the Opposition. Mr. Armstrong telegraphs from the East:

I cannot spend time and money in a third campaign. The people know my record for fifteen years past. I have served few years in the Legislature and four years in Congress, and, if my constituents are satisfied with my labors, and should vote to send me back here [Washington]. I will serve them fatthfully.

—The Philadelphia Press, in a double-leaded

editorial to fire the enthusiasm of party-followers, says the opponents of the Republican party are "intelligent bigots and ignorant thieves, the outcropping of slothful intellects and de-graded slums"; while of the Republican party

It exposed the Credit Mobilier; it repealed the in-crease-of-salary law; and it defeated its own trusted leaders who were accused of attempting to gag the

And who, then, perpetrated the Credit Mooilier; who enacted the increase of salary; and who nominated for re-election "the trusted leaders [Poland, et al.] accused of attempting to gag the press "? In a month from now the Philadelphia organ, and others of that ilk, will be eulogizing the Republican party for its own honorable act of suicide under an overwhelming sense of guilt.

-Nominations for Congress: Ninth Kentucky. John D. White (Republican), of Manchester, Clay County; Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania, James Sheakly (Democrat), of Greenville; Twenty-seventh New York, Stephen B. Ayres (Prohi-

bition), of Penn Yan.

—The San Francisco Bulletin, discussing the "Economic Questions Before the People," says:
Introspection is that form of public thought which
corrupt Governments or cliques dread the most.
When the French people became too inquisitive about
home affairs, Louis Napoleon got up a foreign war to
give a new direction to their reflections. The only
trouble with him was, that he got up one foreign war
too many. No doubt during the next two years efforts
will be made to set the American people thinking of
almost ampfaing but the enormous taxes which
they have to pay and the enormous exactions to
which they are subjected. Whether these efforts will
be successful or not, time alone will tell. Toward the
full understanding of the programme we have at least
through the windows by unfastening them from the Economic Questions Before the People," says: island, and the hoarse croakings of Mr. Disraeli
in another, people in Europe ought to be suffering the wildest alarm. But they do not appear
ing the wildest alarm. But they do not appear -In 1840, the Democratic party were put out

of power, because of the then prevailing "hard times." But the Democratic party did not control the banking interests of the country, which were in the hands of the Whigs, who claimed to represent "all the wealth" of the nation. Still the Democrats were held responsible, because they had political control, and out they went How is it now? The panie of 1840 was nothing compared to the distress we are now enduring. The Radical party has a vast majority in Con-The Radical party has a vast majority in Congress. It has the President. It has a large majority in the Legislatures of New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts,—the States where most of the capital of the country is concentrated. It has the Governors of these States. And, above all, it exclusively controls from Washington the national credit and the national currency. Now, if the Democratic party was made to suffer and abdicate in 1840 because of the hard times, what can or will save the Radicals from paying

ing of Boys in Blue at Gloucester last Friday seem pertinent:

I have come from Washington as fast as the train would allow me to. I am here slow to say to you what I told the Secretary of War. I repeated to him what I told you on the field of Framingham. I said, Don't bother about calling your troops from the piains. Don't trouble yourself to take away the frontier's protection against the fighting savages. Send us an order. [Applause.] Send Gov. Taibot an order, and in thirty-six hours 5,000 troops, as good as the sun ever shone upon, or as ever stood in srray, shall be in Washington. If you send to us, as soon as the trains can carry us we will be in New Orleans, Frans, and Alabams. And as I got up I added, One other request: In God'a name, Mr. Secretary, if you do call Mass-chusetts troops into the field, don't forget to ask me to go with them. [Applause.]

Louisians, prostrate as she is, has been a lu-Louisiana, prostrate as she is, has been a lu-

crative field of service, and it is not surprising the commander of our militia should be anxious to return and

to return and

Fight his battles o'er again.

—Boston Advertiser.

—There is a larger importance to be attached to the letters and check-book, seized among the personal effects of Keilogg, at New Orleans, than may be thought, at first.

Exposure does something, but not all. The Credit-Mobilier, and other investigations, were thought to have purified the Congressional atmosphere; but this Kellogg business grew up right in the midst of it. We would hope that frequent changes might do something to mend the evil. midst of it. We would hope that frequent changes might do something to mend the evil.

The people must take these things in their own hands, and by a clear and positive course purify Congress. And the work needs to be repeated very often.—Pittsburg Gazette.

ANOTHER PHASE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Oct. 2.—Another phase is put on the reported bigamy case which was telegraphed to THE TRIBUNE some days ago. The graphed to THE TRADE of the California woman who came here, claiming Mr. Fac. of as her husband, had no right, it seems Faried as her husband, had no right, it seems, to make such a claim. She has concider husband living, and buried another in California. She became infatuated with Fatrell, who boarded with her in California, and wanted him to marry her, which on his refusal to do she threatened him with her vengeance. To escape her importunity he left California and came here and married. An agreement has hen made hatveen ried. An agreement has been made between the parties to the effect that in consideration of \$300 paid the woman by Farrali she lets him go in peace.

ARON ANDERSON

The Motion for a New Trial Not Pressed.

Statement of the Prisoner--- Why IIa Does Not Want a New Trial.

Judge Rogers of the Opinion He Should Have Been Acquitted.

A Pardon to Be Asked For

The case of Aaron Anderson came up yes terday morning before Judge Bogers in the Criminal Court. It had been understood that a notion would be made for a new trial, but the was not done, and the Judge pronounced so-tence. It is believed that the Governor will be asked to pardon Anderson, and that the petition will be signed by Judge and jury. Mr. Leonard Swett, of counsel for the prison

er, stated that they had decided not to press the notion for a new trial. He desired, however, as behalf of Anderson, to read THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT
May it please the Court:

For more than a year I have lived in the lower part
of a wooden house, the upper story of which we
occupied by another family. About the 3d day of by
last my wrife and children went to the country upon
visit, leaving me the only occupant of our part of the
house. I am a Swede by birth, and a wood-mare ty
trade, and was then working at Cornell, about 12 miles
from the city. I want to my work Mondays, and can
home Saturdays.

On Saturday, the 25th day of July has Latentia. home Saturdays.

On Saturday, the 25th day of July last, I slept in my house, and was about there until Monday, taking my meals and spending a part of the time at my brotter near by, and visiting with friends. Monday montag I went by train to Cornell, and, during the formous, was arrected for an alleped attempt to burn my home, and recently have been tried and convicted upon the

and recently charge, charge, charge, My counsel have made a motion for a new trail not My counsel have made a motion for a new trail not made a motion for mad have encouraged me to believe it could be obtained. They have also expressed a belief in my innocence, and because of that belief, and my inability to early on a new trial, have offered to

on a new trial, have offered to

DEFEND ME FOR NOTHING.

Notwithstanding these facts, and my entire inscence of the charge made against me, I have peremptorly instructed them to withdraw the motion, and hereby ask Your Honor to send me to my punishmen. The following sre

THE FACTS WHICH HAVE PRODUCED MY CONVICTION:

As I jett my house I locked it, excepting the outside door, and left the keys with the family upsairs. Two and a half hours afterwards, a hoie, 6 inches by 8, was found burned in my floor, and a candle 2% feet long, such as are used in Cabolic churches was found standing and existed in the form of the house. About the base of the case was a pile of kindlings, showing an intention in the protection of the countries.

was a pile of kindlings, showing an inten-perpetration of the crime that the candle at down and ignite from the bottom, but it was near the boards of the floor that it did cate The kindlings at the base of the candle were chief taken from my workshop in the back yard, which wa The kindlings at the base of the candle were chiefy taken from my, workshop in the back yard, which was locked. With them and about the candle was the hif of an old letter written by me to my wife, the other half being found in an open drawer in my rome above, the reaged edges of the paper so fitting as a board was used for the candle to stand in, and the pace a board was used for the candle to stand in, and the pace was sawed off from another piece in my workshop. The entrance under the house was misely tearing off boards in an entry, the outside door which was sworn to have been fastened on the inside and the inside door of which was locked by me this morning. Therefore it was argued that no perm could have had access to the entrance made under the house, as though used by the person erawing under the house.

Bastites these

Besides these

Besides these

Two CIRCUMSTANCES

were attempted to be proved by the prosecution, is which attempt I think Your Honor will conceive prosecution completely failed. It was positively some by several witnesses that I left my house at \$6 older in the morning instead of \$5, and that no one could exter the house without the keys, except by breaking it.

In my defonace it was proven by a reputable winsa,—an neighbor who med me going to the train,—and by acrowd of people who breakfasted with me at Cornel, that I went down on the \$6 o'clock morning train, arriving at Cornell at 38 minuse before \$6 o'clock, and by actual experiments, by pissing a similar candle under boards kimilar to the foored the house, that about the same amount of burning would take place in half an hour.

The keys to the house were shown to have been of of my possession, and I had been absent from the house two and a half hours before a similar amount of burning in this case was done.

thry before the jury, that

THE HOUSE COULD HE ENTERED

through the windows by unfastening them from the
outside as easily as through the doors; that the staple
fastening the door of the workshop could be pulsel
out with the thumb and finger, and all the materia
found about the base of the can ile, and the old dotte,
were as accessible to any one else as to me. Besides, it
was proved that the keys to the house were out of my
possession after I left the house two and a half hour,
and their possession during that time was not accented for except that generally they were in the uper
part of the house. It was proved beyond doubthat i
have always sustained a good character, and, at the
time of the trial, had money at interest, was involved
in no entanglement, and owed but \$15.

The statement that the outside door was fastend is
untrue. It was not fastened, at least by ma. I reward of \$1,000 was at the time of the trial pending for
the conviction of any incendiary. I have been tred
in a city twice ourned, where in the month of the fring
of my house there were mineteen incendiary firs.

Upon this evidence and these facts, and under the
circumstances, I was convicted and sentened to sit
months' imprisonment in the penitentiary. This result, as I believe it is conceded, was brought about by
the jurymen believing me guity, upon a light pushwent.

If A NEW TRIAL
is now granted I would shand no chance without the

above all, it exclusively controls from Washington the national credit and the national currency.

Now, if the Democratic party was made to suffer and abdicate in 1849 because of the hard times, what can or will save the Radicals from paying the same penalty? Let us see whether a new Administration will not better things.—Pittsburg Post.

—Kellogg's carpet-bag contains much richer materials for political history than the Holcombe budget, which cost the Government \$75,000.—Harrisburg Patriot.

—The letters stolen, or reported to have been stolen, from Gov. Kellogg's private onice while it was in charge of the insurgetns, are a curiosity. They will open up a new field for investigation the coming winter.

The Washington retaining fees seem to have been the means used for buying influence in Congress. In this connection the remarks of Gen. Butler at a gathering of Boys in Blue at Gloucester last Friday seem pertinent:

I have come from Washington as fast as the train would allow me to. I am here now to say to you what I told the Secretary of War. I repeated to him what I told the Secretary of War. I repeated to him what I told the Secretary of War. I repeated to him what I told the Secretary of War. I repeated to him what I told the Secretary of War. I repeated to him what I told the Secretary of War. I repeated to him what I told the Secretary of War. I repeated to him what I told the Secretary of War. I repeated to him what I told the Secretary of War. I repeated to him what I told the Secretary of War. I repeated to him what I told the Secretary of War. I repeated to him what I told the Secretary of War. I repeated to him what I told the Secretary of War. I repeated to him what I told the Secretary of War. I repeated to him what I told the Secretary of War. I repeated to him what I told the Secretary of War. I repeated to him what I told the Secretary of War. I repeated to him what I told the Secretary of War. I repeated to him what I told the Secretary of War. I repeated to him what I was the sum of the way as

To Your Honor I beg to return my thanks, and of To Your Honor a test may jury who compromised between my gustomy jury who compromised between my gustomy limits and there is, however, one consolation which in this extensity I cannot underrate. There is a Court when I stand acquitted, and which has in store for me a account of this act neither guilt nor punishment.

Anox Annuarys.

When Mr. Swett had concluded, the Judge proceeded to pronounce sentence, prefacing I with the remark that he could not have set aside the verdict because that was a question for the jury, but he thought there was doubt enough to have justified an acquittal, and that he, as a juryman, would have acquitted his. He said Anderson proved an excellent character, and in this case no motive was proven which, in a man of such character, could be regarded as motive. Anderson was then sentenced to simporths in the Penitentiary and a time of \$100.

COMPARATIVE COTTON STATEMENT. New York, Oct. 2.—The comparative cotton at the latter of October is as follows:

Net receipts at all United States perts for the	81
week. Last year	
Total to date	15
Total to date	141
Total to date	15
Exports for the week	
Total to date	
Total to date	155
Last year	110
Stock at all United States ports	
Last year. Stock at all interior towns	
Stock at all interior towns	***
Last year	445
Stock at Liverpool	15
Last year Stock of American affoat for Great Britain	40
Stock of American affoat for Great Britain.	
man Jenti	

HENRY CLEWS & CO. Naw York, Oct. 2.—Henry Clews & Co. b btsined further extension of time upon a on of their paper given after the panic lasty.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE MILLS. Boston, Oct. 2.—The suspension of mil-soft New Hampahire is not general. Those si imon Fall aione emissiling as yet. FOREIGN

Letter of Thanks Pope to Mar MacMahon.

Two More Parisian Suppressed,

Explosion of a Powde London.

Loss of Life and Pro Typhoon in Jag

FRANCE. PARIS, Oct. 2.-Elections bave the Departments of Drome, Dis Assembly.
The Journal de Paris says the

ten a conciliatory and friendly dout MacMahon, acknowledging France in his favor.

The sale of the Siecle and the Siecle in the streets has been proffense of the latter journal making an invidious comparison Administration with the present

GREAT BRITAL London, Oct. 2.—At 5 o'clock' barge lying in the Regent Canal. logical Garden, and loaded wit ploded, killing a number of persing many, and shattering the bri

in the vicinity.

The report of the explosion was tance of 20 miles from the place Firemen have been dragging t

morning, and, up to this heur, fivictims of the explosion have be Lights in the railway station at ings 2 miles away were extinguis cussion. Many persons made a from death. A number of the incomplete of the company were killed. logical Gardens were killed quantity of powder that The steamship Faraday has an

town.

The steamer Faraday will put t as she has taken in provisions an resume her attempt to recover the of which she had laid 600 keeps was lost. Should her efforts be London, Oct. 3—5 a. m.—Tue er Juan, now in the harbor of warned by the authorities not to

warned by the authorities not to have been issued to prevent her c-has thirteen Armstrong guns care supposed to be destined for The Captain declares that the gun grey of the Spanish Government, ing them to England for repairs, tion is to progress. JAPAN. BAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 2 .- 1 The assassin of Heber, Acting

The assassin of Heber, Acting at Hokodati, has been sentenced to Mikado has expressed to Von Briman Minister, his personal regree rence. The Minister notified the that, while he does not press a pensation, he demands an imperforbidding the wearing of the certain distances of the foreign se. The typhoon which visited the of Japan Aug. 20 was one of the rere experienced by foreigners. Ping on ciooloo and the German were driven on the rocks at Nagaclad ram Stonewall was sunk, Japanese junas were wrecked, an lost at Nagasaki alone. Stores at overthrown. The Governor's rheap of runs. Kobe also suffer than 1,000 junks were wrecked, in for a share of the typhoon. houses were destroyed and 100 Thousands of cattle on the picklied.

Ten thousand Chinese troop Singapu, en route to Formosa. left Yokohama there were still con about Formosa. The opinion see

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 2.—7 additional Japanese news by Vasa Henry W. Dennison, at Presett the Consulate at Yokohama, ha ng been given to the new aomination goes to Washington The departure of George N. Mitch Vice Consul. is much regretted

citizens.

B. Pavery, Minister to China.
Yeddo, and would stay there a fee pears by information just receive hai that the arrest of Gen. Led compliance with a telegraphic consul-General Sewarad at Shang supposed to be the transmission of der from the charge at Pekin, but telligence points to the probabilisened on his own responsibility who was afterward obliged to retaction.

action.
It is announced that the new parties between Japan and the Ungo into effect on the 1st of proposed change is regarded disattisfaction by American resid SERVIA.

BELGRADE, Oct. 1.—A conspirace throw of the reigning dynasty been discovered. Many arrests in and arms have been seized. Ex-georgewich is believed to be the p of the movement. SPAIN.

London, Oct. 2.—The Carlist Province of Biscay demand the Park, Oct. 2.—The Liberte the conveyance of arms to the Co

Kingsron, Jamaica, Sept. 25.-Peru state that a resolution has the Ministry to declare closed mano on the Chiucha Island.

VIENNA, Oct. 2.—The Empero has decorated all the members ploring expedition, including the THE POTTER L

Letter from President Mit Arthwestern Road to G

of Wisconsin.

Special Dispatch to The Chicage
New York, Oct. 2.—Russell Sa
dent of the Milwaukoe & St. Paul
terday furnished a copy of Presi
letter to Gov. Taylor, of Wisco
he reviews the effect of the Gr
the course he intends to physic. the course he intends to pursue.
are the main points of the letter:

MILWAURE & ST. PAUL
GENERAL MARAGER'S
TO HIS Excellency W. M. Inglow, Googra
Sins: On the 28th of April hast, I,
this Company, sent you a communicat
ject of the called Fotter law, and i,
the course which the Company had desue in relation to it, and the reason
that communication I stated that
Directors have caused this act to be
ined and considered dy our own couns
of that demandered by our own couns
of that

ANDERSON.

for a New Trial Not Pressed.

he Prisoner---Why He Want a New Trial.

the Opinion He Should Been Acquitted.

to Be Asked For

ren Anderson came up yes-efore Judge Rogers in the had been understood that a had been understood that a nade for a new trial, but this the Judge pronounced sen-d that the Governor will be derson, and that the petition idge and jury. tt, of counsel for the prison-had decided not to press the sal. He desired, however, on to read

house was insured for \$500, bus utable witnesses, who made an sement of it, that it was worth ). My mother-in-isw had cith-unting in value to \$100, and my orkshop, back of the house, to 0, and I had tools there worth

people going from the court-

COULD BE ENTERED by unfastening them from the ough the doors; that the staple he workshop could be pulled d finger, and all the material f the can ile, and the old clothes, to the house were out of my be to the house were out of my be house two and a half hours, ring that time was not accounterally they were in the upper was proved beyond doubt that I a good character, and, at the loney at interest, was involved dowed but \$15. he outside door was fastened is tened, at least by me. A relation of the trial pending for seendiary. I have been tried rhere in the month of the firing naneteen incendiary fires, at these facts, and under these nvicted and sentenced to six in the penitentiary. This removed was brought about by me innocent compromising quilty, upon a light punish-

New TRIAL
stand no chance without the
Marengo, Constantine, Mich.,
Ind. Ind., by whom to prove my
ith great difficulty and personal
came and remained during
ict frespass upon them again,
ict of my counsel I must have
All I have was spent in the
ito draw upon my father-intionate, and I cannot now acoutsined, at his expense,
has done me all the harm I can
ment I care nothing, and my
of recover by a controversy in

and agony of a new trial offer ecause I frankly confess I can defense can be bettered. The ill not believe me guilty, and prevince.

The interpretation of the state of the st

to return my thanks, and of mised between my guilt and complaint.

e consolation which in this sale.

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ABON ANDERSON.

ABON ANDERSON.

BE ROGERS.

and concluded, the Judge nee sentence, prefacing it at he could not have selected that was a question of thought there was doubt fried an acquittal, and that rould have acquitted him, yet an excellent character, to two was proven which, in oter, could be regarded as a was then sentenced to six native and a time of \$100.

COTTON STATEMENT. The comparative cotton of October is as follows:

for Great Britain. . CLEWS & CO.

FOREIGN. Letter of Thanks from the Pope to Marshaf MacMahon.

Two More Parisian Newspapers Suppressed, Explosion of a Powder-Barge in

Loss of Life and Property by a Typhoon in Japan.

London.

FRANCE. PARIS, Oct. 2.—Elections have been ordered in the Departments of Drome, Oise, and Nord on the 8th of November, to fill vacaut seats in the

The Journal Paris says the Pope has writ-The Journal of Paris says the Pope has written a conciliatory and friendly letter to President MacMahoo, acknowledging the efforts of France in his favor.

The sale of the Siccle and the Dix-Neuvieme Siccle in the streets has been prohibited. The offense of the fatter journal was an article making an invidious comparison of the Thiers Administration with the present Government.

GREAT BRITAIN. LONDON, Oct. 2 .- At 5 o'clock this morning a harge lying in the Regent Canal, near the Zoo-logical Garden, and loaded with powder, exploded, killing a number of persons and woundmg many, and shattering the bridges and houses

in the vicinity.

The report of the explosion was heard a distance of 20 miles from the place where it oc-

Firemen have been dragging the canal all the morning, and, up to this hour, five bodies of the neums of the explosion have been recovered. Lights in the railway station and other build-Lights in the railway station and other buildings 2 miles away were estinguished by the concusion. Many persons made narrow escapes you death. A number of the animals in the Lological Gardens were killed.

The quantity of powder that exploded was 4

The steamship Faraday has arrived at Queens-. The steamer Faraday will put to sea as soon . The steamer Faraday will put to sea as soon as she has taken in provisions and coal, and will resume her attempt to recover the direct cable, of which she had laid 600 knots when it was lost. Should her efforts be successful she mill proceed to lay the remainder of the cable to the American ceast.

Loxpox, Oct. 3—5 a. m.—The Spanish steamer Juan now in the harbor of Since has been

r Juan, now in the harbor of Sirgo, has been wamed by the authorities not to sail, and orders have been assued to prevent her departure. She has thirteen Armstrong guns on board, which are supposed to be destined for the Carlists. The Captain declares that the guns are the proposed in Stemish Government, and he is takany of the Spanish Government, and he is tak-ing them to England for repairs. An investiga-tion is in progress.

JAPAN. Ban Francisco, Oct. 2.—Vasco De Gama hings dates from Yokohama to Sept. 11. The assassin of Heber, Acting German Consul t Hokodati, has been sentenced to death. The Mikado has expressed to Von Brandt, the German Minister, his personal regret at the occurman Minister, his personal regret at the occurreace. The Minister notified the Government
that while he does not press any money compansation, he demands an Imperial notification
forbidding the wearing of the swords within
errain distances of the foreign settlement.
The typhoon which visited the southern part
of Japan Aug. 20 was one of the most severe
erre experienced by foreigners. The steamer
ling on Gooloo and the German bark Hamburg
was driven on the rocks at Nagasaki. The iron-

Ping on Gooloo and the German bark Hamburg ware driven on the rocks at Nagasaki. The irondad ram Stonewall was sunk, Hundreds of Japanese junks were wrecked, and fully 200 lives lest at Nagasaki alone. Stores and houses were overthrown. The Governor's new house, is a bap of runs. Kobe also suffered. Not less than 1,000 junks were wrecked. Sagoken came in for a share of the typhoon. Six thousand houses were destroyed and 100 lives were lost. Thousands of cattle on the plantations were killed.

filled.

Ten thousand Chinese troops had reached singapa, en route to Formosa. When the Vasco lett lokohama there were still conflicting reports about Formosa. The opinion seemed prevalent that war must appear.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 2.—The following is dditional Japanese news by Vasco de Gama:
Henry W. Dennison, at Presettus, Marshal to the Consulate at Yokonama, has been selected by Gen. Van Buren for the post of Vice-Consul-General, the privilege of filting that office having been given to the new Consul-General. The somination goes to Washington by this mail. The departure of George N. Mitchell, now Acting Vice-Consul, is much regretted by American chizens. te at Yokohama, has been selected

vioe-consul, is much regretted by American ciazens.

B. Pavery, Minister to China, had reached Yaddo, and would stay there a few days. It appears by information just received from Shanghai that the arrest of Gen. LeGender was in compliance with a tolegraphic dispatch from Consul-General Saward at Shanghai. This was supposed to be the transmission of a direct order from the charge at Pekin, but the latest intelligence points to the probability that it was issued on his own responsibility by Mr. Seward, who was afterward obliged to retract his hasty action.

action.

It is announced that the new postal arrangements between Japan and the United States will go into effect on the 1st of January. The proposed change is regarded with extreme tassatisfaction by American residents.

SERVIA. BELGRADE, Oct. 1.—A conspiracy for the over-throw of the reigning dynasty of Servia has been discovered. Many arrests have been made and arms have been seized. Ex-Prince Kara-feorgewich is believed to be the prime instigator of the movement.

SPAIN. Lendon, Oct. 2.—The Carlist Juntas in the

Province of Biscay demand the restoration of

Park. Oct. 2.—The Liberte states that the Spanish Government has issued a protest against the sonveyance of arms to the Carlists by sea. PERU.

Inseron, Jamaica, Sept. 25.—Advices from Peru state that a resolution has been taken by the Ministry to declare closed all deposits of

guano on the Chincha Island. AUSTRIA. VIENNA, Oct. 2.—The Emperor Francis Joseph has decorated all the members of the Arctic ex-ploring expedition; including the sailors.

THE POTTER LAW. Merthwestern Mitchell of the

Wisconsin.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. Western Road to Gov. Taylor, New York, Oct. 2.—Russell Sage, Vice-President of the Milwaukoe & St. Paul Railroad, yes-

terday furnished a copy of President Mitchell's latter to Gov. Taylor, of Wisconsin, in which b reviews the effect of the Granger law, and the course he intends to pursue. The following as the main points of the letter:

in the main points of the letter:

Minwauker & St. Paul Ranwax,
General Manager's Oppice.

Minwauker Sept. 28, 1874.

Minwauker S

investment of capital, both by our own citizens and strangers, in those great public enterprises so essential to the development of our State. In view of the fact that the income to which this Company is fairly and honestly entitled will, so long as the present law remains in force, be seriously impaired, the question presents itself, What course ought it to pursue? Two courses are open: either to cut down its trade service in respect of both quantity and kind to an extent made necessary by its diminished income, thereby withdrawing from the public the full facilities and accommodations to which they have been accustomed in transacting their business; or to continue something near the

EQUALIZATION OF TAXES. The State Board Adopts the Report of

the Committee on Equalization.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. Springfield, Ill., Oct. 2.—The Committee on General Equalization made their report to the

State Board this morning. It equalizes all the property assessed in counties. Several changes were ordered to be made by the Board, after were ordered to be made by the Board after which the report was adopted by 12 yeas to 3 nays—Derickson, Whitney, and Willmarth voting against it. Mr. Warner undertook to convince the members from Cook, in a short speech which he made in support of the report, that no injustice had been done their county; that the original assessment in Cook was from 16 to 20 per cent of its cash value only, and in order that Cook should say her just share of the State. per cent of its cash value only, and in order that Cook should pay her just share of the State taxes, the State Board had been compelled to add largely to her assessment. He did not succeed in convincing the members from Cook, and it is doubtful if the taxpayers of Cook will be satisfied that justice has been done them.

In distributing the tax to be collected in Edwards and Wabash Counties, on the New Albany & St. Louis Road, the amount charged was transferred, so that Edwards was charged with 11 miles and Wabash with 5. The Board, by resolution, corrected their proceeding of last year, and directed the Auditor to have the County Clerks of said counties extend the tax County Clerks of said counties extend the tax properly, and collect it for last year, as it still remained unpaid.

FIRES.

At Evansville, Ind. EVANSVILLE, Ind., Oct.-A fire in the wholesale grocery of Viele, Stockwell & Co., damaged the building to the amount of \$4,000; insurance, \$11,000. The stock, valued at \$65,000 to

\$75,000. was badly damaged. Insurance on stock, \$45,000, generally in Eastern and foreign companies. The firm will continue business. At Green Point, L. l. NEW YORK, Oct. 2 .- A fire broke out at Green Point this morning, and before the flames were staved the box factories and frame tenements on

both sides of Furman street, between Union

place and Franklin street, were burned. The loss is placed at over \$100,000, and the insurance at \$80,000. At St. Louis. Sr. Louis, Oct. 2.-A fire last night partially lestroyed the carriage factory of Henry Timkin, on North Sixth street, between Morgan street and Franklin avenue, and damaged several small stores, shops, etc., in the vicinity. The loss is about \$15,000; insured in home companies.

At Glen's Falls. GLEN'S FALLS, Oct. 2.—Sherman & Norcross' saw and planing mills and sash-factory, with a stock of lumber, were burned early this morning. The loss is \$50,000, without any insurance. One hundred men are thrown out of employment.

At Youngstown, O.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 2.—A fire at Youngstown, O., at 3 o'clock this morning, destroyed Childs, Orr & Co.'s furniture store, and damaged Gates' dry-goods store. Loss, 45,000; insurance, \$30,000. At Martin, O.

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 2.—This forenoon a fire destroyed William Clark & Co.'s saw-mill, near Martin, Ottawa County. Loss on mill and lumber \$9,000; insured for \$3,200. At Hamilton, Ont.

HAMILTON, Out., Oct. 2.-The steam mill owned by J. H. Hall, situated near this city, was destroyed by fire to-day, together with about 1,000,000 feet of lumber. Loss about \$150,000.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD DISASTER. San Francisco, Oct. 2 .- A teriffic cloud burst over the Humboldt Division of the Central Pacific last night, seriously washing out the track. An emigrant train, drawn by two locomotives, went into the chasm. Both engineers were instantly killed. No others

CRIME.

Mysterious Murder Case. Cincinnati, O., Oct. 2.—Mrs. Julia Perkins, the woman who last Wednesday murdered her own child and attempted suicide, made another herself in the throat with a pair of scissors. Her death may soon ensue. Mystery gathers more thickly around the affair every day. Both par-ties were well connected here, and each accuses the other of marital infidelity. The tragedy ex-cites intense interest, the mystery enveloping it, and the mutual accusation of each other by the parties, together with conflicting rumors, keep the public verdict measurably in suspense, while the sympathy is strongest for Mrs. Perkins.

The Phelps Embezzlement Case. ALBANY, Oct. 2 .- Judge Westbrook, in the Phelps case, decided to-day that the point made by the prisoner's counsel to the effect that no Court holds that Phelps was the custodian of the draft only for the time being, or so long as it would take to place it in the proper depository.

Important Papers Stolen from a United States District Attorney. New York, Oct. 2.-Invoices and other papers in the Custom-House suit against Platt, Boyd & Co., for \$500,000, are missing from the United

THE WEATHER. Washington, Oct. 3.—1 a. m.—For the North-west and Upper Lakes falling barometer, north-easterly to southeasterly winds, falling tempera-ture, and partly cloudy weather.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS. 6:53 a. m. 29.84 47 77 W., fresh. ... Clear, 11:18 a. m. 29.86 58 48 N., fresh. ... Clear, 2:00 p. m. 29.86 58 67 N. E., fresh. Fair, 3:35 p. m. 29.92 58 62 N. E., fresh. Fair, 9:00 p. m. 29.97 55 68 N. E., gentic. Clear, 10:18 p. m. 9:000 54 73 N. E., gentic. Clear.

10:18 p. m.	30.00	0.4	1 10 M. E., 8	oneio,	Cicui.
Maxim in Minimum	therr	nom	eter, 59. eter, 45. L OBSERVATI CHICAGO		3-1
Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weat
Breck'nr'ge	30.10		S. E., gentle.		
Cheyenne	29.89	59	N. W., brisk.		Fair.
Chicago		54	N. E., light.		
Csiro	30.01	62	N. E., gentle		Clear.
Cleveland	29.78	53	S. E., gentle		Clear.
Cincinnati			N., light		
Davenport	30.07	52	N., fresh		Clear:
Denver	29.89		S. W., fresh.		
Detroit		54	E., gentle		Clear.
Duluth	30.13	- 44	N., fresh		Clear.
Escanaba	30.08	42	N. W., fresh	.04	Cloudy.
Ft. Garry	30.06	38	N., light		Claar.
Ft. Gibson.	29.92		S. E. light		Clear.
Keeknk	29.98		Calm		Clear.
LaCrosse	30,13	48	N., gentle		Clear,
Leavenw th			Galm.,		Clear.
Marquette.	30.09	41	W., fresh		
Milwaukee .	30.06	48	N. E., fresh		Fair.
Omaha		52	Calm		Clear.
Pembina		38	N. E., gentle		Clear.
T CHILLIAM	CO. LE	-	Berrie		

A Conscientions Juror. A singular case which occurred many years ago in one of the rural towns of Vermont is thus described by the Enthand (Vt.) Herald: "Capt. A. shot and killed a dog belonging to his neighbor, Smith. This act was charged upon one G., and a smit was brought against him to recover damage. The case was tried by a jury before a Justice of the Peace, and Capt. A. sat as a juror. Circumstrate is a vidence was presented to prove Justice of the Peace, and Capt. A. sat as a juror. Circumstantial evidence was presented to prove that G. shot the dog, and the jury agreed to return a verdict of 'Guilty.' Several years after the trial Capt. A. acknowledged that he killed the dog, and defended his course in rendering a verdict of 'Guilty' against G. on the ground that his juror's cath required him to decide the case according to law and evidence, and it was think G. killed the day. BEECHER REDIVIVUS.

(Continued from the First Page.)

have not strength of themselves to bear, and fall And there is no peace, and there are sorrows which wait to sorrows: deep calling unto deep, and yet within the hand's reach. Just above every head is peace, love, and gladness. For where man's strength fails God's strength begins. When sorrows are no longer tolerable, all sorrow vanishes in the peace which comes from Christ. It is for us to fly away from trouble; to lift ourselves above visible things. Dearly beloved, all this naturally flows from the words which I spoke; but the one thought which is in my mind, ringany nows from the words which I sp but the one thought which is in my mind, ing like a bell, is this knowing that He w raised up the Lord Jesus shall raise u Jesus, and shall present us to you, the children of my church, the maidens whom

I HAVE BAPTIZED AND INSTRUCTED. I HAVE BAPTIZED AND INSTRUCTED, the young men now gathering in the fullness of their strength, they that are in the midst of the battle and strife, old men and women. In twenty-seven years how large an army I have led. It is to me an inexpressibly sweet thought that, as I am assured by the Divine light, I shall not slumber in the dust. Not only this, but I shall rise by the irresistible power of a Christ.

I SHALL WIN IMMORTALITY.

I SHALL WIN IMMORTALITY,
and I shall be presented with your confidence
here. Not your sympathy, not your acciamation,
is half so sweet to me as the thought that when
all the clouds have passed, and all the struggles
over, you and I shall stand together, known of
God, and knowing as we are known, and in that
blessed hone stand more firmly essed hope stand more firmly UNITED FOREVER.

DNITED FOREYER.

Beloved men and women, God has seen fit to give to this church a discipline which is a promise of the uses to which He means to bring you.

The best sixty of the second of the second of the uses to which He means to bring you. ise of the uses to which He means to bring you. He has lain upon you burdens which are to make you stronger. If He has brought you to the grindstone it is to sharpen you for the day of battle. Never before in the whole history of this church was there such a responsibility laid upon it to do God's work. You ought to feel a sympathy for the weak, for the tempted, for the sorrowing, for the sinful, for the human soul in sall its injuries wartings of experience. It is all its infinite variations of experience. It is for this church to have

Tor this church to have

A BOSOM OF SYMPATHY
like God. She must go out for men, labor for
them, to love them. For myself I have
no new promise. I am just the man
that I have been for twenty-seven years among you, having had, as God knows my soul, one single desire, and that is to do my soul, one single desire, and that is to do good to my fellow-men, a desire which was given me by my mother, for when I was born I was baptized into that nature, and which has been ministered by me all my life, and which is deeper in methan ever before; disposition to spend and be spent for the development of the Divine element which is in every human soul. Let us, then, join hands in this, that we will seek visible honor; that we will not seek acclamation; that we will not seek any worldy things, but that, with a purer life, consecrate ourselves to the more perfect union with Jesus Christ.

THE PLYMOUTH ASSOCIATION. at the close of the proceedings, held a private and informal, though a social, gathering, for the purpose of tendering a reception to Mr. Beecher.

They gathered in their meeting-room above the leaves room, in large a purpose of the leaves room. the lecture-room in large numbers. The room was handsomely decorated with flowers and banners, on which were inscribed: "Love," "His Banner Over Us Was Love," and similar inscriptions. When Mr. Beecher appeared in the room, after receiving the greetings of all his friends in the church below he was reexived with lond and clone-conbelow, he was received with loud and long-con-"Home, Sweet Home," to an accompaniment, which was followed after brief intervals by the songs "Auld Lang Syne," "The Last Rose of Summer," "The Marseillaise," and other well-known airs. Mr. Beecher then promenaded the property of the pro through the room and held brief conversations with those present, which brought the proceedings to a termination.

BEECHERIANA. DR. BELLOWS ON MR. BEECHER'S "UNACCOUNTA-

From the Liberal Christian (Unitarian). For months and years the American people have refused to believe evil of Mr. Beecher. Statements, which, made concerning any other man would have necessitated an examination and refutation, have been thought unworthy of noreintation, have been thought unworthy of no-tice when made concerning him. Rumors, which either should have been confirmed or should have blasted those who started them, have been deemed but old wives' tales because Mr. Bescher was their subject. Surely there was never a grander example of the power of established character to resist a fearful assault, and of the constancy of the people to one whom it has been their delight to honor.

Standing thus as the trusted friend of the whole people and as a revered preacher of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, Mr. Beccher owes to the people and to the Gospel sacred duties. The peoe have maintained their faith in him; they changed to knowledge. To the Gospel of Christ he owes his position and his power; it is due that Gospel that by full and clear examination he overthrow the black charges that have been preferred against him. Thus far in this wretched scandal Mr. Beecher has been acting on the descandal Mr. beecher has been scring on the de-fensive. It is evident that he attempted to ignore the scandal, even after it acquired wide circula-tion. His Committee of Investigation was ap-pointed by himself, at a late hour, and from among his most devoted personal friends. This Committee from its very nature could not be impartial in its proceedings; it seemed to make no earnest effort to secure the testimony of most important witnesses, such as Mr. Bowen, Miss Anthony, and others whom we might name; its Anthony, and others whom we might name; its cross-examinations were necessarily on one side; its report, to say the least, failed to meet the just expectations of thoughtfulmen. Moreover, its seeming attempts to blacken the character of every witness who has testified against Mr. Beecher were most astonishing and alarming to those who had expected perfectly fair-dealing from the church that stands as a most conspictory expressed of Christianity.

mous exponent of Christianity.

Mr. Tiiton's sworn statement before the Committee astounded the whole country by its quo-tations from Mr. Beecher's letters. Mr. Moulton's second statement, while it seems most malicious and vindictive, nevertheless contains much mat-ter that apparently strengthens the case against Mr. Beecher. Mr. Tilton's dast statement, writ-Mr. Beecher. Mr. Tilton's dast statement, written with an eloquence and power that almost compel the reader to believe in his truthfulness, adds largely to the documentary testimony and circumstantial evidence that require explanation and refutation. Mr. Beecher's own letters are the strongest evidence against him. His explanations of those letters all would be glad to believe but those explanations are so extraording. ations of those letters all would be glad to be-lieve, but those explanations are so extraordin-ary, so contrary to what had been known of Mr. Beecher, so opposed to all ordinary use of lan-guage and to generally-received psychology, that they need the support of very strong collateral evidence, which there seems no hope of educing except in a court of law.

Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton have published

Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton have published the blackest charges against the honor of Mr. Beecher, and they support these charges by a remarkable array of documents and circumstances and cited witnesses. The accusers are not insignificant men. One of them was for years the choser companion, counselor, and fellow-worker of Mr. Beecher. The other, only a few weeks ago, Mr. Beecher declared to be the best friend God ever raised up. These men published these charges weeks ago, yet Mr. Beecher and Plymouth Church have taken no steps to sue them for libel, have taken no steps to refute in a court of law these monstrons charges, made by responsible men against the foremost preacher in the world! That this should be so is unaccountable. Mr. Beecher's good name and the honor of the Christian Church alike demand that the accusers be compelled to prove their case in the courts. There are very many people whose faith in Mr. Beecher has thus far been unshaken, who are amazed that he does not take the offensive in the most vigorous manner. Unless be does take the offensive and propagate these fensive in the most vigorous manner. Unles he does take the offensive and prosecute these accusers with the utmost energy, a cloud will inevitably settle upon the brightest name which has been cherished in the people's hearts.

'PROFOUND AND PAINFUL IMPRESSION "PROFOUND AND PAINFUL IMPRESSION."
From the New York Observer (Presbyterian).
Mr. Tilton's paper has produced a more profound and painful impression than any of the documents hitherto published on the subject. Some of the calmest papers, that had regarded the Committee's report as abundantly sufficient to vindicate Mr. Beecher, now change their cointons. opinions.
"CANNOT FAIL TO PRODUCE A STRONG IMPRES

Prom the New York Evangelist (Presbyterian). We must say that it [Tilton's last statement] it We must say that it [Tilton's last statement] is powerfully written, and cannot fail to produce a strong impression. It certainly demonstrates the necessity of the impending legal proceedings, in order to a satisfactory clucidation of the truth. Only when the authors of all these "statements" are put upon the stand and made to testify sotemuly before the law and before God, can we hope to know the absolute truth.

"WILL HOLD GOOD UNTIL OVERTHOWN."

"Burlengh's "New York letter to the Eastern Journal. Mr. Beecher has done at last what many of his friends urged him to do at the outset. He has secured as chief counselor William M. Evarts.

If Mr. Evarts had had the managing of this counselor William M. Evarts.

positions will hold good until overthrown by

Moulton.

Moulton.

"GIVE HIM HELL!"

From the New York Graphic.

The proceedings against Mr. Francis D. Moulton in Brooklyn show the same vindictive spirit which was displayed by the Plymouth Church members when they proposed to "Give him hell!" and assaulted him at the close of a Fridaynight prayer-meeting. Mr. Moulton has been indicted by the Brooklyn Grand Jury for some alleged libel upon which he had been previously sued by Miss Proctor. The offense is technically a misdemeanor, and is punishable by a fine not exceeding \$250 or imprisonment for a period not longer than one year, or by both fine and imprisonment, Yet on this charge Mr. Moulton has been held to ball in the sum of \$20,000. The amount of ball thus demanded is upprecedented in the circumstances—\$5,000 being the largest amount ever required for a person charged with a simple misdemeanor. The desire to "give Mr. Moulton hell" is evidently still burning in the breasts of Mr, Beecher's worshipers. If they succeed in making the law courts subservient to their partisan purposes, a Brooslyn court will hereafter be nearly as disreputable as the leading Brooklyn church. The extracts which we give from the Exameira and Chronicle, and church. The extracts which we give from the Evangelist, the Examiner and Chronicle, and

Ecangelist, the Examiner and Chronicle, and other religious papers, show the estimation in which Mr. Moulton is held by the most sober classes of the community.

"A SUFFICIENT AND A WORTHY MOTIVE."

From the Naw York Evangelist.

Some of the parties to the scandal have been showered with obloquy quite beyond their desert. We are sure that the motive, which impelled Mr. Moulton at the start, but which speedily carried him too far within the terrible labyrinth to rehim too far within the terrible labyrinth to re-treat—namely, that of shielding the innocent treat—namely, that of shielding the infocent children of the principals—commended itself to our impartial readers as both a sufficient and a worthy motive. And though be may have erred in judgment, it is not yet apparent that he had selfish ends of any sort to further by his interference. It was a friendly office, in his under-standing of it, that he undertook and persisted standing of it, that he undertook and persisted in. On his own showing, however, we are free to say he went a good deal too far. It is impos-sible that any man should emerge from such surroundings with unsoiled garments. But it nevertheless seems to us that Mr. Moulton may fairly crave, at this stage of proceedings, a share of that suspense of judgment which has been so notably and honorably observed in behalf of Mr.

Beecher.

"WHO IS MR. MOULTON?"

From the Examiner and Chrontele.

The question, "Who is Mr. Moulton?" is usked us by so many readers that we will say he is the son of Severn D. Moulton, one of the three Tax-Commissioners of this city, and a member of the Presbyterian Church, though now a regular attendant and Trustee of Dr. J. S. Helmes, convergation, he having determined to now a regular attendant and Trustee of Dr. J. S. Holmes' congregation, be having' determined to stand by a Baptist church for the sake of the dense population surrounding it, rather than go with his own people when the house was sold to a more fashionable section of the city. We have a more fashionable section of the city. We tave some personal acquaintance with the senior Mr. Moulton, and none with his son. But it is no more than simple justice to say that we have rarely seen a father who impressed us as being better qualified to estimate the character of a son, and we know of very few fathers who have more software in the term of a son of the constitution of th and we know of very level atters who have note confidence in the honor and integrity of a son than Mr. Moulton has in his. Graduating with honor at the age of 17 from the free academy, be began life for himself in a humble position with the firm of Woodruff & Bobinson, one of the breath and widely have the weather that the contract and solidest housens, the effect of the contract and solidest housens. the targest and solidest houses in the city, and with whom he has been connected as clerk or partner twenty years. As a partner he has the unabating confidence of those associated with him in business. His wife is a most estimable person, and the youngest sister of his partner, Mr. Robinson. We make this statement in answer to many inquiries and as an act of justice to all interested in it, and not for the sake of

to an interested in it, and not for the same of influencing any man's opinion on the issue of the Beecher-Tilton case.

"UNEOUNDED CONFIDENCE IN MR. MOULTON."

Burleigh's "New York latter to the Boston Journal.

It was rumored, after Moulton had made his last statement, that he would have difficulty with his firm, and would not he year well received at his firm, and would not be very well received at the Corn Exchange. Two members of the firm, Robinson and Woodruff, are among our most eminent citizens. Mr. Woodruff is a member of Dr. Storrs' cburch, and is an indefatigable worker in the Sunday-school cause. He spent two or three years abroad, and spent his time in establishing Sunday-schools in Italy and Germany. In conversation with a friend, he said, the other day, that the firm had unbounded con-fidence in Mr. Moulton, and intended to stand

THE HEAVIEST WAREHOUSING FIRM IN THE COUNTRY. From the Cincinnati Commercial.

The firm of which Moulton is the most active The firm of which Moulton is the most active member are among the largest importers in this country of railroad iron, salt, and fish. They are the heaviest warchousing him in this nation, if not in the world. They own and lease a line of warchouses and docks fronting the upper bay, on the East River side, for at least 1½ miles, valued at not less than \$50,000,000. These warchouses embrace the Atlantic, Commercial, and Erie docks and basin. Moulton is in charge of all freights received from the Mediterranean, South American, and those from New England and the British Provinces. In addition to this. south American, and those from New England and the British Provinces. In addition to this, he has a large interest in the importations of sait and fish, all of which passes under his direction. It is claimed that this firm has done a usiness during five years past of over

\$250,000,000. Mrs. Tilton. Mrs. Titton.

Burleigh's." New York letter to the Boston Journal.

The greatest effort has been made to get a correct likeness of Mrs. Tilton. One house offered \$1,000 for a photograph. There are but two known ones in existence. One of these Mr. Tilton has, and keeps on his parlor mantel. When any one speaks of his wife, he takes it down and shows it. The other is held by a distinguished any one speaks of his wife, he takes it down and shows it. The other is held by a distinguished New York photographer. He has resisted the glittering offer for the picture. He regards the disposal of it as a breach of faith that would hurt his business. Nothing that has appeared gives the slightest idea of this now famous woman. She is a small, fagile woman, dark complexion, low in stature, girlish in look, her hair parted in the centre and falling in ringlets behind—looking more like a school-girl of 18 than a matron of 40. Up to the publication of the letter to Dr. Bacon, Mrs. Tilton moved in her accustomed spheres. Every Sunday afternoon she led the singing at the Christian Association rooms, besides engaring in general ciation rooms, besides engaging in general Christian work. Since she left her husband's Christian work. Since she left her husband's house she has lived quite retired. During the summer vacation she was greatly annoyed by the curious who crowded on her privacy. She went from place to place, and was even called by another name to escape attention. But all in vain. She came home early from her summertrip to enjoy the quiet seclusion of a friend's house.

house.

"ARISE AND GO TO YOUR HUSBAND."

From the Church Union (Presbyterian—Dr. Duryea.)

In this terrible bespatterment over in Brooklyn one thing has looked bright all the way through, and that is the chivalrie sympathy, tendered by the control of the chivalrie sympathy, tendered by the chivalrie sympathy. derness, and affection with which Theodore Tilton has always spoken of his wife; and, if this
meets the eye of Elizabeth R. Tilton, we would
say to her: "Arise and go to your husband."
While you are yet a great way off you will find
him coming to meet you. As you stand upon
your own threshold again, with his arm around
you, before you retire from the public eye turn
and tell the anxious and agitated world the exact truth of this pitiful story, then you may kindie the fire on your hearth again, and gather
your little ones about it and take it for your consolation that you have taught us all to keep parents, pastors, and every other mortal thing outderness, and affection with which Theodore Tilrents, pastors, and every other mortal thing out-side of that charmed circle in which God alone has placed a man and his wife.

Views of Clergymen.

DR. BUDINGTON AND STORES.

"Burleight" New York letter to the Boston Journal.
Dr. Budington is very bitter on Mr. Beecher.
Yet there are at least thirty prominent families in his congregation who are staunch friends of and have unbounded confidence in the pastor of Plymouth Church. As every one expected, Dr. Stores sympathics with Mr. Tilton. He pro-Storrs sympathizes with Mr. Tilton. He pronounces his last statement a masterpiece of English composition. In the meantime the mails are bringing to Mr. Tilton letters from the West written by eminent clergymen, congratulating him on the ability with which he has sustained FAILURE OF A PROPOSED CLERICAL INDORSEMENT

Brooklyn (Sept. 28) Correspondence of the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

It has just come to light that an effort was re-It has just come to light that an effort was recently made by leading members of Plymouth
Church to get up a demonstration of welcome by
the clergy to Mr. Beecher on his return. A
number of ministers were asked to join in such
a movement, but it was found that leading clergymen declined to participate in the love feast
in honor of Plymouth's pastor, who now occupies such an equivocal position; it was therefore
concluded not to court a failure, and the project
was abandoned.

at the start, the present status of affairs would have been materially different. Not only has Mr. Evarts pre-eminent legal abilities, but his moral character is so high that his opinions and statements would have great weight with the community. Next to Charles O'Connor, Mr. Evarts' good judgment in the management of the case places him among the highest. Mr. Abbott, one of the best read lawyers in New York, has also been retained. He has been for years a maker of law-books. Mr. Bartlett, who is a high-grade criminal lawyer, whose connection with the Sun gave him the credit of writing the severest article on Mr. Beecher that was written at the outset, has been retained. Besides this ten at the outset, has been retained. Besides this array, at least half-a-dozen attorneys are in the matter. So far no man is named in connection with Mr. Tilton's side but Judge Morris, But with Mr. Tuton's side but Judge Morris, But half-a dozen men, the shrewdest criminal law-yers in the State, have offered their services to assist. If the case ever comes to trial it will be noted for the array and magnitude of counsel as much as it will be by the distinguished position of the defendant. of the defendant.

MARINE.

Port of Chicago, Oct. 2.

Port of Chicago, Oct. 2.

ARRIVED.

Prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, lumber.
Prop Mohawk, Buffalo, sundries.
Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
Schr Mery Collins, Ford River, lumber.
Schr Hayr, Collins, Ford River, lumber.
Schr Laura, Windsor, light.
Schr H. B. Moore, Saugatuck, wood.
Schr Ellie, Ludington, wood.
Schr Arrow, Holland, wood.
Schr Arrow, Holland, wood.
Schr Moselle, Horn's Pier, railrond ties.
Schr M. Frederick, Saugatuck, wood.
Schr J. Kelderhouse, Buffalo, coal.
Brig Ataunto, Menominee, lumber.
Schr M. Dunham, Pike's Pier, wood.
Schr J. & A. Stronach, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Belle Walbridge, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Belle Walbridge, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr City of Milwaukee, Muskegon, lumber.

Schr Nimrod, Buffalo, 35,000 bu wheat, Schr Onondaga, Buffa'o, 50,000 bu oata. Schr H. H. Brown, Wyandotte, 1,000 tons old railroad Schr M. J. Wilcox, Buffalo, 22,700 bu wheat.

Prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, 3,000 bu wheat, 30 brls beef, and sundries, Schr G. Barber, Muskegon, 50 m brick. Schr D. E. Bailey, Buffalo, 44,000 bu wheat, Bark W. H. Vanderbilt, Buffalo, 34,000 bu wheat.

Schr D. E. Baney, Burnal, 44,000 bu wheat.
Schr A. Jackson, White Lake, 72 des stone.
Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
Schr A. Jackson, White Lake, 72 des stone.
Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
Schr Duncan City, Duncan City, 599 bu corn, 670 bu oats, 50 bris flour, 10 bris beef, 10 bris pork.
Prop S. D. Caidwell, Port Huron and intermediate points, 16,435 bu corn, 75 bu oats, 1,310 bris flour, 506 bris pork, and sundries.
Schr J. D. Russell, Buffalo, 48,000 bu corn.
Schr Emms, Charlevoix, 7 bris flour and sundries.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 25 bris flour, 100 bris cement, and sundries.
Prop Inter-Ocean, Buffalo, 44,000 bu corn and 33,000 bu oats.

Bark Hemisphere, Buffalo, 20,200 bu corn. And 17 vessels cleared light. Lake Freights

Were in fair demand and a shade firmer, at 3c for oats, 3c 3c c for corn, and 3k c for wheat to Buffalo. The charters for Buffalo were: Schrs A. Cobb and H. Johnson, wheat at 3c; schr Scotia, wheat on private terms; schr A. G. Morey, corn at 3k; c; schr E. A. Nichelson, corn (last evening) at 3c; prop Mohawk, corn through. To Onwego—Schr J. Mathews, corn on private terms. Total, 8; capacity about 130,000 bu wheat, 129,005 bu corn, and 25,000 bu oats. In the afternoon the barge Rismarck was taken for 18,000 bu wheat to Kingston on private terms. Also the schrs C. J. Wells, J. G. Masten, Annie M. Peterson. Kingsiser, and prop Graves, for wheat from Milwaukee to Buffalo at 4kc, carrying about 180,000 bu.

Vessels Passed Port Huron. PORT HURON, Mich., Oct. 2.—Down—Props Gordon Campbell, City of Fremont, Rocket, St. Albans, Sailna and consort, Jennie and consort, Snook and tow; schrs J. Breed, Racine, UP—Props Cleveland, Annie Young, Scotia; schrs. Louise, Lillie Pratt, Adirondack, Eagle Wing, Orient, Montealm, Hoboken, George Sioan, Wind north, brisk, Weather fine,

Illinois & Michigan Canal. BRIDGEPORT, Ill., Oct. 2—1:30 p. m.—ARRIVED— dorning Light, Ottawa, 5,800 bu corn; Belle France, dorris, 6,900 bu corn. CLEARSD—T. Ryburn, Marseilles, 91,943 ft lumber, 7,500 shingles, 2,500 lath; Admiral, Lockport, 32,141 идоо sungies, 2,500 fath; Admiral, Lockport, 32,141 ft lumber, 100 maingles.

Ввировровт, Ill., Oct. 2—8:30 р. m.—Аквичес—
Gen. Sherman, Senecs, 6,200 bu corn.

СLEARED—Monte Christo, Schect, 81,635 ft lumber; prop. Adantic, Kankakee feeder, 12,500 ft lumber, 879 posts; Messenger, Kankakee feeder, 3,500 posts.

Miscellaneous. Nearly all of the big lumber-fleet in the river at the ginning of the week has been disposed of. Only two imber-laden vessels remained in the market last The schrs Roeder and Gazelle are at Miller Broth-

evening.

—The schrs Roeder and Gazelle are at Miller Brothers' dry-dock for repairs. The schr Annie Vought is at Dooittle & Olcot's hawing all her top-sides caulked.

—A large number of vessels are being stripped in this port and will go into winter quarters at once. It does not pay to keep them in commission any longer at the present low rates of freight.

The depth of water in the harbor of Two Rivers is not less than 8 feet in the channel between piers for the width excavated.

—The Government dredge and tug Gen. Belknap, which have been at work deepening the channel between harbor piers at Two Rivers, have received orders to go to Annapee.

—The schr Mears, coal laden for Chicago, got aground in North Bay Saturday. The tug Favorite aground in North Bay Saturday. The tug Favorite was working on her at last accounts. Nearly 100 tons

aground in North Bay saturday. The tug Favorite was working on her at last accounts. Nearly 100 tons of coal were jettisoned.

—The schr Zach Chandler, which left Detroit Thursday night, was compelled to put about when opposite Dunkirk, owing to the heavy wind, which carried away some of her sails.

—The Detroit Post states that the new ship Michigan, Capt. Kirby, was about to leave Detroit last night, and ere this is undoubtedly on her way to Saginaw, where she loads for Chicago.

—The barge Wolverine, loading at Milwaukee, was struck by lightning during a heavy thunder-storm day before yesterday, and set on fire. Nearly a dozen men on board were prostrated, and one severely injured. The vessel was considerably damaged.

—The prop St. Louis is aground in the bay on the flats, the removal of which is a part of the improvements now making under the Government appropriation. The propeller is about 2 feet out of the water.

—The Detroit Free Press states that parties who came down the river Wednesday report the weather violent on Lake Huron, wind a gale from the northwest, and several steam and sail vessels which were outside were compelled to return to the river. Quite a fleet was weather-bound, but no disasters are reported.

—It is stated that nearly all the vessels now in the ported.

—It is stated that nearly all the vessels now in the rivers are prepared to cancel their insurance unless freights go up above present figures. The season has been a bad one for vessel-owners, and few of them

been a bad one for vessel-owners, and few of them have made expenses.

—The Detroit Tribune says the stmr Cleveland, of the Vermont Central line, came through from Cleveland to Detroit against a fierce northwest gale, leaving that port when the seas were at the greatest height, and the pier-ends entirely hidden by the heavy waves which were dashing over them. She had on a considerable earge, consisting of 50,000 feet of red cedar for cedar boxes, and a quantity of merchandise. She is en route from Ogdensburg to Chicago.

—The Milwaukee News sitses that the schrs Moonlight and David Vance returned to Milwaukee from Chicago Wednesday, to be stripped and taken into winter quarters. light and David Vance returned to Milwaukee from Chicago Wednesday, to be stripped and taken into winter quarters.

—The wreckers on Lake Michigan who have been so successful in the recovery of valuable property from great depths have about concluded their labors for the season. The lateness of the season will, beyond a doubt, prevent their accomplishing anything towards the rescue of the Westmoreland, which lies exposed to westerly winds. Their operations were the most important of the season.

—Lake navigation, it has been asserted by those who have safed both at sea and on fresh water, is attended with far more dangers than ocean navigation, and each season is attended with a greater loss of property. Up to this period it is shown by the records that upon Lake Huron more vessels have foundered and more property lost in other ways, yet in the loss of life it is a trifice behind Lake Michigan. So far as protection to the shipping is concerned, they are about the same. The mean depths of Lake Huron is said to be 750 feet, Lake Erie 204 feet, and Lake Ontario 690 feet. The total length of the five great lakes is said to be 1,345 miles, and the area 84.000 square miles. The heaviest gales and attended with the greatest loss of ilife and property were those of 1835, 1837, 1839, 1844, and 1860, all occurring during the month of November, save that of 1844, which took place on the 18th of October.—Detroit Tribune.

SPECIAL NOTICES. Consumption Can be Cured.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SIRUP,
SCHENCK'S SEA-WEED TONIC,
SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS,
Are the only medicines that will care Pulmonary Consumption.

Frequently medicines that will stop a cough will occar
ion the death of the patient; they lock up the liver, stop
the circulation of the blood, hemorrhage follows, and in
fact, they clog the action of the very organs that caused fact, they clog the action of the very organs that caused the cough.

Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia are the causes of two-thirds the cases of Consumption. Many persons complain of a duil pain in the side, conscipation, costed tongoe, pain in the shoulder-blade, feedings of drewsiness, and restleasness, the food juying heavily on the action of the stomach and beloking up of which. These symptoms usually originate from a disordered condition of the stomach or a torpid liver.

Persons so affected, if they take one only on the ck d, will find the stomach and liver clogged, remaining torpid and inactive, and almost before they are made the large are almost before they are not contained to the cough in these cases be sudmitted to which does not contain online are anything calculated to check a cough suddenly minimals Sirul as a expectorant which does not contain online or anything calculated to check a cough suddenly. We call from the superior of the stomach, add digestion, and the savenous appetite.

When the bownia are constre, akin sallow, for the symp-

Schenck's Soa-Wood Tonto dissolves the food, made ith the gastric puices of the stomach, aids digestion, and cates a ravenous appetite.
Whos the bowsle are costive, skin sallow, for the symposium otherwise of a bilious tendency, Schenck's Mangabe Fills are required.
These medicines are purposed only by The Schenck's Son, J. SCHENCK & SON, J. Schence Skith and Archesta, Philadelphia.

FIRE INSURANCE.

# INSURANCE.

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AMERICAN, of Phila. Assets \$1,056,000 A. D. 1810.

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WE MAKE OUR OWN RATES. And solicit a share of your patronage.

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DRY GOODS HOUSE. Madison and Peoria-sts.

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MILLINERY.

The most stylish Millinery in the city, including und elegant pattern Hats and Bonnets at popular pr Largost assortment Flowers, Feathers, and Plumes RIBBONS. Job Lot, 2,000 pieces, all-silk imported Gros Grain Ribous, 1%, 2%, and 3 inches wide, at 10, 15, and 25 ets yd, exactly half price.

Watered Plaid and Roman Sash Ribbons at 50 cts yd.

Bargains in Ladies' Ties, embracing the Latest and

GLOVES. Ladies desiring to match their Dress Goods in the deep sleep hands of Plans, Marins Ence, Brawns and Steels, will find the content secretains at our Glove Dept. Elegant new French K.d Embroidered Gauntlets. Finest imported Rad Custor Ladies' 3-hutton Gloves,

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR. Full lines of Ladies' and Children's Fine Prench and

English Fancy Hostery at popular prices.

Largest assortment of Gents' Hostery, all makes.

Autumn and Whiter Underwear, Ladies', Gents', and
Children's sizes, of all weights and fashious. CORSETS & UNDERCLOTHING. 1,000 pairs 500-bone French Corsets at \$3.00, former price, \$7.50.
Madam Foy's Corset, with Skirt Supporter, at 75c.
Other Corsets in same proportion. Our stock is the
largest, and prices lowest, in the city.
Bargains in Ladies' Chemisos, Drawors, and Night
Dressos, from 45c upwards.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS. Large assortment of Ladies' Fall and Winter Cloaks, degantly trimmed, very cheap. French, Scotch, and English Shawls, latest styles.

IT PAYS TO TRADE ON THE WEST SIDE. DRESS GOODS.

An Attractive Stock Dress Goods,

Comprising new and pleasing Fall Effects in unequaled variety of colors and styles in Seasonable and Popular Fabrics, including Plain, Plaided, and Diagonal Serges, Plain and Plaided Camel's Hair Cloths, Heavy double-width Plaided Suitings, Plain and Fancy Polonaise Cloths in prevailing shades, French and Irish Poplins, Imperial Poplins, Cashmeres, Merinos, Empress, and Mohairs, with everything new and desirable in material for Street or Home Costumes for Ladies or Children.

Our prices will be found as heretofore, "the lowest!!"

Chas. Gossage & Co. 106, 108 & 110 State-st.

60 & 62 Washington-st.

PROPOSALS. OFFICE OF

West Chicago, Park Commissioners, 25 South Halsted-st,

Scaled proposals will be received at this office up Truesday, the 6th day of 0ct. 1874, as 19 o'fock now, the laying of the foundation for bridge abutuneuts Douglas Park, according to plans and specifications file in this office, the Countaissfourer reserving the right reject any or all proposals. Proposals which is scal and directed to the West Chicago Park Commissioner indexed "proposal for leging foundation."

WOOL KNITTING YARNS. WOOL

Knitting Yarns.

State and Washington-sts.,

Have this season greatly enlarged their assortments in this class of goods, and will keep constantly on hand full lines, Peckham & Amana makes, and the best brands of Western manufacture, together with new combinations in German Worsted Knitting Yarns, Balmoral, Germantown, Cashmere, Plain and Balmoral do., combining the most desirable qualities and attractive styles they have ever offered, and all at the lowest market prices.

Buy your Groceries at Headquarters

for Cash, and save 10 TO 30 PER CENT On each article. My goods are selected with great care, and bought from FIRST HANDS, for CASH, through which I am able to give

Best St. Louis White Winter Wheat Flour, \$8.00 Choice Missouri White Winter. - 7.50 The Celebrated Minnesota Patent, 8.00 to 10.00 Choice Minnesota Spring. - - - 6.50

EVERY BARREL GUARANTEED. Depot for Imported and Clear Havana Cigars.

Wholesale and Retail Grocer,

Orders from the country will re-ceive prompt attention. WINDOW GLASS. Cohansey Glass Manuf'g Co.

109 Madison-st.

40 North Third-st., Philadelphia, Pa., Are now making, and have on hand the Lar-

WINDOW GLASS. Orders promptly filled at LOW PRICES. Our Glass is SUPERIOR TO OTHER BRANDS, "Packed like French," of High

Polish and Light Color. It is believed EQUAL TO FRENCH,

AND AT LOWER PRICES. Also, manufacture Wine, Porter, and Mineral Bottles, Flasks, Vials, and Fruit Jars. FIRM CHANGES.

REES, PEIRCE & CO. E. E. HUNDLEY retires from our firm. COPARTNERSHIP. A. W. WILKINS and T. WHITNEY have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a General Produce Commission Business in this city, under the firm name of Wilkins & Whitney.

CHANGE OF FIRM.

DISSOLUTION. The partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Gorbor & Jarrett is this day dissolved by mutual consent. E. M. JARRETT will continue the business at the old stand, 228 to 234 Franklin-st.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad Co Secretary's Office. ROCK ISLAND, III., Sept. 7, 1874

Stockholders' Meeting.

Henry Clews & Co. have majou of time upon a por-cen after the panie last year. AMPSHIRE MILLS.

### MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 2. The banks report a steady increase in business. No indication of any speculative movement is noticed, but a healthy advance in legitimate trade. Of course, everybody feels more cheerful, and the tendency is to give spirit and a healthy stimulus to all deof trade. Merchants, manubankers, all feel more active and hopeful. Since yesterday grain is wanted for increasing shipments, as shown by more firmness in the demand for freights : but vesselers doubtless still feel that they are ruinous-

owners doubtless still feel that they are ruinously low. On the whole, this has been the most active day we have seen for a month past.

As yet the supply of loanable funds at the banks is yery abundant. Good customers get all the money they want, with few, if any, questions asked.

Discounts, as neretofore, 10 per cent. Call loans may still be had at a few of the banks at about 6.05 per cent. Little doing as all are exloans may still be had at a few of the banks at about 6@8 per cent. Little doing, as all are expecting more calls for their money. Street rates nominal at 10@18 per cent. Very little really good paper on the street.

Exchange was steady at par and 25c per \$1,000 between banks. Customers uniformly supplied at par.

The Merchants' Savings, Loan, and Trust Company are paying their usual quarterly divi-

y supplied

Sec. 18, 38, 14, dated Jajy 9...

Sec. 18, 38, 14, dated Jajy 9...

Lot 51, Block 1, in McChesney's part n w ¼, Sec. 9, 38, 14, dated Sept. 12...

Lot 51, Block 1, in McChesney's part n w ¼, Sec. 9, 38, 14, dated Sept. 12...

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Ed. Sec. 3, 39, 13, dated Sept. 18...

Soc. 9, 38, 14, dated Sept. 12...

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W

		Deposits.	Capital and surplus.	Logna on real estate.	Loans on colluterals	Bonds and stocks of various kinds.	Cash and exchange.	Real estate and fixtures.
State Savings Institution     \$ 3,635,001 \$ 559,428 \$ 1,314,007 \$ 1,31       Peurine State Logan and Trust Company     675,579 186,470 408,202 186,470 408,202 5       State Street Savings Bank     85,250 68,077 22,130 5       Dirac Savings Bank     85,250 68,077 22,130 5       Finally Savings Bank     1,714,444 30,286 50,800 68,771 4       Lillands Trust and Savings Bank     1,744,444 30,286 50,800 69,847 4       Lillands Trust and Company     446,513 118,903 142,677 58		3,635,001 575,579 85,250 21,518 1,274,444 368,032 446,513	\$ - 559,428 196,470 58,077 59,000 303,986 525,000	3 1,314,037 408,202 22,130 8,791 308,447 226,677	\$ 1,310,368 \$ 58,600 2.118 416,278 650,828	843,008 84,000 13,739 51,000 171,706 24,053	447,163 \$ 162,622 85,941 6,945 966,074	246,554 117,225 12,917 2,664 315,810 6,229
Totals. Totals July 1.	-	8,636,838 8,419,003	2,339,618 9	3,544,112	8,032,194	1,998,983	1,802,888	794,619

LOCAL STOCK RATES.

The banking-house of Preston, Kean & Co.,
No. 100 Washington street, furnish the following
quotations at 12 m.:

Stocks opened weak and fluctuated frequently during the day, with a general downward tendency, and closed \( \& 0.1\formalfomers\) below the highest point of the day, but steady in tone. The leading features were Lake Shore, Western Union, Northwestern common, Rock Island, Union Pacific, Wabash, and Pacific Mail. Sales aggregated 213,000, of which 52,000 were Western Union, 33,000 Pacific Mail, 5,400 New York Central, 52,000 Lake Shore, 28,000 Union Pacific, 19,000 Northwestern, 4,200 Rock Island, 7,000 St. Panl, 10,000 Wabash, and 10,000 Union. The docline at the close was due to the suspansion of Kanfman & Co. The firm was established in 1869, with branches at Savannah and Liverpool, and has been extensively engaged in the export of cotton, grain, netroleum, and other domestic products. The bidis of exchange drawn by the house have sold well in the market. The losses are well distributed among leading bankers and foreign banks. Assets and habilities not yet secretained. Stocks opened weak and fluctuated frequently

Coupons, 31	Coupons, '67117
Coupons, \$2112%	Coupons, '68117
Coupons, 64	10-4081111/4
Coupens, 45:	New 58112 %
Coupons, %5, new 115%	Currency 68117%
BTATE	BONDS.
Miskours 94	Virginias, old 35
Tennessees, old 74	N. Carolinas, old 20%
Tennessees, new 74	N. Carolinas, new 12%
Virginias, new 35	12/9
ero.	CICS.
Canton 574	St. Paul pfd 52%
Western Union Tel. 803	Wabaah 34%
Quickellyer 321	Wabash pfd 45
Adams Express 1971	Ft. Wayne 90%
WOLLE, FRIEND. 70	Terre Haute 7
AUMINICAD EXTINGE 61	Perre Haute pfd 26
	Chicago & Alton 98
THESIDE MINI	Chicago & Alton pfd.102
ANGE LODE CORDERS 1012	Ohio & Misssissippi, 28
Erie 35%	Cleve., Cin. & Col 69
Elle pid	Chi., Bur. & Quincy.10216
Inriem1974	lake Shore 82
Harlem pfd125	Indians Contral 12%
Michigan Central 76	limnois Central 90
Pittsturg & F .: Wayne 874	Union Pacific bonds. 87%
Northwestern 393	Union Pacific stock. 36%
Northwestern pfd 55	Central Pacific bonds 50 %
Rock Island 1033	Boston, Hart, & Rrig 1
Now Jersey Contral 104	Del Lack & West'n 107

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for

West Indiana st, 230 2-10 ft w of Robey st, s f, 24x02 ft, dated Oct. 1. 1,500
Wade st, 125 ft s e of Crittenden st, n e f, 25x
115 ft, dated Aug. 20. 2,0550
Park sv, 1738 ft w or Robey st, n f, 30x124, ft, dated Sept. 30. 1, with buildings, dated Oct. 1. 2,875
North Larrabee st, 1484 ft s of Centre st, w f, 20x127
ft, with buildings, dated Oct. 1. 2,875
North Larrabee st, 169 ft s of Goethe st, e f, 22
x161 ft, dated May 22. 3,680
Third av, 75 ft s of Taylor st, w f, 25x104 6-10
ft, dated Sept. 16. 40
Wabash av, 65 ft s of Taylor st, w f, 25x104 6-10
ft, dated Sept. 16. 40
West Twenty-first st, n e cor Fisk st, s f, 225x
165 ft, with buildings, dated Sept. 23. 25,000
West Twenty-first st, n e cor Fisk st, s f, 225x
165 feet, dated July 23. 400
ft, dated Sept. 25
Division st, 66 feet e of North Wells st, s f, 22x
165 feet, dated July 23. 6,000
Same as the above, dated July 23. 6,000
Same as the above, dated July 23. 6,000
NORTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN
MILES OF COURT-HOUSE.
Lots 15 and 16, in wame block, dated Oct. 2. 1,500
SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN
MILES OF COURT-HOUSE.

Lots 15 and 16, in wame block, dated Oct. 2... 1,500 south Of City Limits, within A radius of reven Miles or courst-House.

Wabash av. 247 feet in of Forty-miath st, ef, 50x160 7-10 feet, dated Oct. 1... \$4,000 Madison av. 259 feet in of Fifty-minth st, wf fox150 feet, dated Sept. 10... 2,000 Grove Parkway, s'e cor of Forty-minth st, ef, 90x200 feet, dated Oct. 2... 13,365 Sixty-first st, sf, 25 feet to alley, in Nichol's part of Blocks 17 to 18, Sec. 16, 38, 14, dated Sept. 11... 2,100 Lot 51, Block 1, in McChesney's part in w 4, 500

cage during the past Twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

1	RECI	MPTS.	SHIPM	IENTS.
	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.
Flour, bris	8,775	4,563	3,441	8,394
Wheat, bu	162,574	60,490	148,336	
Corn, bu	145,790	107,272	76,068	496,070
Oats, bu	62,208	48,830	46,419	. 97;140
Rye, bu	3.940	3,093		2,361
Barley, bu	17,050	20,690	8,586	15,084
Grass seed, lbs .:	61,090	45,920	86,000	5,534
Flax seed, lbs	242,640	304,800	57,160	21,000
Broom-corn, bs.	34,020	50,500	27,500	42,000
Curedmeats, fbs.	67,600	5,520	448,390	340,577
Beef, bris			477	25
Pork, brls			1,565	165
Lard, Ibs	42,300	4,820	408,010	130,125
Tallow, ibs	38,946	11,715	41,090	20,000
Butter, fbs	230,201	83,800	59,230	55,540
Dressed hogs	4			
Live hogs, No	14,070	2,048	11,588	4,095
Cattle, No	2,256	1,070	1,328	33
Sheep, No	1,468	393	. 184	
Hides, ibs	220,680	59,235	143,092	12,720
Highwines, brls.	160	119	421	123
Wool, lbs	6,790	69,450	87,760	74,519
Potatoes, bu :	6,750	1,275	809	710
Lumber, No. ft.	3,862,000	2,417,000	2,977,119	3,627,000
Shingles, No	1,025,600	1,880,000	1,210,500	
Lath, No	250,000		1,315,500	558,000
Salt, bris	4,606		2,808	

		Kecewed;	Shipped.
	Poultry, coops	308	
	Game, pkgs	246	
	Course, Lugo	290	
	Eggs, pkgs	809	585
	Cheese, brs	1,626	487
	Beans, bu	414	337
1	Hay, tons	148	80
1	Hops, ibs	37.499	59,310
1	Fish, pkgs	957	260
	Withdrawn from store yeste	erday for	city con-
1	sumption: 10,898 bu wheat,	1,358 bu	corn. 815

Par & int
Par &

prevalent for some weeks past. Groceries are meeting with a good inquiry, and remain firm in price. No quotable changes were noted, but coffees, soaps, spices, and one or two other lines, have something of an advancing tendency. The demand for butter and cheese continues fairly active, and the prices current yesterday were easily maintained. This were active and firm. In dried fruits, a somewhat freer movement on interior account is reported, but there is no considerable demand from the city trade. Citron is firm, and again higher, with which exception vesterday's demand from the city trade. Citron is mrn, and again higher, with which exception yesterday's quotations were not subjected to any change. Bagging, leather, wood, and coal were nominally unchanged. Oils were doing fair, local and interior orders being liberal at former quotations.

The movement in common lumber at the yards The movement in common lumber at the yards continues fairly active, and the market is daily growing firmer. An advance in fencing is likely to occur soon. The offerings of cargoes were small, and consisted chiefly of lumber for which there was little demand. Hence, sales were few and far between. The hardware merchants report a satisfactory business in their specialties, with no important charges in prices to note. The wool and broom-com markets remain quiet here. no important changes in prices to note. The wool and broom-com markets remain quiet, but firm. Hops were in moderate request among consumers, but firm, the bulk of the crop being in the hands of dealers, who expect a large demand from Eucland. Seeds were very dull, in the absence of orders, but were firmly held by dealers at recent prices. The offerings of potatoes were liberal, and the market weak and lower. Poultry continues to come forward freely

toes were liberal, and the market weak and lower. Poultry continues to come forward freely,
and receivers find it impossible to prevent an accumulation on the street, although prices are
freely shaded. Eggs were also easier.

Highwines were in fair demand at the advance noted vesterday; sales being made of 150
bris at \$1.03\formal{\text{s}}\$ per gallon, with more wanted at
that price. Holders were very firm in their
views, and generally asked \$1.04 at the close,
when New York was quoted steady at \$1.10. The
supply here is light, and receipts from the country are falling off.

Lake freights were in good demand, and firmer,
at the outside quotations of vesterday, at \$6 for

Lake freights were in good demand, and firmer, at the outside quotations of yesterday, at 3c for corn and 3½c for wheat, by sail to Buffalo. There was little inquiry for freight-room to other ports, though Canadian operators were buying wheat freely. A total of 8 charters was reported, which will carry out 130,000 bu wheat; 120,000 bu corn; and 25,000 bu oats.

Provisions were quiet, with no great changes in prices. Lard was quoted lower in Liverpool and dull in New York, but the receipts of hogs at this point were less than yesterday, and holders of product were not weak. Mess pork was steady on cash lots, with some demand for shipment, and the per bri lower on winter deliverles. Lard was a stade firmer on now early, but casier at

the close. Spot lard was entirely nominal.

Meats were quiet, with a good deal of new on sale, though not actively offered. The October packing promises to be very much larger than in past years. The stocks on hand are thus reported: About 10,000 bris of old and 3,000 bris of new meas pork, including 2,000 bris of old that are being shipped out; 8,350 tos old lard, of which 2,000 tes are engaged to be shipped. There is no approximation to the stock of meats, but there are very few old here, except shoulders. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash, \$21.00@21.50; do seller October, \$21.00@21.12½; do, seller the year, \$17.40@17.45; do, seller January and February, \$17.95@17.95. Lard, cash, \$14.25@14.50; do seller January and February, \$17.95@17.95. Lard, cash, \$14.25@14.50; do, seller January and February, \$11.55; summer lard, 13¾@13½c. Sweet-picklad hams, 12½@135 for 16@15 b. average, fresh cured; others nominal at 10@11c; dry-salted meats, loose, at 8½@8¾c for shoulders, cash, and seller October; 133/@13½c for short ribs, cash and seller October; the same boxed at ½@½c per lb above these prices; summer long clears, 12; do chort clears, 12½c; do short ribs, 12c; do cumberland, 11c; do shoulders, 14¼c for short ribs, all packed in hhds; the same loose, ½c lower. Bacon hams, 15@16c. Mess beef, \$21.50@22.00. City tallow, 8½@8¾c; grease nominal at 6@9c. Sales were reported of 195 bris mess pork (in car-load lots) at \$21.75; 100 bris do at \$21.00; 1,000 bris do at \$21.25; 100 brls do at \$21.50; 100 brls do at \$21.75; 100 brls do at \$21.00; 1,000 bris do seller the year at \$17.50; 1,000 bris do at \$1.745; 250 tes lard sellbris mess pore (in car-load abs) at \$21.75; 100 bris do at \$21.50; 100 bris do at \$21.55; 100 bris do at \$21.25; 100 bris do at \$21.25; 100 bris do at \$21.40; 100 bris do selier the year at \$17.50; 1,000 bris do selier the year at \$11.40; 750 tes do at \$11.8736; 100 tes do selier January and February at \$11.50; 50 boxes summer-cured Stretford middles at 113cc. Flour was quiet and easier, there being but little demand, even on local account, while shippers held off for a decline proportionate to the shrinkage on prices of cash wheat. Some holders submitted to a reduction of 560 for per bril; but this was not general. Brian was in fair demand and salable at former, prices. Sales were reported of 300 bris white winter extras on private terms; 300 bris spring extras at \$5.15; 100 bris do at \$1.224; 200 bris do (Morning Glory) and 100 bris do at \$4.90; 300 bris do at \$4.75; 100 bris do at \$4.50; 2,050 bris do on private terms; 100 bris superfines at \$3.75; 100 bris do at \$3.40; 175 bris rye at \$5.50. Total, \$255 bris. Also, 20 toos bran at \$17.50 on track. The market dead at the following and account the following and account the following at the following dead of the following dead.

at \$3.40; 175 brls rye at \$5.50. Total, \$,825 brls.
Also, 20 tons bran at \$17.50 on track. The market closed at the following range of prices:

Fair to good winters. \$ 5.50 66.35
Choice do... \$ 6.50 67.55
Good do... \$ 4.75 68.50
Good do... \$ 4.75 68.50
Fatent do... \$ 7.00 610.00
Good choice Spring superfines \$ 3.50 68.455
Common do... \$ 3.90 68.55
Rye four \$ 5.25 68.506

Prop. 16.— \$1.70 | Also | Also

It was suggested to-day that the present difficulty in trading might be almost entirely obviated by posting upon the bulletin-board the names of members of the Board of Trade who have failed to fill their contracts, with the notification that the Directors do not recognize any tradection that the Directors do not recognize any tradections are the discovered as the first that cash corn still commands a considerable premium. The shipping movement of yesterday was small, but cincity because shippers were disappointed in receiving the grain which they had bought. One man ning of the year:

1872. 1878. 1876.

For the week. ... \$ 4,880,213 \$ 6,494,941 \$ 6,278,759
Freviously repord 18,768,682 \$ 205,653,587 \$ 221,184,745

Since Jan. 1. .. \$ 1505,646,895 \$215,168,228 \$ 217,992,500

Investigation of the year is no probability that the suggestion would be adopted if it should be put to a vote.

The communication of X Y Z, being anonymous, it is not published.

The leading produce markets were moderately to the suggestion would be adopted if it should be put to a vote.

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The communication of X Y Z, being anonymous, is not published.

The leading produce markets were moderately to the sol of the studence in others were similarly hampered, in a smaller way. There was a moderate inquiry to show the day of the studence in others were in no way restousible for the late turned, and moderate receipts; the feeling being really a strong one when gauged by the tone of a divices from other points. The excitements in trading consequent to the settlement of September of the studence and the supplement of the Studence of the studence in others were in no way restousible for the late turned, and the real to respect to 19%, c. and closed at 79%, c. Seller the real at 80%, 80%, c. and high introduced to 85% for 60 days, and 88% for supplement to the settlement of September of the studence of the stu

At the Union Stock-Yards corn closed at \$1.25 per bu, or very nearly 2½ per fb. In Liverpool it sold to-day at 36s 6d per quarter, or 2c in currency per fb. The Liverpool quotation is followed at the Stock-Yards much more closely tian on Change.

Oats were less active, and about ½ lower than at the close yesterday. There was not much speculative demand, as New York was a little "off,"; but the fact that the premium on cash lots disappeared yesterday brought out a few shipping orders to-day, and some of these were not filled, because the market for cash lots did not recede with the option. Holders say that the shortness of the cat crop is becoming more and more apparent, and that the market is healthy at present say that the shortness of the text crop is becoming more and more apparent, and that the market is healthy at present quotations. Seller the month opened at 49½c receeded to 49½c, advanced to 49½c, and closed at 49½c. Seller November sold at 49½c. Seller November sold at 48½c/49c; and seller the year at 47½c/47½c. Cash No. 2 closed with buyers at 50½c. No. 2 white closed strong at 50½c. Cash sales were reported of 4,800 bu No. 2 at 50½c; 4,800 bu do at 50½c; 4,800 bu do at 50½c; 4,800 bu do at 50½c; 1,800 bu rejected at 46½c; 600 bu do at 50½c; 1,800 bu rejected at 46½c; 600 bu do at 46; 1,800 bu by sample, white, at 52c; 1,000 bu do at 50; 100 bu mixed at 49c; 600 bu no grade at 45c; all on track. Total, 73,100 bu.

Rye was more notive, and irregularly easier, there being rather more pressure to sell, though the receipts were not large. The demand is light, chiefly because rejected wheat can be bought for 79½c/90c per 56 lbs. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 at 87½c; 1,600 bu do at 87c; 800 bu do at 86½c; 400 bu do at 86c; and 150 bu by sample at 90c, on track. Total, 3,350 bu. The market closed at 86½c/90 Barley was in moderate demand of the property of

87c.
Barley was in moderate demand for shipment, Barley was in moderate demand for shipment, and yesterday's prices were well sustained, while there was very little disposition to sell for future, which caused the option for this month to advance 2@3c. Seller October opened at \$1.00, advanced to \$1.00½, declined to \$9c, and closed at \$9.09½c. Seller the month sold at \$5c for No. 3. Cash No. 2 closed at \$1.00@1.00½; and No. 3 at \$5c. in unpreferred houses. Cash sales were reported of 400 hu No. 2 at \$1.03; 3,600 bu do at \$1.02; 1,600 bu do at \$1.03; 3,600 bu do at \$1.02; 1,600 bu do at \$1.01; 1,600 bu do at \$1.02; 1,600 bu do at \$3c; 400 bu do at \$1.03; 400 bu at \$1.12; 400 bu do at \$1.05; delivered. Total, 17,600 bu.

follows:

Quice a large number of manufacturers have been in market for domestic fleeces, besides buyers from New York and Philadelphia, and the tales have been larger than list weak. The demand for the Philadelphia.

pha market has been for medium unwashed fleeder these women and combing selections, but the stock of round lots are new difficult to find. Apart from the tensand for medium would be movements have not support to be quite indiff. Both buyers and select a very slight difference in price he interfered with some large transaction. Manufacturers are need to good as yet falls considerably what or agreement in the state of the selection of the considerably what or agreement in the selection of the sel

RYE AND BABLEY—Are each 92 per cent of an average yield.

LATEST.

Wheat was rather dull in the afternoon, and weak, closing ½c lower than on 'Change. Seller the month sold at 93½691½c, closing at the inside; cash at 93½c; seller the year at 92½c. Corn was quiet and a shade easier at the close, selling at 79½679½c, closing with buyers at 79½c for October. Oats were easier, closing at 49½649½c seller the month, and about 50c cash. The barge Bismarcs was engaged for 18,000 but wheat to Kingston on private terms. Also five vessels, carrying in the aggregate 180,000 but, with rumors of others, to load wheat at Milwankee for Buffalo at 4½c.

### CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FIDAT EVENING, Oct. 2.

ALCOHOL—Was steady at \$2,07@2.09.

BUTTER—The situation of this market was without noticeable change. A good degree of activity is still apparent among outside as well as local buyers, and the daily arrivals, liberal as they are, find ready sale at the full quoted prices. We repeat our list as follows: Choice to fancy yellow, 30@35c; medium to good grades, 25@35c; inferior to common, 20@36c.

BAGGING—At the decline noted at the beginning of the week there is rather more inquiry for grain-bags,; but other lines remain very quiet, with prices only fairly firm. We quote: Stark, 34%c; Lewiston, 32c; Montaup, 32c; American A, 30%c; Amoskeag, 30%c; Otter Creek, 31c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 16@18c; cunnies, single, 16@17c; in double, 25@27c; woolsacks, 55@58c.

BROOM—CORN—Was firm, with a fair order trade in

Otter Creek, 31c; burnap bags, a and 5 bu, 106818c; gunnies, single, 16@17c; do double, 26@27c; wool-sacks, 55@36c.

BROON-CORN-Was firm, with a tair order trade in the aggregate. The offerings of new corn are larger. We quote: Choice hurl, 5@55/c; do extra, 9c; brush that will work itself into a cnoice hurl broom, 75/68c; good do, 65/67c; good to choice stalk braid, 7@8c; inferior brush, 5@6; crooked, 25/68/c; do extra, 9c; brush that will work itself into a cnoice hurl broom, 75/68c; good do, 65/67c; good to choice stalk braid, 76/8c; inferior brush, 56/9c; crooked, 25/68/2c; do extra, 9c; brush that will work itself into a concept, \$2.00; Accord do, 5, 50/66; crooked, 25/66/2c; brush york york stucee, \$3.0064.00; Louisville and Utica cement, \$2.00; Akron do, \$1.75 9 br!; brush dements employed bri; lime in busk, 70cc651.00; ilme (brls), \$1.6062.25
3 br!; white sand, \$9 br!, \$1.5062.00; plastering harr, \$9 bu, 40c; fire brick, per 1,000, \$5.506800.00; building-brick (common), \$5.5066.00; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, \$27.00682.30; det.; Indiana, pressed, \$15.0062.50.00; do common, \$10.00612.00.

CHEESE—Under a steadily good demand, and in sympathy with a further advance at the East, the tone of the cheese market is buoyant. Stocks are not as large as our jobbers usually carry at this stage of the season, and, as they can exarcely be replemished to sell at the prices now ruling, a further slight advance is among the probabilities. We quote: New York factory, 146@15c; Western do, 13@14c; low grades, 36.

among the probabilities. We quote: New York factory, 1625c; Western do, 13@14c; low grades, 9@11½c. COAL—Remsins steady as previously quoted. Following are the retail prices, delivered: Lehigh, \$10.00@10.50; Lackawanns, ether sizes, \$2.00; Pennsylvania cannel, \$3.00; Indiana cannel, \$3.00; Eric and Walnut Hill, \$7.50; Lick Run, \$7.50; Brooks, \$7.50; Blossburg, \$8.50; Hodiana cannel, \$8.50; Lick Run, \$7.50; S. 50; Indiana, hlock, \$6.50; Minonk, \$5.50; Wilmington, \$5.00.

COOPERLAGE—Was dufl, We quote: Tork barrels, \$1.30@1.35; hard tierces, \$1.50@1.55; flour barrels, \$1.30@1.35; flour barrels, \$1.50@1.55; flour barrels, \$1.30@1.35; hard tierces, \$1.50@1.55; flour barrels, \$1.30@1.35; hard tierces, \$1.50@1.50; flour barrels, \$1.30@1.30; flour saves, \$7.50@8.00; circle staves, rough, \$20.00@22.00; bucked or sawed, \$28.00 @25.00; wisky staves, rough, \$25.00@22.00; tircle flour heading, \$7.4@9c.

EGGS—Were easy under larger offerings and prospects of continued liberal receipts. Surfetly fresh sold at 190; in cases, and lots in barrels and tubs at 12@13%c. There was some demand for shipment, \$1.50.50.50; for cannexed quotations; No.1 whitehn, \$7.50.50.50; for the annexed quotations; No.1 whitehn, \$7.50.50.60; 5.55; No.1 thore mackorel, new, \$6.50.60.50; No.1 \$6.50.60.75; No.1 barrels, \$1.50.60.75; No.1

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 5c rates: Russus iron, 8 to 12 inclusive, 20c; do. No. 1 stained, 19c; American Russia—A. 16c; B. 12c.

Wirst—Nos. 1 to 6, 9c; 7 to 9, 10c; i0 to 11, 11c; 12, 11 ½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 10c; 19, 19c; 29, 20c; full bundle, 35 per cent discount: fence wire, 6c.

NAILS—The demand is fair at the rates given.

Rates: 106,606.0, per keg. \$3.75; 5d and 8d do. \$4.00; 6d do. \$4.25; 4d do. \$4.50; 3d do. \$5.25; 3d do. time, \$6.75; citach. \$5.25.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS-Following are the rates to Cured ments in bulk, per 100 tos.

Main in bulk, per 100 tos.

Mour, per betin loss of 80 bris and seward.

Fourth class per 100 tos. Chicago to Boston
New York
Philadelphis, Harrisburg, and
Baltimore.
Albany.
Washington, D. C.
Pittsburg, Steubenville, Bellaire, and Bridgeport, O..
Wilmington, Del.
Wilmington, D. C.
Savannah, Ga.
Wheeling. 70 35 1.60 55 70 35 50 25 70 35 Petersburg and Richmond...

Shipments were as follows:

Cattle.

Thursday. 1,328 11,538 134

Total. 6,240 29,993 590

The following notice, which was posted vesterday in the Exchange Building, requires no explanation the Exchange Building, requires no explanation. In consequence of the large advance in the cost of cora, the price charged by this Company, until further notice, will be \$1.25 per bu.

CATTLE—There was no improvement in the demand, nor were prices any more satisfactory to sellers. Fat cattle continue to come forward very sparingly; so much so that New York and Boston buyers find it impossible to fill their orders, and there is sufficient competition to keep prices at a pretty high range; but of the common grades the over-supply is so great that buyers have things pretty much their own way in the matter of prices. Consequently, sales are very firegular, it often occurring during the past few days that difference of 25@50e per 100 lbs. To-day's sales were at \$1.75@61.5, Chicago buthers paying \$1.75@6.3.75, feeders \$2.25@3.59, and shippers \$3.50@6.15. The market closed duil and heavy for anything below choice.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,350 Butchers' Stock—Poor to fair steers, and common to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 850 to 1,100 lbs.
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent fiesh, averaging 850 to 1,650 lbs.
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, boils, and scalawag steers.
Oattle—Texas, choice corn-fed.
Cattle—Texas, wintered North.
Cattle—Texas, through droves. 2,50@3,50 CATTLE SALES.

17 choice steers.
11 butchers' stock
52 good steers.
34 choice steers.
17 good steers.

for good to prime. Extra sold in a few instal gher figures. The market closed firm.

Ac. Price. No. Av. Price. No. An. Price.

was a fair inquiry for shipment East, and all desirable lots were picked up early in the day. Sales were at \$2.50\(\cap{3}\)4.96 for poor to extra.

EAST LIBERTY.

\*\*EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Oct. 2.—CATILE—Receivts for the week ending Oct. 1 were 431 cars, or 7.927 head, against 385 cars the week before. The supply for yard sales has been extra. The market has been dull, with prices off on good stock \(\frac{1}{2}\)6. Cannot be the remaind. Extra, 1,400 to 1,500 has, \$6.26\(\cap{3}\)6.40; prime, 1,200 to 1,300 hs, \$5.55\(\cap{6}\)6.00; good, 1,100 hs, \$4.00\(\cap{3}\)6. A75; stockers in better demand. Extra, 1,400 to 1,500 hs, \$3.25\(\cap{4}\)6.40. Sales for the week, 397 head.

Hogs—Receipts for the week were 224 cars, or 24,400 head, against 194 cars the week before. The supply has been heavy. Market active at the deckine from Monday, on Philadelphia, \$15.00\(\cap{3}\)7.5; Yorkers dull at \$3.00\(\cap{6}\)3.50; Baltimore, no buyers, \$7.00\(\cap{2}\)7.25; common, \$5.00\(\cap{6}\)3.50.

SHEFF—Receipts were 91 cars, or 18,200 head, against 73 cars the week before. Supply liberal, Market draging, with late arrivals left over. Extra, 90 to 95 hs, \$5.00\(\cap{6}\)3.55; good, 80 to 85 hs, \$4.50\(\cap{6}\)3.75; far, 75 to 80 hs, \$3.75\(\cap{6}\)4.25; common, 70 to 75 lis, \$3.00\(\cap{3}\)3.56.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—Beeves—Receipts 1,040, making 4,845 for four days, against 4,960 same time last week. Quality not suited to the demand. More than one-half of the offerings were Texans and natives, and were very common. Market dull, and a number of car-loads had to be held over. Native steers ranged from 8\(\frac{1}{2}\)6.12; a bunch of native helfers at 7\(\frac{1}{2}\)6, and a few boor to good Texans at 7\(\cap{3}\)6.09, making 18,250 for four days, against 18,860 same time last week. Ordinary to fair sheep a shade weaker. Lambs about steady. Sheep ranged from 4\(\emptyre{0}\)6.09; some time last week. Ordinary to fair sheep a shade weaker. Lambs about steady. Sheep ranged from 4\(\emptyre{0}\)6.09; for four days, again

Manistee, 200 m joists and scantling at 20.00. Sold by A fair order business was transact QUOTATIONS. \$30,00 G52,00 clear, 1 inch to 2 inch 46,00 G45,00 clear, 1 inch 84,00 G45,00 G45 38,00 @40,00 28,00 @30,00 36,00 @38,00 20,00 @28,00 14,00 @15,00 10,50 @11,60 

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

HARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

Liverpoot, Oct. 2—11 a. m.—Flour, 226 6d@36 84. Wheat—Wanter, 3s 10d@36 6d; spring, 3s 6dcsa 4t; white, 10s@10s 4d; club, 10s 4dcds10s 4d. Carn, in Pork, 78s. Lard, 66s. Receipts—Wheat, has line days, 20,000 qrs; 12,000 qrs being American.

Liverpoot, Oct. 2—2 D. m.—Wheat—Club, 10g10s 3d. Corn, 366,956 6d. Lard, 6x 9d. Rest unchanged London, Oct. 2.—Consols—Money, 21,6924; is count, 92%,6924; 5-20s '65, 1084; do '67, 1084; 10-40s, 1044; new 5s, 1043; New York Central, 3; Eric, 32%; preferred, 53.

Frankfort, Oct. 2.—Five-twenties, 62, 98%.

Liverpoot, Oct. 2.—Cotton firmer; prices alvanced a fraction; middling upland, 6d; do Orism, 3k,668; d; sales, 18,000 bales, including 200 for speculation and export, and 11,800 American; also for the week, 80,900 bales, including 7,000 for speculation and sport, and 11,800 American; also for the week, 80,900 bales, including 7,000 for sport and 5,000 for speculation; stock in port, 781,000 bales, including 3,000 American; actual export, 13,000 bales, including 292,000 American; actual export, 15,000 bales, including 3,000 American; actual export, 19,000 American.

Breadstaffs dull. Receipts of wheat the past threadsys, 20,000 qrs, including 12,003 American Corn, 38 23/d6378. Lived, 559 9d. Chees—Bergardes American fine, 65s.

New York Dry-Goods Market.

New York, Oct. 2.—The domestic commission because report a fair business in some department, but the jobbing trade was less active. Cotto goes in steady demand at generally unchanged price, Woolen goods quiet, except Union beavers, los-grads cassimeres, and fiannels. Feit skirts in good demand. Black sikts and pure mobairs selling wall, Shavis quiet, but selling largely at auction.

The Philadelphin Weol Market.

PRILADELPHIA, Oct. 2.—Weol quiet and firm. See scarce. Onio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginis XI and above, 556,56c; X. 546,55c; medium, 536,55c; coarse, 50. New York, Michigan, Indiana, and West coarse, 50. New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine, 476,35c; medium, 536,55c; coarse, 460,65c; combing washed, 60,65c; do unwashed, 426,45c; combing washed, 60,65c; ettra and merino pulled, 626,5c; No, 1 and super pulled, 426,50c.

washed, Soladoc; extra and merino pulled, 1936;
No. 1 and super pulled, 20350c.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—COTTOR—Dull; sales, 366 hale; middling upland, 15%c; Orleans, 15%c; net recips, 394 bales; grows, 1,760 bales; futures closed wal; sales, 26,600 bales; October, 15%c; November, 15.6-30@45 3-16c; December, 15.9-39@415 5-16c; Junaary, 15 17-32@415 9-16; February, 15 17-31; Mare, 16 3-32@415%c; April, 15%@416 7-16; May, 15%e 16 13-16c; June, 17041%c.

FLOUR—Receipts, 10,000 briz; dull; superfine Wellern and State, 54.40g4.80; common be good, 54.005, 54.5; good to choice, \$5.50@5.50; white whest start, \$5.80@4.60; extra Ohio, \$5.00@5.50; St. Loui, \$1.50@6.50; closing quiet. Bye flour steady at \$1.50.00 bu; No. 2 Chicago, \$1.139@1.13%; in. Oct. 1000 bu; No. 2 Chicago, \$1.139@1.13%; in. 2 Northwestern apring, \$1.130@1.14%; new No. 2 Milwashs, \$1.16@1.17; ungraded Jows and Minnesots uping, \$1.00@1.26; now winter red Western, \$1.20@1.26; now amber do, \$1.24@1.25; white Western, \$1.20@1.26; may amber do, \$1.24@1.25; white Western, \$1.30@1.48; may firmer at 920@81.00. Barley dull and drooping, Barly mait quiet and beavy; Corn—Receipts, \$1.50.00 bu; copened and dull and lower; closed more stead; western mixed, 53@95%c; Western yellow, \$5,6000. Hors—Steady.

Geockenies—Coffee wachanged. Sugar active and firmer; refining, \$1,40.37; which have Unchanged.

Perreore Heavy; \$2.40@2.45; for strained.

PATROLEUM—Firmer; crude held at 6c; rains, 12%c.
RESIN—Heavy; \$2,40@2.45 for strained.
TURPENTINE—Heavy; spirits, 36%c.
EGGS—Firm; Western, 24@25c.
PROVISIONS—Pork easier; new mess, \$22.65. But unchanged. Out meats quiet; city picaled showlen, in bulk, 9%c; middles heavy; long clear, 12%@13%c.
BUTTER—Prime firm; other grades rule heavy; 24@37c for Western. CHEERE - Firm; 11%@15c for common to prime.
Whiser-Quiet at \$1.10.

WHERT—Quiet at \$1.10.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND. Oct. 2.—Grain—Wheat stondy and the changed. Corn in fair demand, but lower; high mixed, 86c; low mixed, 85c; old ears on tract, \$60.

79c; new ears dull and nominal. Outs weak, but inchanged, at \$5c. 90; new ears dun and hanged, at 53c. hanged, at 53c. Perrocket. Steady; standard white, 9%c; Ohi State test, 11% @11%c. State test, 11% @11%c. RECKIPTS—Wheat, 35,000 bu; corn, 1,000 bu; call,

8,250 bu.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE.

Oct 2.—Froure—Quiet and unobanged.

Grain—Wheat, fair and firm; No. 1, 31.12%; No. 3,

96%c; seller October, 94%c; November, 94c. Our,

firmer; fair demand; No. 2, 49%c. Corn, scare and
higher; No. 2, mired, cash, 85c. Rye, dtill and a

shade lower; No. 1, 87c. Barley, active and advanced;

No. 2, apring, \$1,03; cash and seller October, \$1.04;

No. 3, do, 68%c.

FREGERS—To Buffalo, 4c; Ostrego, 7c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 bris; oats, 200 bn; what

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; cats, 600 bu; what, 154,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; cats, 600 bu; Tana, 154,000 bu.

CINCINNATI, O., Cott. 2.—Outron—Quiet at Myd. FLOUR.—Dull and unchanged. Corn quiet and steady at 26,360. Outs fair and firm at 14,350. Kye dull and unchanged at 98c. Barley unchanged. Outs—Unchanged.

Ecoca—Dull and sinde lower; 17,618c.

BUTTER—Quiet and weak; Western Reserva, choice, 34,635c; Central Ohio, choice, 31,631c; medium, 20,630c.

CHESSE—Demand good at full prices. Phovisions—Perk nominal. Lard quiet and steady; small sales; Summer, 134,6134, Bulk shoulder dull at 85c, whithout buyers; sides nominal. Baod dull and drooping at 94,69%c, 156,154c, 133,416c.

WHINKY—Demand good at full prices; \$1,03.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO. Ct. 2.—FLOUR—Steady and in moderate demand.

GRAIN—Wheat steady : moderate demand: No. 1

TOLEDO, Oct. 2.—FLOUR—Steady and in moderate demand;
GRAIN—Wheat steady; moderate demand; No. 1 white Wabash, \$1.18; No. 1 white Michigan, \$1.18; extra do, \$1.10; November, \$1.11; No. 1 red, \$1.115; extra do, \$1.10; November, \$1.11; No. 1 red, \$1.115; No. 2 red, \$1.015; November, \$1.11; No. 1 red, \$1.115; No. 2 red, \$1.00; November, \$1.11; No. 1 red, \$1.115; No. 2 red, \$1.00; November, \$1.11; No. 1 red, \$1.115; No. 2 red, \$1.115; No. 3 red, \$1.15

foundry, \$28.00@29.00; No. 2 foundry, \$20.00@27.00; gray forge, \$26.00@26.50.
GRAIN—Wheat quiet; Pennsylvania and Ohio red, \$1.12@41.15; white, \$1.12@41.20. Corn firm; new any 70c ou track; old ear and shelled, \$0.000.
Perrecteum—Crude firmer at \$1.00@4.02%, in Parkor's; refined firm at 12%c, Philadelphia delivery.
Sr. Lours, Oct. 2.—Corron—Fair business; quotitions changed to conform to new American classification; good ordinary, 13%c; tow middling, 14%; middling, 14%c.
FLour—Quiet; good demand for grades below \$5.00.
GRAIN—Wheat dull and drooping; No. 3 red fall, GRAIN—Wheat dull and drooping; No. 3 red fall.

midding, 14%c.
FLOUR-Quiet; good demand for grades below \$5.00.
GRAIN-Whest dull and drooping; No. 3 red fall, \$1.04\times asked, \$1.04\times bid; No. 2, \$1.15\times. Own higher; \$168.85\times in elevators. Oats opened flat; rived at close; No. 2, \$2.26\times in elevators. Oats opened flat; rived at close; No. 2, \$2.26\times in elevators. Bandy s.cody; No. 2, \$1.06\times 15. Rye lower at 90\times 90\times

pales.

FLOUR—Quiet at \$4,0028.00.

CORN MEAL—Dull at \$4,15.

GRAIN—Corn lower at 95,497c. Oats duft at the Bran-Quiet at \$20,57,46211.50.

PROVESTORS—Lard duft at 15 (2015).c. Bases (127); thoulders, 10); c; tides, 184,6160.

LITERATUR

How to Make Ho HOMES, AND HOW TO MAKE THE GRADNER. With Illustrations, Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. Mr. Gardner is a master of the state Mr. Gardner is a master of the has ideas, and principle and he understands how to con them in the most attractive manner book—the first we have had from them in the book—the first we have had from book—the first we have had from the hope, the last—is the perfective hope, the last—is the perfect its theme is one that concerns us a learest hopes and interests cen we never tire of hearing it discu ever ready and grateful for never that will help us to wiser and riews of it. There is an increaming the more calm and the high of community,—stimulate by certain spacial reforms of the right way to improve society is to by certain special reforms of the right way to improve society is to homes; that, if we keep them clei and wholesome, we shall keep sociapright. The idea underlies all it in. Gardner's little book, and con to the surface, impressing the receible opportunity, with a conto the surface, impressing the repossibly opportunity, with a convolumn truth. "Allow me to words in which, at one place, it that, while faithfully striving to that shall be honest and cheerful, find sometimes of the convolution of the convo

find yourself growing in the same.
In the motive of his work, and In the motive of his work, and with which he molds it, Mr. Gard us Raskin; but it is Ruskin with morality and without his cypical noble and beautiful idealism temper ticality, and made a possible and a targing mr. Mr. Gardner presches trine as the great English Art-wri irine as the great English Art-Wri as stoutly the beauty and necessi-in all our building and all our livis is no scorn nor sarcasm tinging hi-bitterness, and tempting us to rej-is so ill-flavored. On the contrary and gently and genially persuades better, and in the end easier, to the

and gonds, and in the end easier, to the give thought to whatever we und strive, in everything we do, to wor ingly and thoroughly, for the good well as ourselves.

For example:

Twery man who would build himself first sit down, and—not count the contony department; but—ask himself the house is for. To live in, of course a complay affair; it is constaft grow deals; there can be no standing still, to be an end, or a means; a help to work larger and better, or an added it fift or crush bin? When this solen is honestly done, we shall have a new mestic architecture. It may not be offecian nor Roman, Gothic nor French of all that has gone before, and the thrown in. We shall have more cheap small ones, I think; more comfort more content and fewer mortgages.

Again:

more content and fewer mortgages.

Again:

I don't despise the new fashions. I tre—when they are good. Will you please a thing of beauty is a joy foreter? I want to the second of truth, whether in Art or Religion, nift; it never goes out of fashion. The member that modern styles, modes, fathems—call them what you will,—are ges product of human thought and labe years? The old that abides is drawn fre tively good of former countiess gen over and over sgain till that alone rematod the test of your critics and refe down from Adam, or up from the lawept to find his first-born without a by accountable.

Mr. Gardner has chosen the please.

Mr. Gardner has chosen the ples of conveying his information throug of a correspondence between an arc friends. The letters are written in familiar style; and, while they adu and answer, and the exchange of vidual opinions, they introduce to de of charming people, whose classifiers we are delighted to become with. Mr. John, "whose ship is in," is, like everybody else who sufficient means, bent apon forthwhome. His kind and sagacious architect, is anxious that he should and well, and therefore proffers he stores of his learning and experiences.

stores of his learning and experiment of the laying of the foundation gling of the roof. He shows that small and humble that it cannot and artistic.

Instead of preventing its indulgence demands the exercise of the most reflect the result of the result o On the other hand, the architec

is not genuine, or that is supe

of place.
The coming house, in his oping made of brick." The coming house, in his opinic fair to see and made of brick."

The outer wails will be vadited, the conducting both of heat and of mois partitions will be of brick, precally adhers use,—I am not some but they The body of the floors will be of brick, need be, by fron tiers or girdfers, all a the dimensions of the rooms, so that material or an hour of labor shall be work or in experiments. From turres atone, the house will be a hiving, bre thing. If the weather-prophet will daverage temperature of the winner in to a heddful how much coal will maint heat throughout the establishment. It is will not be more than you now use rooms uncomfortably hot and in bake pies. There will be no lathing excionally on the callings; even be necessary. You may make a the contents of any room in the hous doors, finish, etc., happen to be of iro be, no one in the house will suspect ye dit the heap of charcoal and ashes is ness and decay, unsavory odors and in bedrooms and coid floors, will be unkn in the wails will be stopped; there will ment from shrinking timbers, no jelly of the whole fabric when the master down. Finally, the dear old, house, sound and just as lovely when the fult home his bride as when his grandsine is won't cost a cent more than the weak, we're raising by the thousand.

In treating of the merits of wo my material, and of the best ecot it, he says:

There is great virtue in termans.

In treating of the merits of women material, and of the best scoti, he says:

There is great virtue in tenpenny:
Dudding be well peppered with the beat sold wood. If you wish to make an estif, tay this boarding diagonally; and may of scientific thoroughness, having nating and a layer of sheathing-felt, with another wooden garment of the strategies and crossing it at right sangles. It find an orosing it at right sangles, or what house built in this way would laugu and tornadoes. It couldn't fawould blow over and roll down one doing a done, and possibly, shaking of the furning any damage, except the furniture and possibly, shaking to the furniture and possibly, shaking to the furniture and possibly, shaking to the furniture and plastering, and warm. You-know my mind about sant afford joists stiff enough to he furniture, eyen when you chance to cut lately, defer binding till you are a little heed the well-mailed limings, too,—cate upper stories,—almost as much as and should be deafened with mortar, the cost, if not, with felt.

Of the virtues of paint, he write the strain of the strains of the with the strains.

### LITERATURE.

and scantling at \$9.00. Sold by

THE YARDS, as was transacted at full re

and 2d logether.

38.06
44.00
42.00
42.00
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g, timber, 16 feet

10.50 (212.00)

20 24 feet 12.00 (212.00)

12.00 (215.00)

11.00 (215.00)

11.00 (215.00)

20 (2.00)

3.00 (2.00)

3.00 (2.00)

3.00 (3.00)

2.75 (3.00)

West Branch Lumbermen's Extension wars bopting the resolutions wars bopting the resolutions of the tast Sagins w, and curtailing at Branch mils next season is ge of the past two years.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ernde held at 6c; refined,

spirits, 36%c.

, 26@25c.
iner; new mess, \$22.65. Best quiet; city pickled shoulders, teavy; long clear, 12%@12%c.

m, 14%c.

; other grades rule heavy;

13c for common to prime.

9. VELAND, Bair — Wheat stondy and the Gemand, but lower; high 85c; old ears en track, 789 cominal. Oats weak, but un-

standard white, 9%c; Ohis

000 bu; corn, 1,050 bu; onic,

Lour-Quiet and unchanged,
1 firm; No. 1, \$1,12\sc ; No. 3,
4\sc ; November. 94c. Oats,
0, 2, 49\sc ; Corn, scarce and
tala, 85c. Rye, dull and a
Barley, active and advanced;
and selier October, \$1.04;

de; Oswego, 7c. brls; oats, 200 bu; wheat,

00 brls ; outs, 600 bu; wheat,

INNATI.
2.—Qorrox—Quiet at 14%c.
anged.
dd unchanged. Corn quies
Outs fair and firm at 54@58c.
at 99c. Barley unchanged.

at full prices,
insi. Lard quiet and steady;
18; 613%. Bulk shoulders
res; sides nominal. Bacon
19%c, 16@15%c, 15%@16c.
at full prices; \$1.03.
EDO.
B—Steady and in moderate

moderate demand; No. 1. A white Michigan, 31.14%; Michigan, spot and weiler; \$1.11; No. 1 red, \$1.11%; dull and declined; high coctober, \$15/c; damaged, and declined; No. 2, 50c; 48%c; white, 53c.

ris; wheat, 44,000 bu; corn

0 brls; wheat, 17,000 be;

on-Pig iron quiet; No.

Pennsylvania, and Ohio red, 4.20. Cofn firm; new ear, shelled, 90(2)55. irmer at \$1.00(21.02\%. \*at 25\c, Philindelphia delivery. JUIS. ros—Fair busines; quota-m to new American classi-25\c, iow midding, 140;

demand for grades below

bris; wheat, 29,000 bu; barley,

00 bu; corn, 5,000 bu. IMORE. LOUE—Firm, fairly active,

ther; \$1.00@1.10.

15. Oats duft at Sic. 291c. Oats duft at Sic. 154(5164). Bacon duft;

VAUKEE.

2.45 for strained.

.... 38.00 @40.00

How to Make Romes.

How to Make Romes.

BOWES, AND HOW TO MAKE THEM. By E. C.
GARDER. With Illustrations, Romo., pp. 314.
BOSION: James R. Osgood & Co.
Mr. Gardner is a master of the arts of authorMr. Gardner is a master of the arts of authorMr. Gardner is a master of the arts of authorMr. Gardner is a master of the arts of authorMr. Gardner is a master of the arts of authorMr. He has ideas, and principles, and culture,
Mr. He has ideas, and principles, bok—the area we have had from him, but not, so hope, the last—is the perfection of its kind. Is theme is one that concerns us all deeply. Our jearest hopes and interests centre around it. We never tire of hearing it discussed, and are We never three of nearing it discussed, and are rer ready and grateful for new suggestions that will help us to where and more exalted news of it. There is an increasing feeding mong the more calm and thoughtful portion of community, stimulated, no doubt, by certain special reforms of the day, that the by certain special reforms of the day,—that the right way to improve society is to improve our bones; that, if we keep them clean, and bright, and wholesome, we shall keep society pure and spright. The idea underties all the theories in Mr. Gardner's little book, and constantly comes Mr. Gardner's fittle book, and constantly comes to the surface, impressing the reader at every possibly opportunity, with a conviction of its solemn truth. "Allow me to add [are the words in which, at one place, it breaks forth] that, while faithfully striving to build a house that shall be honest and cheerful, you will surely that shall be noness and electrical, you will surely find yourself growing in the same direction." In the motive of his work, and in the grace

with which he molds it, Mr. Gardner recalls to us Ruskin; but it is Ruskin with his high-toned morality and without his cynicism; with his noble and beantiful idealism tempered with praclicality, and made a possible and admirable utilitarianism. Mr. Gardner preaches as lofty a doctrine as the great English Art-writer; he urges as stoutly the beauty and necessity of honesty in all our building and all our living; but there is no scorn nor sarcasm tinging his teaching with bitterness, and tempting us to reject it beause it is so ill-flavored. On the contrary, it is enticing, and gently and genially persuades us that it is better, and in the end easier, to take pains and give thought to whatever we undertake, and to strive, in everything we do, to work understand-ingly and thoroughly, for the good of others as well as ourselves.

For example:

well as ourselves.

For example:

Frey man who would build himself a house shall fat sit down, and—not count the cost; that comes into my department; but—ask himself solemnly what the house is for. To live in, of course. But living is accupier shall; the constant growth or gradual desh; there can be no standing still. Is the house to be an end, or a mean; a help to make the lifewix larger and better, or an added burden? Shall in the crush bim? When this solemn questioning it honesty done, we shall have a new order of domesic architecture. It may not be classic, neither great man from an Gotine nor French, but the best gait that has gone before, and the last best thing throw in. We shall have more cheap houses, more small once, I think; more comfort and less show, are coutent and fewer mortgages.

Again:

Jam't despise the new fashions. I try to admire them
—she they are good. Will you please understand that
a time of beauty is a joy forever? Whatever is born
of truth, whether in Art or Religion, belongs to etertive; if never goes out of fashion, Will you also retenter that modern styles, modes, fashions, invenhea,—call them what you will,—are the mere aversproduct of human thought and labor during a few
years the old that abides is drawn from the superlaindry good of former countiess generations, culled
over and over again till that alone remains which his
sood the test of your critics and reformers all along
sown from Adam, or up from the last monkey who
spect to find his fust-born without a tail and moralpacountable.

sconveying his information through the medium datorrespondence between an architect and his fineds. The letters are written in an easy and faciliar style; and, while they admit of question familiar style; and, while they admit of question and answer, and the exchange of various indicated pointons, they introduce to us a little circle of charming people, whose characters and share we are delighted to become acquainted with. Mr. John, "whose ship is just coming in," is, like everybody else who has acquired sufficient/meases, bent upon forthwith building a home. His kind and sagacious friend, the architect, is anxious that he should build wisely and well, and therefore proffers him, from the stores of his learning and experience, advice you every point in the construction of a house from the laying of the foundation to the shinging of the roof. He shows that no home is so gling of the roof. He shows that no home is so small and humble that it cannot be convenient and artistic.

and artistic.

Instead of preventing its indulgence, close economy demands the exercise of the most refined taste. The vary house that must pay strict regard to the first principles of art are those upon which not one dollar can it wasted.

Even complication checkagness is not becausely impleasant to see; but don't try to conceal fit by forcing the materials to seem something better than they are. Let wood stand for wood brick for brick, and never sak us to imagine a brown-stone salve to be painted sheet-iron. There is, too, a deeper honesty than mere truth-telling in material; a conscientisushes of purpose, an artistic spiritual sense of the strain fitness, without which there can be no worthy schewenent, no lasting beauty. dilevement, no lasting beauty.

On the other hand, the architect shows that, in the most costly houses, nothing is artistic

that is not genuine, or that is superfluous or out of place.

The coming house, in his opinion, "will be fair to see and made of brick."

The suter wais will be vaulted, thoroughly non-conducting both of heat and of moisture. All the partitions will be of brick, precisely adapted in size to tast use. I am not sure but they will be hollow. The body of the floors will be of brick,—supported, if nogle, by youn tiers or girders, all exactly fitted to the dimensions of the rooms, so that not a pound of material or an hour of labor shall be wasted on quesswork or in experiments. From turret to foundationation, the house will be a living, breathing, organic thing. If the weather-prophet will declare what the average temperature of the winter is to be, we can tell to a hodful how much coal will maintain a summerheat throughout the establishment. You may be sure it will not be more than you now use in keeping two rooms uncomfortably hot and in baking the family-pies. There will be no lathing, except occasionally on the calings; even this will not be accessary. You may make a holocaust of the contents of any room in the house, and, if the door, finish, etc., happen to be of from, as they may be, no one in the house will suspect your bonfare, until the heap of charcoal and ashes is found. Damphes and decay, unsavory odors and impace air, chilly belorous and cold floors will be well as proper and the property will be supported and cold floors will be well as property of the contents of any room in the house will suspect your bonfare, until the heap of charcoal and ashes is found. Damphes and decay, unsavory odors and impace air, chilly belorous and odo of the call and ashes is found. Damphes and decay unsavory odors and impace air, chilly belorous and decay will be well as the property of the call and ashes is found. soors, finish, etc., happen to be of fron, as they may be, no one in the house will suspect your bonfire, until the heap of charcoal and ashes is found. Damptes and decay, unawory odors and impute air, chiliy bedroums and coid doors, will be unknown. The ears it the walls will be stopped; there will be no settle-ment from shrinking timbers, no jelly-like trembling of the whole fabric when the master puts his footdwar. Finally, the dear old house will be just as sound and just as lovely when the future John brings some his bride as when his grandsire built it. And it tout coat commor than the weak, unstable things were raising by the thousand.

In treating of the merits of wood as a building-material, and of the best economy in using it he asys:

is any cancernal, and of the best economy in using it heave:

There is great virtue in tenpenny nails. Let the besting be well peppered with them. Even after boaring, four walls will have less than two inches of feld wood. If you wish to make an example of yourself, by the boarding diagonally; and, to cap the climat of scientific tholoughness, having given it a good ashing and a layer of sheathing-felt, cover the whole with another wooden garment of the same style as the fast, and create it are greated by the same at the same at

regestion in this connection: Without or graining, you may get a most satis-both in looks and utility, by staming a kinds of woods, being a fransparent act conceal, but strongthen, the natural at the same time, change its tint ac-

nomical expedient. It only requires that your lumber shall be sound, tolerably clear,—a good hard knot isn't alarming,—seasoned, and put up with care. The cost is less than common painting, and the effect as much better than graining as Nature's work is more perfect than ours.

In the course of the correspondence, Mrs. John and Sister Jane develop their ideas upon John and Sister Jane develop their ideas upon the arrangement of kitchens, and the management of domestic work, and write themselves, and cull from the architect, some of the most useful letters in the whole volume. With a single quotation from Sister Jane, which contains the gist of the domestic theories entertained with unanimity by all parties, we take leave of the delightful architect and his no less delightful friends:

ful friends:

I'm converted beyond the possibility of backsiding to this truth: that there is no work so fit and pleasant, so profitable and improving, to the mass of womankind,—rich and, portowing, to the mass of womankind,—rich and portowing, to the mass of womankind,—rich and portowing, to unlearned, strong or weak,—yes, product meek,—as the care and control of a home; none so worthy of thorough study; none so full of opportunity for exercising all the better bodily and mental powers, from mere mechanical and muscular skill, up through philosophy and science, mathematics and invention, to poetry and tine-art.

We must not forcet the add the second control of the second c

We must not forget to add that the book is generously furnished with architectural designs and plans, which are distinguished for their picturesque beauty.

Adventures in Cuba. Adventures in Cuba.

THE MAMBI-LAND; OR, ADVENTURES OF A HERALD CORRESPONDENT IN CUBA. By JAMES J.
O'KELLEY, 16mo., pp. 359. Philadelphia; J. B.
Lippincott & Co.
In December, 1872, Mr. O'Kelley was dispatch-

ed to Cuba by the management of the New York Herald, with directions to enter the military lines, and thence transmit pews of the progress and position of the Cuban insurrection. The

The details of Mr. O'Kelley's experience throughout his expedition are related in the go-ahead and fear-nothing style peculiar to the "special correspondent." Wherever we find a Heratd reporter, there we generally find boldness and resolution, accompanied with a knack of what is called in the fraternity "pencil-pushing." Mr. O'Kelley has the requisite supply of these qualities, and, on his release from the web of untoward circumstances that liked to have proved fatal to him, deserved promotion to the frontrank of his collaborateurs for the unfunching

ly and elegant manner. It has been a favorite employment among men of classical learning, ever since the time of Planudes, in the earlier half of the fourteenth century, to study these flowers of Greek poesy. Erasmus and Sir Thom as More found congenial relaxation from severer tasks in conning over these elegant trifles; and Gray, and Cowper, and Cohnson, spent many voluntary hours translating them into Latin verse, or enriching them with notes and verse, or entering them with noise and emendations. Nearer our own time, Kit North devoted his scholarship and skill in versification to an English translation of the Greek epigrams, and, in the pages of Biackwood's Magazine, in 1833-'4, taught his readers how to appreciate

their true character.

Lord Neaves has reviewed the entire work apon the Anticlogy that has been done before him, and appropriated from the labors of the most expert whatever would assist him to a com-plete elucidation of the subject. The result is a follection of the finest gems in the best English setting, with a thread of narrative binding them into a round and perfect garland. The prose ac-companiment, which is meant to be subsidiary to the poetry, will to many be not the less interest-ing of the two, as it constitutes a quite full his-tory of, the religious and civic institutions and the character and manner of the Greeks.

HISTORY OF THE GERMAN EMPERORS AND THEIR CONTEMPORARIES. Translated from the

HEIR CONTEMPORARIES. Translated from the German and Compiled from Authentic Sources. By ELIZABETH PEARE, Author of "Pen-Pictures from Europe." Illustrated, 8 vo., pp. 587. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

Students of history have reason to be grateful for the service this author has performed for them. The most needful work in diterature at the present day is to sift and systematize the, world to praying for the conversion of Prof. runs m ty read, without trouble or delay, what is Huxley; only, for the sake of effectiveness, I choicest and best, and exactly to his taste. The multitudes would be glad to know the world's ory from the beginning, but have time, and space in the mind, only for the great, central space in the mind, only for the great, central facts; and, for these, only when theg are collected and grouped together so as to be taken in at a single glance. Whoever, therefore, goes through the toil of research, and selection, and condensation, for the sake of bringing the most important truths, the most valuable knowledge, within the grasp of the busy world, is a benefactor to his race. factor to his race.

In this single volume before us we have the

In this single volume before us we have the biographies of fitty-three Emperors of Germany, together with much contemporary history. Necessarily, the work is compact. In some cases the lives are so shridged as to consist of little more than a table of dates and statistics of great events. But there is enough to serve a useful purpose, both for the hurried and the leisurely reader. The biographies are, in each instance, accompanied with a portrait in each instance, accompanied with a portrait. and the entire work is abundantly supplied with indexes, etc.

Solar Physics.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO SOLAR PHYSICS. By J. NOR-MAN LOENVER, F. R. S., 8vo., pp. 676. London: Macmillan & Co. The first part of this work contains a popular ecount of inquiries into the physical constitution of the sun, with special reference to recent spectroscopic researches. It includes a series of twenty-aix papers, most of which have been printed in British periodicals or delivered in the lectureroom. The second part is occupied with communications to the Royal Society, of London, and the French Academy of Sciences, with notes and appendices. The text throughout is copious-ly illustrated with fine wood-cuts and colored

plates.

Mr. Loeheyer's position among men of science Mr. Loeheyer's position among men of science as an original observer and an able writer is so well known that an enumeration of the contents of any work he may publish is all the reviewer need undertake. It is to men of science that he appeals for an audience, and to them must be referred the duty of pronouncing an exact judgment upon the value of his communications. The book is handsomely produced, and, with its exquisite engravings, is enticing even to those who cannot understand a mathematical problem involving greater introacces than the rule of involving greater introacies than the rule of three.

Hooks Received.

THE MARTYRDOM OF JESUS OF NARARETH:
A HISTORICO-CRITICAL TREATISE ON THE LAST
CHAPTERS OF THE GOSPEL By the Rev. Dr. ISAAC
M. WISE, Paper, 8vo., pp. 134. Cincimnati: Office
of the American Jenuity. M. WISE, Paper, 8vo., pp. 134. Cincimali: Office of the American Israelite.

HISTORY OF THE EEGON OF PHILIP THE SECOND, KING OF SPAIN, By WILLIAM H. PRESCOTT. New and Revised Edition, With the Author's Latest Corrections and Additions. Edited by JOHN FOSTER KIRK. In Three Volumes: Vol. I. 12mo., pp. 568. Philiddephia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

A CO.

IRENE; OR, BEACH-BROKEN BILLOWS: A STORY.
BY Mrs. B. F. BAKER, 12mo., pp. 175. New York:
Authors' Publishing Company.
THE SPORTSMAN'S CLUB AMONG THE TRAPPERS. By HARRY CASTLEMAN, Author of "The
Gunboat Series," etc. 16mo., pp. 296. Philadelpha:
Porter & Coates.
THE COMING WAVE; OR, THE HIDDEN TREASURE
OR HURL ROCK. BY OLIVER OPTIC. 12mo., pp. 353.

THE CUMING WAVE; OR, THE HIDDEN TREASURE OF HIGH ROCK. BY CLIVER OFFIC. 12mo, pp. 353. BOSTON: Lee & Shepard.

THELESTIMATION OF EXPOSURES; OR, EXTERNAL HAZARDS IN FIRE-INSUBANCE: WITH SCHEDULES AND FORMULAS FOR RATING EISES, AND STENGGRAPHIC FORMULAS FOR DENOTING RISES AND RATES, 18mo. pp. 59. Davenport: Day, Egbert & Fidlor.

A SENETCH OF THE ART OF ROCK BINDING. A SKETCH OF THE ART OF BOOK-BINDING: WITH HINTS AS TO THE CARE OF BOOKS; AND HOW AND WEIGHT OF HAVE BOOKS BOUND, 32me, pp. 31. Chicago; O. S. COTA CO. TRIBUNE POPULAR SCIENCE. By LOUIS AGASSIZ,

etc. Square ectavo. Boston: Hold. 16 oc. 16 oc. American Pioneers and Patriots: Capt. William Edd, and Others of the Pirates of Buccaneers who Rayaged the Seas, the Islama, and the Company of America. The

HUNDRED YEARS AGO, By JOHN, S. C. ABDOTT. 12mo., p. 373. New York: Dodd & Mead. RINCIPLES OF MENTAL PHILOSOPHY: WITH THER APPLICATIONS TO THE TRAINING AND DISCI-PLING OF THE MIND, AND THE STUDY OF ITS MOR-BID CONDITION. By WILLIAM B. CARPENTER, M. D., LL. D., F. R. S., F. L. S., F. G. S. 12mo., pp. 731. New York: D. Appieton & Co. HYSIOLOGY FOR FRACTICAL USE. Edited by JAMES HINTON, Author of "The Thoughts of Health," "The Mystery of Pain," stc. With an In-troduction by E. L. YOUMANS. 12mo., pp. 507. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

LOST IN THE ALPS.

Travelers Fall into a Crevasse. The Continental Herald says: "Last Tuesday a young shepherd descended from Bernina

to Pontresina with the news that he had found a lady dead at the foot of a rock. About forty persons immediately started for the place indicated, in the Valley of Rosegg, where they discovered the corpse of a young lady extended on a bed of Alpine roses. There was no wound visible, and the only mark was a yellow spot on the left temple. In fact, the unfortunate lady seemed rather asleep than dead. It is surmised that, in looking for the edelucers flower, she fell over a ledge of rock and was killed instantaneously. It is surmye, that a similar accident over a ledge of rock and was killed instantan-eously. It is strange that a similar accident, unattended, however, by fatal coursequences, occurred in the same neighborhood, a few days before." On Saturday the Mayor of Leeds re-ceived a letter giving details respecting the fatal accident to Mr. J. A. Garth Marshall, of Leeds, on Mont Blanc, on Monday last. The letter, which is dated Sept. 1, and is signed "J. M'cosh." says: "Mr. Marshall remained several days at the Royal Hotel, Commayar, during and position of the Cuban insurrection. The undertaking was a difficult and dangerous one, but Mr. O'Kelley had the nerve and resolution to undertake and go through with it. He succeeded, after many trials and delays, in reaching Cespedes, the Fresident of the Cuban Republic, and remained some weeks with him, sharing the hard life of the leader and his soldiers. On returning to the Spanish camp, Mr. O'Kelley was arrested as a prisoner-of-war, and, after some weeks' imprisonment, was sent to Madrid, days at the Royal Hotel, Courmaveur, durin some weeks' imprisonment, was sent to Madrid, and excited, but delivered his account with distinctness, which I wrote down as he spoke. The where he was finally set at liberty, or, rather. the trees, which I wrote down as he spoke. The party walked up the Allee Blanche, and reached the base of Mont Blanc early in the afternoon, and after ascending to the tail of the Fresnay glacier made preparations to spend the night among the rocks. They afterwards crossed over a rocky reef and reached the glacier Du Broulard which flows directly from Mont France h lard which hows directly from Mont Fliane; but after ascending that glacier for some hours and the precipices that overlook it, unti they found further advance impracticable, they resolved to return, and finally reached the gladier Brouillard in safety, all three couled together. Continuing to make their retreat down the glacier at midricia, all three fellings. proved fatal to him, deserved promotion to the frontrank of his colaborateurs for the unflunching pluck and energy he had displayed. His narrative is spirited, and will be relished by those curious to follow the career of a cool and interpid journalist through the heart of a strange and half-civilized country, swarming with flerce ballingerents.

Greek Antipology.

Greek Antipology. Greek Anthology.

THE GREEK ANTHOLOGY. By Lord Neaves, one of the Senators of the College of Justice in Scotland. 16mo., pp. 210. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.,

The work of editing the short, epigrammatic poems known as the Greek "Anthology" has been accomplished by Lord Neaves in a scholar-

LISTENING.

Her white hard flashes on the strings, Sweeping a swift and and silver chord, Sweeping a swift and and silver chord, And wild and strong the great harp rings Its throng of throbling lones abroad; Music and moonly gat make a blo un Throughout the rich and sombre room.

O sweet the long and shivering swells, Delicious as tementered tells

Dying in distance long ago—
Who a evening-winds from Heaven were blown,
And the heart yearned for things unknown!

Across the leafy window-place Across the leafy window-place Peace soals the stainless supplied deep; One sentry-star on other space His quenchless impuffe, half-asleep; Peace broods where failing waters flow, Peace where the heavy roses blow.

And on the windless atmosphere Wait all the fragrances of June:
The Summer-night is hushed to hear
The passion of the ancient tune:
Then why these sudden tears that start
And why this pierced and aching heart

Ah, listen! We and all our pain

Scales in the heavens its splendid mark, And we fall backward on the dark! -Harriet Prescott Spojford in the October Atlantic.

"CONVERTING PROF. TYNDALL."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune : Sin: I desire cord ally to second the record mendation of your correspondent, Mr. W. J. H. Hogan, published in Sunday's Taibune, by which it is proposed to set the whole Christian would concentrate the whole fire on one unt he was converted,-then I would bring the guns he was converted,—then I would bring the guns to bear upon the others in turn. This plan of testing the efficacy of prayer would be free from the objections urged against that proposed by Prof. Tyndall's friend, and at the same time would be conclusive. We occasionally have a "week of prayer," with a certain set of objects specified for each day of the week, but in this we could afford to spend a whole week on Tyndall alone. Just think of the immense gain to Christianity which would result from the conversion of such which would result from the conversion of such a man as Prof. Tyndall! It would more than offset the Beecher scandal. God would certain offset his because scannal. God would certainly hear the prayers of his people offered up in such a cause, if they were only offered up in faith; and among so many there must be somewhose prayers would be acceptable, and God would hear and answer for the sake of the few righteous ones, if not for the sake of the whole CHICAGO, Sept. 28, 1874.

Baltimore the Champion City on Coon-Hunting-New Use for Romas

Cond-Hunting—New Use for Roman Candles.

From the Baltimore American.

It is said that there has been for some time a very lively rivalry between the sporting men of Harford County and those of Baltimore. The issue at last centered on the question as to which could kill the greatest number of coors in two nights, and to determine this a grand match was made up, and came off last week, closing on Saturday with a brilliant victory for the Baltimoreans. Scarf and his friends, of Harford County, by main strength and perseverance killed fifteen coons, and were greatly elated. They considered it a sure thing that Harford County would be the victor. They even chaffed the Baltimoreans, and voluntsered advice to give it up. This woke up George Jones and Duckett, two of the most untiring sportsmen of the present age, and they determined to resort to strategy. Duckett selected the night for the hunt, and the locality selected the night for the hunt, and the locality Middle River Neck. Jones got a pyrotechnist to manufacture a great lot of rockets and Roman candles of unusual size. These were taken along and when the dogs treed any kind of game, Jones would add high hune for the house head of the father than the contract of the co and when the dogs treed any kind of game, Jones would climb up as far as ha could and let off his fireworks. The coons could not stand this, and at once tumbled to the ground, where they were quickly dispatched by the the dogs. Middle River Nock was in a blaze every little while the whole of Friday night, and the people living thereabouts were greatly alarmed at the numbers and apparent closeness of the falling numbers and apparent closeness of the falling stars, and wondered if the world was coming to an end. Mr. Jones says they killed twenty-seven coons, and that it was the greatest sport he ever had in his life, and that Harford County gives it up that Baltimore is shead in coon-hun Starving Animals.

At the County Hall in Lewes, England, on Sept. 1, Mrs. Mary Chantrell, a widow, was brought up before the magistrates on a charge of torturing eighteen dogs and fourteen cats by keeping them without sufficient food and nourkeeping them without sufficient food and nour-ishment. The evidence showed that altogether eighteen dogs were found on her premises, the bones of several of them protruding nearly through their skin. In a pig-stye were two boxes and a hamper, in which were discovered thir-teen cats, which had evidently been dead some time, and another dead cat was found in a room mustairs. There were fourteen live cats in the time, and another dead cat was found in a room up-stairs. There were fourteen live cats in the outer-kitchen, and these, like the dogs, appeared in a state of semi-starvation. On visiting the premises five days later, the officer found one of the cats dead, and missed five of the leanest of the dogs. In explanation, Mrs. Chantrell said she had taken the dogs away for fear they might be ordered to be stilled. Giunea pigs and other animals were found in the house, but these were in fair condition. The Earl of Chichester, in passing judgment, and the Bench were satisfied.

passing judgment, said the Bench were satisfied Mrs. Chantrell had been guilty, and they had determined to commit her to prison for two months. She gave notice of an appeal, but, in default of ball, was semoved to the County Jall.

SPARKS OF SCIENCE

6 AS ON BAILWAY-TRAINS. The cars on one of the railways in Prussis have been lighted with gas for a year past, and the experiment has proved so successful that it will probably lead to the use of this illuminating material on all the railways of Germany. The gas is manufa tured from oil, and is richer in hydro-carbon t han common street-gas. It is compressed to six atmospheres, in cylindrical re ceivers 5 feet liong and from 161/2 to 20 inches in diameter. If more than two receivers are to be connected, the connecting tubes are %-inch bore, very stro ag. A regulator is introduced inermediate between the burners and the re so sheadily sustained that tremors

ceivers, in which the requisite low pressure i concussions will not perceptibly affect it. The regulator consists of a cast-iron it. The regulator consists of a cast-iron circular vessel. 10 inches in diameter and 6 in hes in beight, the open top of which is closed gra-tight by a lla rible membrane. The central Froint of the men brane is armed with a metal disk, connected with a lever acting on the supply-valve com nunicating with the gas-holder. The weight of the membrane and its connections is sufficient to furnish all the pressure needed to maint sin the efflux at the burner. When the supply in the regulator is low, the supply-valve is out used by the depression of the membrane. As the gas streams into the regulator, the membrane rises, and the supply-valve is gradually closed. The illumination is in tites, though the pressure in the gas-holders gradually fails off. A single holder, of 6 to 9 cubic feet caps rity, will supply a burner for forty-five to sixty-se ven hours. The intensity of the light, by photon etric determination, is equal forty-five to sixty-se ven hours. The intensity of the light, by photom etric determination, is equal to that of ten candle s, while the light of ordinary coal-gas, used in exactly the same manner, would equal that of but three-and-a-half candles. The burners in use give the light of about seven candles; the Argan d lamps usually employed give the light of but four candles. The entire apparatus, except the burners and their protecting lauterns, is carried under the cars. There seems to be no possibility of accident from its use, except such as might result from explosion.

INCERASE OF DERINKEN NESS IN GREAT BRITAIN. INCREASE OF DRUNKEN NESS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The Rev. W. Caine gave, to the late meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, some statistics upon the "Increase of Drunkenness Amorig the Working Classes, which are of painful significance. According to his report, the quantity of spirits drank in the United Kingdom in 1872 was 26,872,183 gallons. or 2,708,539 gallons more than in 1871. In 1873 the consumption of liome spirits amounted to 28,908,501 gallons; of foreign spirits, 10,223,709 allons; of wine, 18,3 \$7,104 gallons; total, 57,-459.314 gallons. In addition to this there was consumed 1,076,844 947 gallons of beer, and about 18,500,900 gallons of British wine, cider, etc.,—making a sum total of 1,152,805,156 gallons of spirituous and malt liquors drunk in the United Kingdom in the twelvemonth ending Dec. 31, 1873. The committals for drunkenness

sere: 1869—Men, 1,325; wernen, 678'; total, 2,004. 1870—Men, 1,888; wernen, 808; total, 2,392, 1871—Men, 1,603; wernen, 729; total, 2,302, 1872—Men, 1,900; women, 844; 40tal, 2,746, 1873—Men, 2,006; women, 1,113; total, 3,208.

In one fail we find the committals had in-creased 60 per cent in five years. In Manches-ter, during the year ending March 31, 1873, there were 9,150 apprehensions for drunktenness. This was 903 less than the number of artests in 1872, was 903 less than the number of artests in 1872,—the decrease owing to the Licennitz act, and consequent earlier closing of public nouses. But these figures reveal but a small part of the evil. The committals for all sorts of offenses is largely increasing, while the committals of women in five years had advanced 60 per cent. Of the 12.320 committals in the Liverpool borough jail during the year ending Sept. 30, 1873, 6,675 were viewed. women. This increase of drunkenness was attributed by Mr. Csine to the higher wages of the working classes, the fever hours of labor, and the increased facilities for obtaining intoxicaling liquors. To the sale of liquor by grocers he re-ferred the increase of drunkenness among THE WHEELER EXPEDITION.

onging to the Natural History Department of the Wheeler Expedition met at Abiqui, on the Rio de Chama, New Mexico. Dr. Yarrow, Prof. Cope, and others of the first party, have been working in the vicinity of San Ildefonso. They report the discovery, in the Rio Grande, of seventeen new species of fishes. Dr. Yarraw, who has charge of Natural History, has made large collections of birds, insects, plants, etc. Prof. Cope, paleontologist, has found fossil remains of the rhinoceres, camel, dog, mammoth, deer, beaver, turtle, and horse, and has learned that the tertiary formation covers a large portion of New Mexico. Dr. Leon, chemist and mineralogist of the second party, has ac-cumulated a well-stocked cabinet of specimens. He exhibits quartz from the Sierra Blanca, which has a rich promise of gold, and has examined the mines of Rosita and Placet Casaks. Creek. In his capacity of chemist, Dr. Loew tion of mineral springs near Abiqui, whose tem-perature rances from 108 to 114 deg. In mis-cellaneous work, he has studied the languages of the various Indian tribes he has met, has made collections of insects and plants, with notes on their geographical distribution, and has made constant tests of the temperature of the made constant tests of the temperature of the streams, and remarked the species of fish inhab-iting the same;—hoping, by the results of such work, to render assistance to the United States Fish-Commission. The party under Dr. Garrow is traveling northward toward the Gallinas Mountains, which are said to be rich in fossils. A NEW MOTIVE PRINCIPLE.

Dr. Beins, of Groningen, has been for many ears trying to solve the question, "How to transform heat into mechanical power more advantageously than it is done in our common steam-engines." Recently he has published the results of his investigations in the Isis a Dutch journal devoted to physical science. The confidence of the Doctor is so great that he has finally found a successor to steam that he has taken out in several countries a patent for his discovery. The name of the new motive priniple is carboleum, but it seems to be simply iquid carbonic acid given off by natrium bicar bonate. When heated by steam in a close space, Dr. Beins has found by experience that it proves an excellent motive power in place of steam. He has also found that engines for its use can be easily constructed, and can be employed for large as well as small industries. They can also be used in ships for war-purposes. Equipped with a carboleum engine, a vessel can be raised or sunk at will, and even made to cruise about under the surface of the water, as the carboleum is not only independent of the air, but can maintain the life of the carry development. tain the life of the crew, develop light, etc. The engines can be used to propel printing-presses ire-engines, street-locomorives, etc. Carbo-leum is also valuable for scientific purposes.
"I have had the satisfaction," says the discov-erer, "to show this experiment to several sci-entific men in Holland, who have taken the greatest interest in the matter."

MYSTERIES OF VEGETATION.

The Opelousas (La.) Journal gives an account of a white-oak tree, in the Parish of Calcasieu, which has, in the course of its growth, accomplished a curious feat. The trunk of the tree is about 21/4 feet in diameter, and rises to the height of about 25 or 30 feet without throwing out a single branch. About 12 or 16 feet above the base of the oak, the limb or stem of a pine tree, 6 or 8 inches in diameter and 12 to 16 feet long, passes directly through the centre of its maft, projecting several feet beyond each side. The oak incloses the pine tight-ly, and is as perfectly solid at this point as at every other. The question is, How did the pine and the oak get into so strange a position to-ward each other? The pine is dead, but the turpentine in its cells preserves it from decay, and conjecture helpiessly wonders how it ever got through the oak, or the oak ever got

around it.
In Mallet woods there is another white oak In Maliet woods there is another white oak that presents a curious feature. The trunk is of considerable size, and divides into two prongs about 1½ feet above the ground, which run up separately perhaps 15 feet, and then unite again into a single, solid stem. The two prongs are each, say, 1½ feet in diameter; but, when they become one again, the single stem is smaller in circumference than the two stems measure taken. circumference than the two stems measure taken separately.

TRANSPORMING EXCREMENT INTO FUEL. Dr. Petri, of Berlin, has perfected an easy and

The mass is then delivered by the machine in which it has been inspissated, so as to be cut by wires into blocks, which are afterward pressed and dried like bricks. Both liquid and solid excrements are capable of treatment by this process, which is so inoffensive throughout as to annoy no one. The machines act rapidly and require few hands; hence, the establishments in which they are used need not be extensive or remote. The experiments conducted before the remote. The experiments conducted before the Berlin authorities were very satisfactory. It was also shown by careful estimates that this method

EFFECT OF COAL-GAS UPON GROWING PLANTS. Mr. J. Boehm communicates to the Chemical Central-Blatt the results of a series of experients testing the effect of coal-gas upon growing plants. Of ten plants in pots (varieties of fucheia and salvia), among the roots of which coal-gas was conducted through orienings in the bottom of the pots, seven died in four months. To discover whether their death was owing to the direct action of the gas, or to the poisoning of the soil, seeds were sown in earth through which gas had been passed for an hour or two daily during a long period of time. The seeds sprouted, but the rootlets failed to grow, and soon decayed. A healthy plant set in this soil perished in ten days. Dr. Boehm considers that these experiments explain the decline and death of shade-trees no our cities. The cline and death of shade-trees in our cities. The cause is the escape of coal-fast from leaking mains; and the remedy which the author proposes is to inclose all street fas-pipes within larger tubes, having openings to the air, through which ventilation may be majufained. But gas companies will scarcely be induced to take such expensive precautions against the destruction of shada-tree. GYNOCBACY.

It seems from recent developments that, among savage and semi-civilized races, man is not always a tyrant and woman his slave. In a paper on "The Peoples between India and China," read by Sir George Campbe Il before the Anthropological Department of the, British Association for the Advancement of Science, the author stated that, in one of these tr ibes, woman occupied a more exalted position than man.
"The wife was the head of the hous shold. She courted and proposed to the man, and, after marriage, took the responsibility of "providing for the family. She lived in her own; house, and on her own estate, and descent was on the female side." Unfortunately the stat sites end here, and we are not informed as to the degree of superiority in character and in manners which this race exhibits in comparison, with surrounding peoples. DEEP COAL-SHAFTS.

Heretofore, the deepest coal-shaft in the ountry has been that of the Hickory I line, at Pottsville, Pa., which descends to the de pth of 666 feet, and was constructed at a dost of \$100,000 and fourteen months' time. But the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company now contemplate sinking two shafts plear Potts ville to a depth of 1.500 feet. Alrea by the excavation in one shaft has reached 900 feet, and in the other 750 feet. At both shafts t wenty-five diamond drills are used, boring holes to the taneously blasted. It is estimated that those works will, on completion, develop a mining area that will yield at least \$0,000,000 to us of coal. CARBONATE OF SODIUM.

The discovery of considerable deposits of carbonate of sodium near Omaha, and not far clistant from the Union Pacific Railway, has been recently announced. This native car bonate said to be very rich, and its cost, when deliver ed in New York, provided a branch railroad be cortstructed from the mires to the Union Pacific, will not equal \$20 per ton. The United States annually imports 118,000 tons of sodium, at the mean rate of \$50 per ton. The advantage of having a mine within its own borders is, therefore, decided. The manufacture of sodium by the Leblanc process is a mest important industry in great Britian. Ten years ago, it was worth £2,000,000 sterling annually, and gave employment to 10,000 men.

SCIENTIFIC EXPLORATIONS.

The Dutch Geographical Science has resolved On the 1st of September, the two parties beto send a scientific expedition to Sumatra, to explore the hitherto unknown portions of that island. The expenses of the enterprise are not expected to exceed £2 000 Thesis, which manfests a laudable desire to furt her the Alscoveries of Science, will send out two tours of explora-tion from Archangel, next summer. One will proceed to Russian Lapland, for the purpose of examining the traces of and ient glaciers. The other will study the shores of the White Sea, with a special view to zoological investigations. Two years ago, Dr. Yargunsky discovered in the waters of the White Sea sever al species of fishes and crustaceans that were who live wew to Science. CONSUMPTION OF PAPER.

Signor Eugene Morpurgo has published at Venice a monograph on paper making. From this it appears that the United States consumes more paper than England and France united. The average consumption is: In the United States, 17 pounds per capita; in Russia it is I pound; in Spain, 1/4 pound; in Austria and Italy, 3/4 pounds; in France, 7 pounds; in Germany, 8 pounds; and in England, 11/4 pounds.

NEW COFFEE- PLANT DISEASE. A new disease has at tacked the coffee-plant in Ceylon. It is a fung as like a miniature mushroom, which, attaching itself to the under side of the leaf, causes it to wither away. A FO SSIL SPIDER.

Mr. O. Harger he s recently discovered in the coal-measures of Illinois a fossil spider, to which the name A: rthrolycosa antique has been

" Red Fish."

From the S were City (Idaho) World.

About 100 mile s to the northward of Idaho
City is "Payette I.ake," as becautiful a super of
water as can be fo und. This lake is the I. weest water as can be found. This lake is the Liveses of a cluster of four or five situated in its itume-diate vicinity, and I is about 12 miles in length by 3 miles (average) in width. It is both fed and drained by the morth fork of the Payette River, which passes dir setly through it. Its waters and said to be hur idreds of feet deep, and are as clear as the me with fliely-polished murfor. The country around the lake is mountainous, and the security varied. scenery varied, but picturesque and beautiful. In it is found a species of his known here by the name of '' I ted Fish;" an appellation derived by their color, "which is a beautiful vermillion, with the except on of the head and fins, which are of a dark of arthy-green color. Their habits are similar to i hose of the salmon, and like the salmon they spi wn and then die. The male are easily distinguishable, the colors of the male being ranch brighter than those of the female. They il vo in the deep water in the lake, and we have no account of one ever having been seen in the lake only when coming up out of the water at the mouth of the river, when going up the river to spaw n, which they do from about the last of July in this hearty the lasts of October. When ascending the river, they travel in schools numbering from one to two or three hundred, and fishermen lar id them in large quantities by means of drag-rates and seines. When fresh, or when properly cured, they are esteemed a greater delicacy for table use than even the above all, great elevation in a they are preferred to either herring or codish, but the best way to preserve them is in brine. Put up in this way them perfectly for any interpretation of Wordsworth's "We are seven." Soveral Hindoo girls also acquitted themselves creditable of the same occasion. Great prejudice has existed against these schools, but this is gradually being overcome by the ardent desire of the same occasion. In April, a new college for young men was opened for the building contains sixteen class-rooms, three physical-science, lecture, and apparatus rooms, a large varaination hall, litrary, etc., and was complete variety of the entire Presidency of Calcutta. The building contains sixteen class-rooms, three physical-science, lecture, and apparatus rooms, a large varaination hall, litrary, etc., and was complete variety of the high was defined to the fall was departed to either herring or codish, but the best way to preserve them is in brine. Put up in this way opreserve them is in brine. Put up in this way opened to either herring or codish, but the best way to preserve them is in brine. Put up in this way opened to either herring to cittle with the proposed to be appeared to be impossible to the lake, but such that are of a dark a arthy-green color. Their habits are similar to 1 hose of the salmon, and like the the stream that it is believed to be impossible that any get back; silve. In size the "Red Fish" vary but little, bein ig generally about 20 inches long, and weighin g from 3½ to 5 pounds. Being unknown to both British and American fishermen, they are coming to be looked upon as confined a plely to Idaho and Lake Payette, and the of ject of this article is to call attention to the fact of their existence, and to draw out an expert sign of employ from purpose. attention to the fact of their existence, and to draw out an expression of opinion from persons capable of judging as to their place among the "nuny tribes." Besides, they are a great delicacy, and it may yet be found practicable to stock the takes of California, Oregon, Nevada, and perhaps of all the Northern and Northwestern States and Territories with them; the only appearant requisition programs to their propagate. apparent requisites necessary to their propaga-tion being depth of pure, cold water, and a gravelly stream for their spawn.

An Armiess Weman.

The Bussex (Eug.) News gives a remarkable account of the armless woman of Jevington whose matriage was recently reported. She is a very 1700 reader, writes very nicely and rapidly, is a member of the parish church and has

FAMILIAR TALK.

OUR NUMERALS. A correspondent asks, "What is the origin of our present nine figures, 1, 2, 3, etc.? I am aware they are Arabic, but how came they to as-sume their present forms? What gave the figures 8 and 7, for instance, their peculiar forms? 3 and 5 are alike, with the tops turned different ways; 6 and 9 are the same, only reversed. If on can give your readers any light on this somewhat recondite topic, they would be ob-Recent laborious researches have developed

the fact that the numerals now in use are not of Arabic origin. They are to be reckoned among the ingenious inventions of the Brahmins of India, and date back to some undetermined period before the Christian era. An obscurity which scholars have thus far been unable t clear up envelops the inquiry as the time they first became known to the Arabs and were innrst became known to the Arabs and were introduced into Europe. It is supposed by the most learned writers on the subject that the Arabs obtained their knowledge of the characters through the Persians, who were conquered by them in 636, and adopted their religion and one of their dialects. The so-called Arabic figures resemble the Persic characters, which are those in propelar use throughout India. are those in popular use throughout India. Trustworthy authorities fix the period at which the Arabs acquired the numerals as late as the middle of the thirteenth century. Others believe the figures, called Gobar by the Arabs, were brought to Bagdad during the reign of Al-Mansor (760) or his immediate successors, and certainly not or his immediate successors, and certainly not later than the time of Al-Mamum, and thence

later than the time of Al-Mamum, and thence were carried to Spain during the end of the tenth or beginning of the eleventh century.

A knowledge of the so-called Arabic figures was soon communicated to the learned men of Europe. The astronomers of France and Germany seem to have first employed them in the fourteenth century, in composing calendars, which were sent to the various religious houses. which were sent to the various religious houses. By this means the characters were generally diffused through Europe. One of the oldest authentic dates in the Arabic numerals is that of 1375, which was written by Petrarch in a copy of St. Augustine. The college-accounts in the English universities were generally kept in the Roman numerals until the beginning of the sixteenth century. The Arabic characters were not used in the parish-registers before 1800. The oldest date met with in Scotland is that of 1490, which occurs in the rent-roll of the Diocese of St. Andrew's.

drew's.

The forms of several of the figure have under-The forms of several of the figure have undergone considerable change since their first introduction into Europe. In the oldest manuscripts, the figures 4, 5, and 7 are most unlike the present characters. The 4 consists of a loop with the ends pointing down: the 5 has some likeness to the figure 9; and the 7 is simply an inverted V. In the dates used by Caxton in the year 1480, the 4 has assumed its present shape, but the 5 and 7 are still very unlike the same characters of today. There is no reason assigned for these changes, which appear to have been gradual, and the result of choice rather than introduction. Nor have we ever met with any attempt to attach an esoccial significance to the forms of attach an especial significance to the forms of the numerals. If there be a symbolism hidden in their mold, it has yet to be unveiled.

A STORY OF SAINTE-BEUVE. It is curious on what slight chances sometimes

hang the fortunes of events and individuals. In his introduction to his work on Chateaubriand and contemporary authors under the Empire, Sainte-Beuve tells a strange story of himself, which illustrates the power that trivial and un noted accidents often exercise over human fate. In October, 1847, Sainte-Beuve was acting as one of the Librarians of the Mazarin Library, and occupied a lodging in the Institute. The apart ment was plagued with a smoking chimney, and Sainte-Beuve applied to the Minister of State, who was the proper authority, to have it repaired. The repairs were promptly executed, and Sainte-Beuve dismissed the affair from his memory.

Peuve dismissed the affair from his memory. The Bevolution of 1848 followed, and lists were nade, from the accounts of the previous regime, of those persons who had received public money. Directly the rumor got affort hit Sainte-Beuve was one of the beneficiaries, and that he had received considerable sums at various times. Sainte-Beuve was indignant, and denied the rumor in the Journal des Debats, challenging a roof of the accuration. Simultaneously, from the same motive, he resigned his position as Librarian at the Mazarin. Now, onsiy, from the same motive, he resigned his position as Librarian at the Mazurin. Now, Sainte-Beuve had an enemy in one M. Cenin, whose bile had been rejected by the belief that an article of his had been rejected by the Revue des Deux Mondes thre ugh the influence of Salute-Beuve. M. Genin, therefore, helped on the ught rumors about Sainta-Beuve's receipt of publimoneys. These of cumstances drove Sainte-Beuve from Paris, and he went to Belgium, where, as a pecuniary resource, he delivered a course of lectures on Chateaubriand and contemporary writers, which was afterward expanded into a couple of volumes.

Eventually the raystery of the public moneys cleared up. The only evidence extant that

smoky chimney, the cost of repairing which must have smounted to about the sum set down. Thus the triding see ident of a smoky chimney Thus the friding acc toent of a smooty chimney had been the means of throwing dishonor on the name of Sainte-Bertve, had obliged him to resort to a public defense, to resign the office of Librarian, to go to Brus sels and there to deliver lectures. The ond of this chain of events was the production of a pair of volumes of the choicest quality of literary criticism.

EDUCATION INT INDIA.

In her Journal of the National Indian Association, Miss Carpenter gives cheering accounts of the improvement in the education of the girls as well as of the young mea, of India. The first girls' school in India was established in Bombay, several years ago, by a rich Parsee, and was named after the Princess of Wales. In the beginning, there were in attendance upon this school not above a half-dozen girls, and they did not belong to influential families. At the present time, hundreds of girls, of every rank and creed, are gathered into its classes. The daughters of the Parsees are taking the most advantage of its opportunity for education, and their progress is said to be very fair.

At the annual distribution of prizes, last winter, the first prize—consisting of a gold medal and several valuable books—was awarded to a Pa tree girl, who recited a long passage from one of the English poets, with fine effect. Another

Jeypore marbles, Luc 190w work, Foons work, etc. About fifty native hadies were assembled. Lord Northbrook and M. Baring were received on their arrival by Babu teshub Chunder Sen, and were greeted by a song of loyalty in Bengali, sung by the ladies." We go ther these particulars from "The Record of P. 195288" in Old and New.

DESTROYING ORNOXIOUS LIT. TRAITURE.

It is said that more than twice t 's amount of seditions and immoral literature ha been confiscated in Paris during the past year than in any twelvemouth of the Imperial era. On 'e a woek, the books and prints which have be'en conthe books and prints which have be en condemned and seized undergo execution at the Prefecture. The method of destroying the maintenance in the prefecture. The method of destroying the maintenance is popularly supposed, but by reducing them to a pulp, which is then sold to papier-mache manufactory. One who has witnessed the process of the destruction furnishes an account of the affair for the Rall Mill Budget. When he reached the scene of operations, an inspector and two agents were comparing a huge collection of stuffed canvas-sacks with an inventory which the former I eld in hand. As soon as each sack was verified, it was dragged into the yard, and given over to the very of a second inspector. Under his supervisic w, it of a second inspector. Under his supervisic w, it of a second inspector. Under his supervisic w, it of a second inspector. economical process by which excrementitions matter may be transformed into scentless blocks of fuel, which burn without odor, giving a heat equal to house coal, and affording an ash that is an excellent phosphatic fertilizer. The excrements are first rendered odorless before removal from their receptacles, and are then concentrated by evaporation to the consistency of the parish church and has soon as each sack was verified, it was dragged into the yard, and piven over to the care dragged into the yard, and piven over to the care dragged into the yard, and piven over to the year, and

of songs, or flaring Bonapartist pictures done at Epinal, or more pretentious political tracts in red and yellow covers, such as peddlers sell. Every species of literature known to printers or Every species of literature known to printers or lithographers was represented in this wholesale hecatomb." When the tanks were full agents mounted gnard over them until the process of soaking was accomplished, which was at the end of about two hours. The mass was then scooped up in big iron ladies, and trundled in wheelbarrows to another penthouse, where it was dumped into as immense iron mortar surmounted by a steam apparatus. A ten minutes' pounding by a gigantic pestle sufficed to express all remaining noxious properties out of the pulpy mass, and reduce it to an innocent but wretched-looking paste. In this state it was ready to enter into a new and more successful life at the hands of creative manufacturers.

EUROPEAN NAVIES.

According to the last official reports given in

According to the last official reports given in the Borsenzeitung, of Berlin, the total number of iron-clads owned by the naval powers of Europe is 244. The total number of screwships, exclusive of coast-steamers and gun-boats, is 431. Belgium, Switzerland, and Servia, have no navy; and Roumania has only a few gunboats on the Danube. Holland, Sweden, Norway, and Portugal, have no iron-clads. Greece has 2; Germany, 3; Denmark, 3; Spain, 7; Austria, 11; Russia, 15; Turkey, 15; France, 28; and England, 38. Austria, Italy, Greece, and Portugal have no iron-clads for coast-service. Holland, which has no iron-clads for war-service, has 18 iron-clads for coast-service; England has 23, and France 30. Germany has 2 turret-ships; Spain, Norway, and Denmark, each 3; Turkey, 5; Sweden, 9; and Russia, 13. Of screw-ships, England has 132; France, 52; Russia, 48; Turkey, 44; Spain, 37; Holland, 25; Italy, 24; Germany and Denmark, each 16; Austria, 14; Portugal 8; Sweden and Norway, 5 each; and Greece, 2. In 1875, Germany will have six new iron-clads for war-service, which will rank among the most powerful ships on the seas, and, in points of thickness of their armor, strength of their engines, and number and quality of their guns, will far surpass those of Austria, Italy, and France. The number of sailors, engineers, stokers, etc., employed in the English navy, is 63,264; in the Russian, 36,000; the French, 35,570; the Turkish, 21,000; Spanish, 14,000; German, 12,450; Austriaa, 11,350; Norwegian, 3,500; Portuguese, 3,300.

A JAPANESE MEDICAL JOURNAL

Dr. Smart Eldridge, who has hear in the annual contents of the said of the Greece has 2; Germany, 3; Denmark, 3; Spain, A JAPANESE MEDICAL JOURNAL

Dr. Stuart Eldridge, who has been in the serrice of the Japanese Government since 1871, and has for two years had charge of a hospital at Hakodadi, has established a medical journal in Japanese, which promises to meet with flattering success. It is entitled Kin-se I Leten (Modern Medical News), and is printed in the usual Jap-Medical News), and is printed in the usual Japanese style of mixed Chinese and Japanese ideographs. "The primary object of this publication is to afford instruction to the large number of native practitioners who have already acquired some knowledge of Western medical science, either by means of oral instruction, or from the few foreign works translated into Japanese, but who have no knowledge of av language save their own." There is no science more earnestly pursued in Japan than that of medicine, and this journal, which exhibits a varied and valuable table of contents, will render important assistance to students and practicing physicians. The first edition consisted of 500 copies; the second of 1,000. The journal is sold for the bare cost of the material and printing.

OTTO OF ROSES. The crop of roses in the Orient has so fallen off this season that it is thought the whole amount of etto of roses distilled will not exceed 1,600 pounds, whereas the product last year was 2,700 pounds. There are eight provinces in Turkey which together yield ordinarily 3,600 pounds, and occasionally, as in 1866, 6,600 pounds. and occasionally, as in 1866, 6,600 pounds. Again their product will fall to 1,700 pounds, as in 1872. The largest of these provinces gives about 1,900 pounds. The amount is variable, but, on the average, it takes 3,000 pounds of roses to produce a single pound of octo of rose. Great care is necessary in the cultivation of the crop, the business of which is entirely in the hands of the peasantry and farmers, who have their stills and condensation-tubes at work all the season. In consequence of the short crop this year, the price of otto of rose has made a considerable advance in London, Paris, and New York.

Fublications of the Harpers.

In the "Descriptive List" of the publications of Harper & Brothers, there are enumerated 61 volumes by G. P. B. James, 39 by Charles Anthon, 49 by Jacob Abbot, 32 of the Historical Series by Jacob and John S. C. Abbott, 33 by Lord Lytton, 29 by Anthony Trollope, 24 by Beuve. M. Genin. therefore, helped on the u. dv rumors about Sainta. Beuve's receipt of public moneys. These of cumstances drove Sainta-Beuve from Paris, and he went to Belgium, where, as a pecuniar resource, he delivered a course of lectures on Chateaubriand and course of lectures, which was afterward expanded into a couple of volumes.

Eventually the raystety of the public moneys cleared up. The only evidence extant that Sainte-Beuve had drawns from the State exchequer was the single charve. "M. Sainte-Beuve, 100 francs." After pusting over the origin of this account, Sainte-Buve insuly recollected the smoky chiumey, the cost of repairing which

COQUETA Y AND LOVE.

THE COQUETTE'S PHILOSOPHY. THE COQUETTE'S when swept past, Just as the candle dickers, But to glow brighter for the So passing fancies away my lo Only to fan it to more brilliancy.

THE LOVER'S REPLY. What potent words are these for the to wield,
My jealous fears have almost ded the field,
But one still struggling will not sufer; but,
What, if some quist should blow love's can. Would,
—Charlotte F. Butss in Scribner's for October.

The Slave-Trade Crippled\_Sanguibrity
Battles Between the Egyptians and

Darfourians.

Alexandria (sept. 6.), Correspondence of the London Times.

News has been received of a great victory won by the Egyptian troops over an invading force of Darfourians. For some time past the Darfour-ians have excited the Bedoum tribes of that disians have excited the Bedoum tribes of that district against the Egyptians, and have supplied arms to the disaffected. At length they determined to invade Kordofau in force. Their army, amounting to 12,000 well-armed men, and commanded by Es Suitan Aabouna, was encountered on June 17, near a piace called Kalaka, on the frontier of Kordofau, by a force of 1,600 Egyptians armed with Remington rifles. After a severe engagement of two hours the army of Darfour was defeated, with a very heavy loss in killed and prisoners. Their commander was among the slain, and his son was captured. Almost immediately after this, the Sultan of Darfour made a fresh attack on the Egyptian frontier with an army (according to the dispatch) amounting to fresh attack on the Egyptian frontier with an army (according to the dispatch) amounting to 50,000 men, many of them well-armed cavalry. The second battle was fought July 2, and lasted one hour and a quarter, when the enemy were utterly defeated; and vigorously followed up till night stopped the pursuit. The loss of the Darfourians is stated at 1,500 slain and 40 prisoners; 500 muskets, seven rifled cannon, and a large number of horses were captured. The Egyptian lost eighteen killed and had sixteen large number of horses were captured. The Egyptians lost eighteen killed and had sixteen wounded. Strong reinforcements have been sent from Cairo, and it is nearly certain that after this invasion the Khedive will occupy Darfour and annex it to his dominious. One main source of the siave-trade will thus be cut of, for, Darfour being close to Wadai, which is one great slave-preserve, its people are the greatest siave-dealers in Central Africa, many of their caravans even making their way across the Sahara, through Fezzau to Tripoli, Bengazi, and the ports on the Mediterraneau, and so via Malta, it is said, or along the African coast, to the different slave markets.

A Plucky Engineer.

From the Advim (Mich.) Times.

Last Friday night, in Eikhart, an engineer, named Mark Squires, who rans on the Michigan division of the Lake-Shore Road, and is well known along the line, showed that he was much more than ordinarily plucky. During the day, Friday, he drew his pay, and some time during the night he was awakened by some one

### SPECIE-RESUMPTION.

Letter of Dr. Ernest Frignet, a French Financier, to Senator Sherman.

Definite Plan for Immediate Resumption and Convertible Bonds.

Specie Bank-Notes to Be Issued by the Government on Security of Bonds.

All Government and National Bank-Notes to Be Changed into These.

Resumption on This Plan Claimed to Be Devoid of All Hardships.

A Proposition Likely to Attract Considerable Attention.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—The following letter, on the resumption of specie payments, written by Dr. Ernest Frignet, a French lawyer and fier, will appear to-morrow morning in the Tribune, Herald, and World:

Triberne, Heraid, and World:
To the Hon. John Sherman, Chairman of the Committee of Finance, United States Senate, Washington, D. C.
Sus: I believe that I shall give legitimate cause of opinion which still exist among practical statesme of opinion which still exist among practical statesme in this country on the question of the resumption of specie payments affect, not the principle but the process of resumption. If I am right in this particular laced make no apology for asking your attention, an through you the attention of the honorable body owhich you are so active and so distinguished a member, to a project of bringing about the resumption of payers and an expected payment in the United States, which I believe an be carried into effect, not only without ember rassing the industry and business interests of the country, but with positive advantage alike to the Government and to the people, to the National Banks and to the tax-paying producers of the Union.

THE RECENT FINANCIAL HISTORY

irst—Funded debt,5 and 6 per cent, say \$2,000,000,000

pressed in the notes, but at the real value as express pressed in the market price of the notes in gold at time of transformation. For this there are, in momentum two clear and adequate reasons:

First—The United States have never bound themselves to an immediate redemption of the surrounding which constitute their description.

printon, two clear and adequate reasons:

First—The United States have never bound themelves to an immediate redemption of the currencynotes which constitute their floating debt. It is impossible for the bearer of one of the notes to compel
the United States to redeem it to-day or to-morrow.

If, then, the Treasury offers such an immediate redemption, the Treasury modifies and improves the
position of the holders of these notes, and has an
equitable right to the compensation offered by a redemption, not at the part face value, but at the real
selling gold value of the notes.

Recase—The currency notes have never been taken
by say holder at their par in gold. No man can say
which he has paid \$5 in gold a note for which the holder
paid less than \$5 in gold therefore, would be for the
Treasury to present the holder with a premium or
profit at the expense of the taxpers of the nation.

This the Treasury, which is but the Trustee of the
public moneys for the service and benefit of the publlic, has no right to do. Its sole duty is to satist the
lawful debts of the nation in conformity with the national honor. Admitting the force of these reasons,
which I conceive to be incontestable, what material results would follow from the redemption, on this principle, of the floating debt?

The \$180,00,000 of currency notes actually in circu-

Now Government 5 per cent bonds....\$343,800,000 IV. MY FOURTH PROPOSITION s that the conversion upon this principle of the actual loating debt of the United States into a new Government.

Roating debt of the United States into a new Government loan at 5 per cent can be made the sure and safe means of inamediately accomplishing the resumption of specie payments.

How is THIS TO BE DONE?

Having brought myself now to the point of departare of the whole movement of the plan I have to been, I proceed more fully and less formally to develop it.

I propose that Congress shall pass an act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to create, print, and seffer for sale \$438,900 of Government gold bonds, of equal character and like forms and rights with all the other series of Government bonds already issued, but

peculiar to themselves:

First—The purchasers of the new bonds, which may be called from their origin bank-note bonds, must pay for them archasively in currency notes.

Second—The purchaser of the new bonds must bind himself to deposit these bonds immediately in the Treasury, receiving in exchange for them 30 per cent of their face value in new bank-notes, redeemable in specie at sight at the Treasury.

In this way

THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE TREASURY NOTES rom circulation will be immediately balanced by the sue of the new bank notes. There will, it is true, by redifference in the amounts, for instead of the \$382, \$90,000 of the actual currency notes the Treasury can sue but 30 per cest on the \$343, 900,000 of the new honds, making \$309,420,000 of the new bank-notes flow this difference of \$73,000,000 in the amount of the circulation can be considered. is, making \$308,420,000 of the new bank-notes this difference of \$73,000,000 in the amount of irculation can be at once made up I will hereafter. What I wish at this point to insist upon in ly the absolute freedom and facility which this exign would offer to the public, not for submitted the tree many time of the property of the property of the property of the public, and for submitted the tree many time as so with the property of the propert

the purchasers of the new bonds are to be required to deposit their bonds in the Treasury, receiving in exchange for them 90 per cent of their par value in specie bank-notes. In other words, the exclusive privilege which the National Banks now enjoy of issuing circulating notes against a deposit of Government bonds will have as much right as the National Banks to obtain specie. Large notes against them these gevernment bonds will have as much right as the National Banks to obtain specie notes against them. These specie notes will be de-lacto anonymous notes; they will not be the creation of any private banking they will be a rupon the face the date of their issue, and they will be a rupon the face the date of their issue, the date of the act authorizing their issue, and their value in specie, payable aight Treasury. To establish their antennicity, Congress must authorize the creation within the Treasury Department of their issue, and their value in specie, payable aight Treasury. To establish their antennicity, Congress must authorize the creation within the Treasury Department of their issue, and their value in specie, payable aight Treasury. To establish their antennicity, Congress must authorize the creation within the Treasury Department of their issue, and their value in specie, payable aight Treasury. To establish their antennicity, Congress must authorize the creation within the Treasury Department of their issue, and their value in specie, payable aight Treasury. To establish their antennicity, Congress must authorize the creation within the Treasury Department of the sort would be sent as they now are by bankers to their American correspondents to be Treasury, which would give them specie notes at the Treasury because the treasury to extend the payable aight Treasury. To establish their antennicity, Congress must authorize the creation within the Treasury Department of the same currency. For, as we shall presently all is indebtedines, incustoms dues, everything of the sort would pay all its indebtedine

This office, after presentation of the deposit certificate, will proceed to strike off specie bank-notes to the value of 90 per cent of the bonds certified to as deposited.

Third—The Bureau of Issue, or Issue-Office. This

Third—The Bureau of Issue, or Issue-Office. This office, after verifying the previous certificate, will deliver to the depositor his bank-notes.

The certificates and signatures of these three offices borne upon the bank-notes will establish the facts of the deposits of the bonds and of the legitimate issue of the notes against that deposit. The Treasury will be responsible for the authenticity of these certificates and these signatures, and for nothing mere. And, through this responsible action of the Treasury, the bank-notes will be put into circulation.

At the point which I have now reached it becomes proper to consider

WHAT EIGHT THE TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES.

war kight the treasury of the united states to assume the functions I propose to confide to it. It is an elementary truth of polities that the right of coming money inheres in the Sovereign alone, and it is admitted that for the exercise of this right and in return for the guarantee which the exercise of this right gives to commerce, the Sovereign may properly demand a tax or royalty known as mainage. There is no reason, why this should not be admitted as well in regard to the issue of Government space coin. In the case of specie coin the Government buys the bar of silver or the ingot of gold, stamps it with its die, and returns it to the public at its par value, reserving for itself as its profit the tax of the mintage.

In regard to paper issue, the same process is gone through in theory. The Government holding a certain number of millions of france, or pounds, or dollars, in bullion or in coin, may issue paper payable in com, with a mintage. In practice, this, however, is not the other than the other than the controller than the other th

hars, in bullion of in Coin, may assue paper payages in coin, with a mintage. In practice, this, however, is not done in Europe.

Let me briefly explain how this happens:

THE DEBUS OF MOST OF THE EUROPEAN STATES are freedeemable. The budgets of England, France, Switzerland, and fally provide, not for the payment of the national debt, but for the payment of each an perpetual interest-claims. And the Governments of these countries can only demand from the tax-paying people the revenue annually necessary to meet the annual payments.

nyments.

In these countries, therefore, the right of issuing or

signatures. In the third place, for the advantage of the sovereign power, these institutions are required to make the Government advances on running account at a certain fixed rate of interest. Here we have the tax of mintage on paper as it is collected in Europe. In the UNITED STATES this tax can be collected more conformably with the theoretical grath of things; and this fact, by the way, goes to illustrate the inexusableness of unsound financiering in a country so rich in resources and so fortunate in its circumstances as this.

financiering in a country so rich in resources and so fortunate in its circumstances as this.

The United States have undertaken to pay off in thirty years' time a debt of \$2,350,000,000. It is their right and their duty to demand of the taxpayers of the country the sums necessary to pay off the debt by such installments as prudence may dictate, and this imposes upon them the obligation of keeping a specie reserve.

penses.

Now, in order to provide the public with specie bank notes, the Treasury has taken upon itself an augmentanotes, the Treasury has taken upon itself an augmenta-tion of \$17,254,000 in the amount of interest it has to pay. It is but fair, therefore, that those who are to usa the specie bank-notes should defray this increased in-

the specie balar-notes should defray this increased interest outlay.

How can this be done?

Yery simply! Congress has only to authorize the Treasury, when bonds are deposited with it as collaterals to secure bank-notes assued by it, to retain, so long as it holds the bonds, 2 per cent of the interest of these bonds, paying the holder of the bonds accordingly, during that time, not five, but three, per cent on his hands. nds.

This measure would not only secure the object ned at, but, while it is perfectly equitable, it would

Aho prosent Banking law. This can be briefly
THE AUGMENTED INTEREST
under the proposed plan would be \$17,242,000.
Against this we are to put:
Two per cent on \$343,800,000 bank-note
bonds to be created.

\$6
Two per cent on \$396,000,000 already deposited by the National Banks as collateral
for existing circulation.

7,
Two per cent on \$80,000,000 to be deposited

From this it is apparent that my plan would really to the Treasury of \$353,000. A sum which would probably cover all the expenses of printing, &c., the As to the tax of 1/2 per cent on banks, that is a mere As to the tax of ½ per cent on banks, that is a mere question of the budget which Congress may deal with as it sees best.

I have shown already that under my plan the capital of the debt remains unaltered. I show now that the increase of the interest charges is largely compensated. Who, then, can complain?

Not the Treasury, certainly. Not the taxpayer; not even, as I will now show, the National Banks. The Treasury neither gains nor loses. The taxpayers suffer a drawback of interest on their bonds in exchange for a positive advantage.

THE NATIONAL BANKS alone will clearly make a profit by the operation!

How is this the case?

So that the right to issue 90 per cent currency costs But before the crisis of 1873 the law obliged the But before the criss of a currency reserve of 25 per cent, and, if the law at this moment has diminished this reserve, prudence and sound banking keep

it up.

So that in premiums and in reserves the bank pays
\$53 for the privilege of issuing every \$65 which it emits. The effect of this is that upon the 5 per cent interest which the banks draw now upon their bonds they lose 53 per cent, or that in round numbers they receive now upon their bonds not 5 per cent, but 2% per cent,

now upon their bonds not 5 per cent, but 2% per cent, interest.

Under the new state of things, if the banks keep their bonds deposited in the Treasury they will receive 3 per cent instead of 5 per cent interest upon them. But they will need no reserve, and may use the full amount of 90 per cent of the notes they receive.

This gives them a profit practically of % per cent, If a National Bank at present enrices \$100,000 of Government bonds in its ledger at \$118,000, under the new order of things it would carry the same sum in its belance of \$104,000.

The difference is a phantom of difference, the phan-

The difference is a phantom of difference, the phantom simply of the inflation of the currence. But how are the existing National Bank notes to be exchanged for the new specie bank-notes?

In the simplest imaginable manner. The Treasury should establish a provisional clearing-house for the classification of the National Bank notes paid into it for taxes.

for taxes.

Whenever the Treasury holds \$50,000 of the notes of one bank that tank should be notified that the Treasury has credited it with \$50,000 of the new bank-notes

tion whatever.

I come now to a very important consideration, which is to show that

As to show that

THE REDUCTION OF THE INTEREST

actually payable on deposited bonds to 3 per cent will
be found to produce in practice a self-acting safetyvalve for the furrency.

The withholding by the Tressury of 2 per cent on
the interest coupons of the deposit bonds will be
found, I. maintain, to protect the public equally
against "corners" in currency and against inflation.

against "corners" in currency and against inflation.

If the circulation of the specie bank-notes, for exsunple, should be contracted so as to be inadequate to
the needs of commerce, the price of money would rise,
of cornse, at once in proportion. It would then becomerce once advantageous to bondholders to deposit
their bonds in the Treasury, and receive 90 per cent
of specie bank-notes against them, and the lovel of the
circulation would be immediately restored.

On the other hand, the moment there exists a surplus of circulation, the price of money falling in consequence, it would cause to be advantageous to the
bontholders to lose 2 per cent on the interest of their
bonds, and bonds would accordingly be withdrawn
from the Treasury, and specie bank-notes returned
to the Treasury, until the level of the circulation
had again become restored.

The infallibility and facility with which this selfacting safety-vaive would work make it important
that the specie bank-note bonds should be issued in
a form and on condition absolutely identical with those
of all the other Government bonds now existing.

This being done, the bonds would move freely back-

ARE TO BE GOT INTO CIRCULATION.

THE SORT OF WORK THEY WOULD DO.

THE SORT OF WORK THEY WOULD DO.

ectivity.

Either method is entirely open to the choice of the Chited States. It is evident that a specie bank note or \$100 is nothing more than the representative of a ound of \$110, in the possession of the United States.

This bond can be sold as easily as a bushel of grain the characteristics of Chicago.

year more newly than another, and equalizing through all this series of years, as far as may be, the burden of the tax payers.

Congress, for example, in the act of creating the new situation of the debt might provide for the repayment of the whole in yearly installments, and it might do this with a reduction of the sinking fund from its actual figure of 2 to 1½ per cent ber annum. These payments could be made by the pen, by, simply putting on one side as the property of the Treasury an number of the deposited bonds corresponding to this percentage, the equivalent in bank notes of 90 per cent of which bonds should belong to the Treasury, and not again be presented for payment.

Or they could be made by leaving in the vaults of the Treasury the same sum in cold to meet all demands. Besides the present reserve of \$0,000.000, then the Treasury would have in the first year a further sum of \$30,000.000, in the second of \$80,000.000, and so on; on, in other words, an increasing reserve much more

, in other words, an increasing reserve much me an sufficient to maintain a circulation of \$342,000,0

First—The legitimate requirements, merce, Second—An extraordinary pressure, generated by

Let us examine these separately.

distrust.

Let us examine these separately.

First—As to

These can hardly arise in the course of the internal trade of the Union, which the bank-notes, supported by public confidence, will be ample to supply. They must originate in the course of the foreign commerce of the Union, in regard to which the actual currency and the proposed new currency must stand on the same footing, with the important difference that, while the new currency is absolutely limited to the Union, the new currency may perfectly well find its way abroad. There is no reason, therefore, to anticipate any serious change from the present condition of things, in which the amount of procious metal required for the adjustment of commercial balances with foreign countries is by no means alarming. The level of the specie demand of the world is comparatively steadfast. Whenever a crists disturbs it, it re-establishes itself with won-terfal promptness; and no possible combinations of speculation can exert any more serious influence upon it than upon the level of the ocean waters. So far from augmenting the drain of specie from the Union abroad by resuming specie payments with the specie bank-notes, the United States Government would on the contrary diminish the precious metals.

Second—As for the second reason which might determine a sudden demand for specie, the dissemine

tion, that is,
OF A WIDE-SPREAD POPULAR DISTRUST. OF A WIDE-SPREAD POPULAR DISTRUST, and of speculations founded upon that distrust. I cannot but think that the action of such forces is essentially temporary and evanescent; and may be safely left to be controlled by the native good sense of a people familiar with practical realities, and "wide awake" in regard to its material interests.

But, if we are to suppose the worst that could be brought to pass by such force, in what position are we left? These bank-notes, to begin with, must be presented for payment at Washington. This can only be done with the greak mass of the notes through banks and bankers in all parts of the country. In the case of an unreasoning panic these banks and bankers would naturally do their best to check the public madness by enacting high rates of com-

without delay and without danger.

It imposes no arbitrary period upon the commerce
and industry of the country within which to adjust
themselves to a new order of things.

It simply sets the commerce and industry of the
country free to bring about a new order of things just It stuply sees the commerce and industry of the country free to bring about a new order of things just as rapidly as may in practice be found compatible with the interests of the community. It strikes at no existing interest, public or private, but, like all real remedies, whether in politics or in medicine, conserves all the vital forces, and affords them all an opportunity to work together for the restoration of all waste within the bedy politic, and for the adjustment of all its disordered organs to the natural and healthy performance of all their proper functions, Such, at least, is my conviction; and, in concluding this necessarily somewhat lengthy communication, I beg you, sir, to do me the honor to believe that, if my observations shall be found to contribute in any measure whatever to the re-establishment, at an early date, and upon an enduring foundation, of the finances of this great and free people, I shall esteem myself far more than rewarded for the time and the labor which I have bestowed upon the subject. For, with the prosperity of the American Republic, I believe the best destinies of the modern world to be indissolubly linked. With the greatest respect, sir, permit me to subscribe myself your most obedient servant,

sian Government-Scheme for Rais ing Leeches, Trout, and Salmon.

From the New York Evening Post, Sept. 26.
On Tuesday evening last an agent of the Prussian Government visited Connecticut Farns, in Union County, New Jersey, and perfected arrangements for the purchase of Lake Weewanapee from the owners, for the purpose of raising leeches, trout, and salmon, the latter to be sent to Prussia to stock the waters of the rivers, and the former for medical purposes. The owners of Lake Weewanapee are James Wade. Lewis Wade, John Crane, James Crane, Mr. Higgins, Mr. Benedict, George Doty, and Oliver Crane, all-of whom are wealthy farmers, and whose lands border on this sheet of water. Oliver Grane, all-of whom are weakhy farmers, and whose lands border on this sheet of water. The lake covers 200 acres, and, what is remarkable, its waters are as cold as ice during the summer, and comparatively warm during the winter. Its average depth is 4 and a half feet, and the whole sheet is fed by natural springs. It has two outlets, and during the severest droughts of past years it retained its usual depth of water when wells throughout the neighborhood and in other parts of the country were dry. The price agreed upon is \$300,000, and at the next meeting of the proprietors the property will be turned over to the Prussian Government. The leeches to be found in this lake are of a quality 'farj superior to the Swedish leeches, and it is expected that under a proper system of propagation they will increase a proper system of propagation they will increate tenfold. The lake will be divided off into containing the system of propagation they will increate tenfold. the tribut. The lake will be divided off into com-tartments, some for the raising of leeches, and the remainder for trout and salmon. This is he first instance of a purchase by a foreign Gov-ernment of territory in New Jersey, or, perhaps, the Union, and the venture is looked upon with interest by piscioniturists and ot hers.

An Accomplished Gypsy Girl.

The Norwegian papers are full of a marriage recently celebrated between an English gentleman and a Gypsy girl bearing the name of Esmeralda. The gentleman is Mr. Hubert Smith, who is described as a land-owner in Shropshire, and who, some time ago, made himself known in literature by a clever book entitled "Tent Life with English Gypsies in Norway, dedicated to King Charles XV. of Sweden and Norway." Mr. Smith has spent several summers in Norway with a following of Gypsies, wandering on foot through valleys and over mountains, carrying tents and provisions with him on the backs of donkeys, and leading a most original vagabond life. Esmeralda was born on his estate in Shropshire. She is, the Norwegian papers state, very handsome, a perfect type of the peculiar beauty of her race, of the iweetest temper, and richly gifted from the hands of Nature. The last few menths she has passed in a Norwegian family, taking lessons in languages and music, and has astonished all by the wonderful progress made in so short a time, not less than by her gentle manners. The marriage was a civil one, being performed by the Judge of the Peace, but the Rector of the parish attended the caremony, as he had had the opportunity of knowing the An Accomplished Gypsy Girl.

bride during her stay in the neighborhood, and made a much-applauded speech in her honor. The Norwegian Gypsies' triend, Mr. Eillert Sundt, who has devoted the best part of his life to the pulling down of the barrier erected by prejudice and traditional superstition between the Gypsies and the rest of the community, and who has converted not a few of the normalizing tribe to settled and industrions life, had been invited to the marriage, which had his full approval, but was prevented at the moment from attending. Several notabilities from Christienia are mentioned among the guests, and the maraiage was the occasion for numerous expressions of sympathy, especially from ladies who had made the acquaintance of the bride. After the solemnity the newly-married couple left to spend their honeymoon in the venerable beech forest near Louvyig, the only one of the kind in Norway, affording ample accomodation for tentiles with Gypsias. Norway, affording ample accomodatife with Gypsies.

### BOOTH'S BANKRUPTCY.

The Liabilities of Booth's Theatre-The Cost of the Property-Proposed Attempt to Aid the Favorite Trage-dian - The Theatre Advertised for

From the New York Herald. There was a very general feeling of regret when it was first announced that Edwin Booth, the favorite tragedian, was pecuniarly embarrassed and that the great enterprise he had start-ed in New York was likely to swamp him financially. This regret was the deeper since it was very well known that the probable failure of the undertaking was owing to unforeseen and unfortunate occurrences rather than to any want of judgment or business capacity on the part of the owner of the theatre. The panic of last year was naturally followed by a dull market in year was naturally followed by a dull market in real estate, and the blundering incom-petency of the heads of the City Gov-ernment—the Mayor and Comptroller—has long checked all speculative improvements in the city, blocked the wheels of progress, and depressed a splendid fortune out of his investment, yet he was compelled to succumb.

The result was that Mr. Booth, under the ef-

The result was that Mr. Booth, under the effect of a forcelosure by a third mortgagee, was compelled to go into voluntary bankruptey, and his schedule is now a matter of record. It shows some interesting facts. In round figures the theatre appears to have cost, when the curtain was rung up on the memorable night of the opening, over \$1,000,000. Of this sum Mr. Booth had baid in cash nearly \$500,000, the money that he had accumulated by hard work in his profession.

Mr. Booth's schedule shows that when the panic came he was carrying about \$45,000 in the

Mr. Booth's schedule shows that when the panic came he was carrying about \$45,000 in the shape of accommodation paper of his own, and about \$70,000 of accommodation paper placed by a former partner. He experienced some difficulty in meeting his current obligations during the monetary crisis, but was not pressed by his unsecured creditors. At this juncture, however, some of the second and third mortgages on the propagaty was called in and as the money was property were called in, and, as the money was property were called in, and, as the money was not forthcoming, foreclosure proceedings took place. To settle up his estate, to ascertain exactly who were the holders of the above batch of old notes issued under a former partnership, and to compromise the possible deficiency judgment which might accrue on a bad sale of the theatre property of the processor of a letter to the processor of the pr which might accrue on a bad sale of the theatro property, by reason of a last mortgage for \$100,-000 not yet due, and to save himself from being forced into bankruptcy, Mr. Booth filed his peti-tion and went into voluntary bankruptcy. As there was a failure on the part of the creditors to agree upon an Assignee from their own num-ber, Mr. John Platt, who is well known as the General Assignee of the Bankruptcy Court, be-came the Assignee.

came the Assignee.

The schedule shows the whole liabilities on The schedule shows the whole liabilities on the theatre, including taxes, to be about \$450,-000. The mortgage foreclosing is a third mortgage for \$40,000, with costs and interest. The mortgages taking precedence of this foreclosing mortgage amount to about \$300,000. Of these about \$175,000 are "first mortgages," and the holders of these are not desirous of changing their investment. There is a later mortgage of \$100,000 not yet due.

The property is assessed by the city at about \$500,000, and the rents now received for it, in-

The property is assessed by the city at about \$500,000, and the rents now received for it, including \$40.000 rent of the theatre proper under an assigned lease from the late lessee, Mr. J. B. Booth, pay the average interest for such property on a value of \$600,000. A portion of the building is still without a tenant. On any reasonable or ordinary real estate market the mortgage under which the sale is proposed to take place would appear to be a fair investment.

The property is advertised under the foreclosure, and the sale is set down for Nov, 5. The property is not described as Boothly Theatre. property it is, yet it seems advisable that it be generally known that the sale is of

enlist in the work to enlist in the work to join them in an effort to rescue the popular actor from his difficulties. They declare their belief, first, in the eventual pecuniary success of his great undertaking; and, next, in his power to save himself, if he should by temporary assistance be enabled to fight his way through the present crisis. They assert that Mr. Booth's unsecured creditors are liberally disposed and write credit to him. way through the present chasts. They assert that Mr. Booth's unsecured creditors are liberally disposed, and will extend to him all the leniency he may require; that the first mortgagees are satisfied with their security for an unlimited time; and hence that if enough money can be raised to satisfy mortgages amounting to about \$300,000, the security for which is really good, the affairs of Mr. Booth may be straightened out, and the enter-Booth may be straightened out, and the enter-prise he has undertaken and which is so credita prise he has undertaken and which is so creditable to the city may remain in his hands. They has their judgment on the fact that real estate cannot fail to improve rapidly under a more settled money market, and when the present city barnacles have been scraped off and cast away. Their argument certainly seems to be sound, and, so far as Mr. Booth is cencerned, the people of New York will heartily indorse any scheme for his relief and benefit. If his friends choose to raise enough money to relieve his pressing suits, to take as their security mortgages which appear to be good, to give him time to recover himself and thus prevent the propto recover himself and thus prevent the property from passing out of his hands, they will have the satisfaction of doing a good and a popular act, and one which will meet with general approval.

Insane from Fright. From the Peoria (III.) Democrat, Sept. 27.

A young lady named Carrie Ballard, from Omaha, Neb., arrived in this city yesterday morning by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road, in a deranged state mind. The circumstances which seem to have caused her insanity are yeary peoplier. It seems that Miss Relayd because the contract of the ces which seem to have caused her insanity are very peculiar. It seems that Miss Ballard belongs to a highly-respected and wealthy family, and was on her way to Gineinnati to complete her education, traveling alone. While on the train between Galesburg and Elmwood she was much annoved by the conduct of two young men, who carried their attempts at flirtation too far, and she became so frightened that, while the train was standing at Elmwood, she entered the ladies' water-closet and locked herself in.

When the train reached Peoris, it was noticed When the train reached Peoris, it was noticed

When the train reached Peoria, it was noticed that she did not come out, and the door was forced epen. She was found to be in a deranged condition, and talked of those men flirting their handkerchiefs to her. She was placed in charge of Sheriff Altchoeck, who telegraphed the sad news to her father. He received the reply that Mr. Ballard would be here on Monday to care for his daughter. his daughter.

In the meantime the young lady will be cared

for by Sheriff Hitchcock. Some hopes are en-tertained that she may recover from this tem-porary attack of insanity. pull me together as much as anything."

I was glad to find him equal to the proposed proceeding. I had not ventured to hope for so rapid a recovery.

"Not but what it was a nasty shock to a fel-Remarkable Coincidence.

Hemarkable Coincidence.

From the Milusuker Wisconsin.

The death of Bishop Lee, of Iowa, recalls the remarkable coincidences mentioned by him at Bishop Whitehouse's funeral, and now added to by the fact of his death. In college, Messrs. Whitehouse and Lee, being about the same age, were classmates; Whitehouse was called to New York, and afterwards, vacating his position for another, Lee was called to fill it; in course of time, Whitehouse was elected Bishop of Illinois; shortly after, Lee was elected Bishop of an adjoining Diocese, Iowa; suddenly Bishop Whitehouse died; in a few days, suddenly Bishop Lee died.

Lee died. So remarkably similar were the important so remarkably similar were the important events in their lives (we cannot now recall them all), that, when Bishop Lee preached a funeral sermon over Bishop Whitehouse, a few days since, he particularly referred to the fact. The last grand similarity—death—occurred soon after.

### THE STORY OF STERICKER.

From All the Year Round. Of course it doesn't really matter in least; but I have a distinct recollection that the opera of the evening was the oft-repeated "Trovatore" of Verdi. I had been wondering yet once again at the peculiar circumstances attending that crime of infanticide of which the gipsy woman, Azucena, had been guilty. Havng resolved upon burning the baby of her deadest foe, it was certainly, to say the least of it, a stupid mistake to make, that roasting of her own child instead. I had arrived at the trite decision that really she had not deserved to be a mother, in regard to her proved incapacity for taking care of her offspring. The invisible tenor
—I rather think it was Tamberlik, for I am referring, or about to refer, to something that happened some years since—had delivered is famous song from his prison in the tower, and forthwith, being much applauded, had appeared upon the stage; by special permission. as it were, or upon some sudden relenting of his fierce jailor, the Count de Luna; to bow gratefully, to receive further congratulations, and then to return to captivity, in order that the then to return to captivity, in order that the story might proceed in the usual way. All this we had gone through very comfortably indeed. We had really enjoyed our Verdi, even to his trombones; the soprano had sing her best, her soaring notes seeming to ring musically against the very ceiling of the house, like good coin upon a counter; the basso had produced rich tones from strange denths a hourtenns hest might a counter; the basso has broduced first tones from strange depths, a bounteous host might bring forth luscious and potent wines from subterranean regious; the tenor had shot amongst us, now and then, a shull C above the line, that had bodged in our ears, rending them, as though it had been a barbed arrow. Altogether the representation had been most unexpentionable and admirable at

barbed arrow. Altogether the representation had been most unexceptionable and admirable; when suddenly there occurred an excitement in the theatre which could not be ascribed to Verdi or his interpreters. Something of a gasp was auditle, something of a cry; the sound of something falling, of people rising from their seats, and questioning and conversing in hurried sentences without regard to the transactions of the An opera-glass had fallen from one of the up-

An opera-giass had failed from one of the up-per private boxes on to the head of a gentleman sitting in the stalls.

Now, I had seen the glass fall; had seen a round, white, braceleted arm and a gloved hand stretched out to arrest, as it gloved hand stretched out to arrest, as it seemed to me, its descent. But, of course, it was all done in a moment: so rapidly, indeed, that there was scarcely time for the thing to impress itself upon my mind, and the instant after it had happened I began to doubt whether I had really seen what I had seen. It was so much read as though I had insected the thing much more as though I had imagined the thing than actually witnessed it.

However, that the accident had occurred

However, that the accident had occurred there can be no question. The gentleman upon whose cranium the glass had descended, had been carried into the lobby. He was said to be stunned, if not killed, by the blow. A belief prevailed that his skull had been fractured. In prevailed that his skull had been inflicted upon his head, which, by the way, was bald, except for a crescent-shaped fringe at the back, and a few scanty locks arranged over the crown. The blood had flowed freely, dabbling and dis-figuring his white cravat and embroidered shirtfront. It was really, altogether, a very shocking thing. There was no attending to the opera after it. The tragic matters happening upon the stage were quite quenched by this serious accident in the stalls. Who could now care about the Count de Luna's beheading his long-lost hypther. brother, or Azucena's bitter scream of "Sei vendicata, O madre"? The fate of our bald onsciousness. Some one was loosening his ollar and tie; some one else was dabbing his wound with a wet cloth. He had just risen from his seat, I learned, when the opera-glass struck him, and he had fallen back as though he had been shot. But I distrusted this account afterwards, when I ascertained that he had been seen to stoop forward and risk up the opera-glass, which indeed he tamed that he had been seen to stoop forward and pick up the opera-glass, which, indeed, be still held tightly ip his hand. He was breathing heavily, rocking a little to and fro, and mosning at intervals. He was a middle-aged man, pursy of figure, with luxuriant whiskers that might owe something of their rich brown hue to art, linked together, as it were, by a branch line of mountache, running across, his manel in and linked together, as it were, by a branch line of moustache running across his upper lip, and with a shaven chin such as, in deference to the peculiar and unpicturesque fancy of the Commander-in-Chief, has been for some time the vogue with the British army. Still. I was of opinion, though I hardly know on what grounds exactly, that the unfortunate man was not a member of the mil-

Immediately, but to my very great surprise, I recognized him.

It was Stericker. I have said, advisedly, that he turned an eye towards me. His other eye was fast closed, seemed, indeed, to have sunk back into his head.

back into his head.

Then he moved a tremulous hand in my direction. He knew me, it seemed. He tried to speak; but it was some time before he could utter any intelligible sound. At last we discovered his meaning. He had lost something which

ered his meaning. He had lost something which he desired us, meaning myself and the bystanders, to search for.

Search was instituted accordingly. After a while, very near to the stall he had occupied, there was picked up—a glass eye! It was a new fact to me, though of course it was not a convenient opportunity for pondering upon it, that Stericker wore or possessed also are. It had over received a second of the course pondering upon it, that scienciar word it pos-sessed a glass eye. I had never perceived any deficiency in his organ of sight, nor even sus-pected it. The glass eye had always seemed to me a genuine article; by which I mean one that he could really see with.

He was gratified at the recovery of his glass true. He was wall enough pow to dust, it with

He was gratified at the recovery of his glass eye. He was well enough now to dust it with his handkerchief, and—but this he did not accomplish without considerable difficulty—to replace it in the socket it usually filled. Certainly the aspect of that portion of his visage was benefited by the more fenanted and framshed character it now again assumed. He then took from his pocket a miniature mirror, not much larger than a strong region and grazed.

his pocket a miniature mirror, not much larger than a crown-piece, and gazed at the reflection it furnished of his artificial organ. He desired to see that it was properly adjusted, and what artists call "in drawing," with regard to his other features. There was something curious, I thought, about the severity with which his real eye scrutinized his sham one; while yet as it secred the sham

the severity with which his real eye scrutinized his sham one; while yet, as it seemed, the sham one was of more importance to him, more cherished by him, than the real one.

But something else was missing. A shirt-stid. For this also diligent search was made; and again with success. It was found on the floor of the lobby—a curious-looking stid; a pearl, I thought, in the first instance; but it was not read exactly; no, nor white cornelian was not pearl exactly; no, nor white cornelian, which was my second supposition. It was of an oblong shape, milky white, and semi-transparent, in a handsome setting of brilliants. Stericker expressed great satisfaction, if in a rather incoherent way, that the stud had been found. He clearly prized it; if not for its intrinsic worth,—which, without doubt. ot for its intrinsic worth, -which, without do was considerable, however,—then, as I judged for some associations, possibly of a tender kind,

He was now so far recovered that he was left He was now so far recovered that he was left solely to my care. "The opera was over. I forget whether there was or not a ballet in those days, but I think not; in any case, the theatre was emptying fast. He sat for a few minutes longer, and then rose almost briskly, and said: "I'm glad you were here, old fellow. I don't know what I should have done without you. A strip or two of plaster over the wound, and I shall be able to get on again pretty well, I dare say. Any chemist can manage that for me. And perhaps a glass of hot brandy-and-water would pull me together as much as anything."

low," he said.

I quite agreed that it must have been a very nasty shock—a most unfortunate accident. At this he laughed rather wildly. "Whatever you call it, don't call it that," he You mean that it was not an accident?"

"You mean that it was not an accident?"
It appeared that he did not mean that.
"But I saw the glass fall," I said.
"You mean that you saw her throw it down?"
"Saw? Who?" I demanded, unconsciously adopting the interrogatives of Hamlet.
"A vapults."

"Arabella."

I thought him wandering in his mind. I knew nothing of Arabella. I could not remember that I had ever encountered, out of works of fiction, any woman of that name. And then I came to ask myself what, after all, did I really know of Stericker himself? In truth, it was very little.

habit of seeing him. So at last—the thing was becoming quite absurd—there was no help for

habit of seeing him. So at last—the thing was becoming quite absurd—there was no help for it but to recognize him as an acquaintance, at any rate. Finding each other so frequently face to face in the same place, beneath the same roof, and even at the same table, what could we do, eventually, but laugh and nod, and say, "What, you here?" And then we shook hands. Still I protest that I knew little of him beyond what he told me. But then, what does one really know of any man beyond what he tells one of himself? And certainly that is not always to be relied on. I did not, I may add, like Stericker; still less did I respect him; although I had perhaps no special reason for not respecting him beyond mere prejudice of a fanciful, and possibly of an unwarrantable, kind. He was by no means, however, the man I should have selected for a friend, or even for an acquaintance, had choice, been permitted me in the matter. But it wasn't. I was doomed to meet Stericker incessantly, and so it chanced me in the matter. But it wasn't. I was doomed to meet Stericker incessantly, and so it chanced that we came to be almost on terms of intimacy with each other. At least he came to be on terms of intimacy with me. And he called me "old fellow." I did not approve of this; indeed I thought it a liberty; but what could I do? I was not really old; at any rate, not so very old. But no doubt I had arrived at that period of life when the question of age in its relation to oneself is rather to be avoided than discussed, lest there should arise personal application which could hardly be otherwise than inconvenient.

And now had occurred this accident at the opera-house, confirming as it were my

And now had occurred this accident at the opera-house, confirming as it were my acquaintance with Stericker, and converting it almost into a friendship. He expressed great grattude for the assistance I had rendered him, atthough, in truth, it had been little enough. But again and again he thanked me, but presently, his wounded head having been skillfully dealt with and felieved by the application of strips of plaster, I found myself at his lodgings in Half-Moon street, sitting in an easy-chair smoking a cigar and drinking as temperate mixture of brandy-and-water. Until then I had never really known where Stericker lived.

"And so you saw her throw down the operagless?" he said, returning to the subject of the accident. I corrected him. I had seen no such thing. But he did not pay much attention to what I said.

"And how did she look? "Handsome,

But he said it with vanity, and it was to that I objected. He outstretched his right arm, bringing an expanse of wristband into view, andraised his hand to his head as though about to pass his fingers through his hair and crest it up, after the invariable manner of the self-satisfied and vain-glorious. For the moment he had forgotten how bald he was! He had forgotten, too, the strips of plaster that cross-barred his crown! In discovering anew these infirmities he evidently experienced considerable mortification.

I had heard Stericker described as handsome, but that had never been my opinion of him. No, he was never, he never could have been handsome. He was always well dressed, although inclined to make an excessive, and, therefore, a rather vulgar display of the jewelry he possessed. His teeth, it is true, were superb; but I was never quite convinced that they were the natural products of his own gums—and his nose was of that large fleshy Roman form which has always obtained, to my thinking, an extravagant measure of admiration from the world in general. (My own nose, I may mention, is altogether of smaller dimensions, and of a totally different pattern.) Then he was very upright, carrying before him his protruding waistcoat with considerable dignity. Moreover, there was something imposing about his aspect and manner, arising, I think, from his imperturbable and deeply-rooted self-confidence, and his fixed resolution to exact from others, or enforce upon them if he possibly could, his own estimate of himself. Still, there was something decidedly sinister about the expression of Stericker's face; and especially when he smiled. It was a singularly wicked smile, that wrinkled his nose curiously, produced strange dints and a dark flush upon his forehead, and brought down the inner corners of his eyebrows close to his eyes, after a decidedly ominous fashion.

"I have loved and been loved," he repeated, "and I don't mind owning. I have in my time jilted and been jilted." He said this with a sort of morbid Don Giovanni air, that I thought particularly objectionable. "Arabella jilted me," he resumed, "and has never forgiven herself for it, nor me either. How fair she was in those "days! She's fair still, for that matter, though she uses more pearly over the repetition of the still of the matter, though she uses more pearly over the repetition."

matter, though she uses more pearl-powder now than she did. Fair but false. Wom-

en are often that, you know. Shall I say ways?" I deprecated such an assertion. According to my experience it was far too sweeping. He conceded that I was right, possibly. Yet, it seemed to me, that he despised me for my moderation.

"You remarked this stud?" He produced the stud we had searched for at his request, and found in the lobby of the opera-house, "It would have pained me very much if I had lost it. I regard it as a precious relic. It belonged to Arabella once. In fact—why should I disguise the truth from you?—that stud is formed out of one of Arabella's front teeth!"

His smile as he said this was not pleasant to contemplate. His confession had certainly startled me. There was samething dreadful about it, and he had the air of an Indian brave exhibiting a sealp. He gloried in the possession of Arabella's front tooth! How had he obtained it? I ventured to demand. Was it a pledge of affection? Could they possibly have exchanged teeth as ordinary lovers exchange locks of hair? I hardly knew what I was saying, or of what I was thinking.

"I was a dentist in those days," he said. What he had been before that, and since; what profession he followed at the moment of his addressing me; I really had no idea: "And Arabella was one of my patients. But she was no ordinary patient. She was something more, much I deprecated such an assertion. According to

pella was one of my patients. But she was no or dinary patient. She was somothing more, much more than that. She was for a while my affianced bride. I loved her, and she loved me—at least, we thought that we loved each other."

"And you didn't?"

"Well, we didn't, as it happened, love each other, my the somether only as we thought we did. In

"Well, we didn't, as it happened, love each other quite so much as we thought we did. In fact, both were disappointed, and, perhaps, a trific deceived. She thought I had money; I hadn't. I had been told that she was an heireas. Well; she was nothing of the kind. Still, I am a man of integrity, though you may not think it. I had promised marriage; I fully, purposed to be as good as my word. The idea of terminating our engagement did not come from me. But Arabella's temper was imperfect; she was far from patient; she was ambitious, and I must add, avaricious and deceitful. She trified with me. She still held me enchained, but she oncouraged the addresses of another and a wealthier suitor. She designed to employ me merely as a means of irritating his jealousy, and of stimulating him to declare himmerely as a means of irritating his jealousy, and of stimulating him to declare himpenorsy, and of stimulating him to declare him-self. Then I was to be flung saide as something worthless, because it had served her purpose, and was done with. In good time I discovered her treachery. I had intercepted her letters—no matter how—and I knew all. But of that she entertained no sort of suspicion. She had al-ways fond smiles for me, and false words, and artificial caresses. It was maddening. Well:

entertained no sort of suspicion. She had always fond smiles for me, and false words, and artificial caresses. It was maddening. Well; she was, as I have said, my patient; and she suffered much from toothache. She came to me in order that I might extract a tooth that pained her. It was arranged that the operation should be performed under the influence of chloroform." He paused.

"But surely you didn't—"

"Hear me out," he said, and he smiled, I thought, horribly. "It was accident, of course, pure accident. I was dreaffully nervyous. Was that surprising? I loved her, and she was amazingly beautiful. It was accident, as I have said; or call it, if you will, an error of judgment, but nothing worse than that, as you walue my friendship." (As a matter of fact, I did not value his friendship in the alightest degree; but I did not sayso.) "My conduct, I do assure you, was strictly professional. I did not even kias her. But I extracted the wrong tooth!"

"That was your veogeance!" I interjected.

"No; she said so, but it wasn't true. I extracted, as I believed, the tooth she had pointed out, desiring me to extract it. Was it my fault that it was a perfectly sound tooth.

sermon over Bishop Whitehouse, a few days since, he particularly referred to the fact. The last grand similarity—death—occurred soon after.

—William Heilman, candidate for Congress in the Evansville (Ind.) District, has brought a libel believe there. The bel suit against the Evansville Daily Courier for referring to him as "a man running for Congress, not on any platform or say well-defined issue before the people, but simply on beer and bribary."

asy woman of that hame. And then I came to ask myself what, after all, did I really know of Stericker himself? In truth, it was very little. "It was Arabella's doing, of course," he continued. "I know that very well. I know the toth, and a front one, too? She said it was: but women, you know, are not reasonable in such case. I was a dentist to I gave ther."

Where I had first met Stericker I am by no means clear. I am almost certain that I had done it on purpose. She was most violent. She had predetermined upon a quarter of the propose of the propose

rence. Well, she brought it on then. It was a rence. How she abused me! What in

Here he smiled again,
Here he smiled again,
seemed to me.
"Her treachery towards me was punished
although, as I have stated, by pure acides
although, as I have stated, by pure acides
although, as I have stated, by pure acides
although an in the

as her word. It's no thanks to living to speak of these things to "Then you really believe that opera-glass on purpose!"

"I am quite sansfled of it. death. She knew I was there, her before leaning out o and taking note of my position thinking of changing it, and thinking of changing it might happen, when I was Arabella is a woman who km is about. She was always that I know her. I've good reason to the first time she's plauned to pur agely as she could. You did not night, perhaps, that one of my ficial? No! naturally you did not was her doing."

"What! The artificial eye!"
"Don't be stupid," he said rudely. Nodoult I had been rather obtuse; but I had beed of ladies painting on glass and doing pointenais and other strange things in the way of taxwork, and for the moment, altogether, my and was in rather a confused state.

"No," Stericker continued, "but I can her the necessity for wearing an artificial or It happened at the flower-show in the Botson Gardens. There was a dome crowd. It was the tent where the pelargoniums are sthing the tent where the pelargoniums are sthing.

smoking a cigar and drinking a stemperate mixture of brandy-and-water. Until then I had never really known where Stericker lived.

"And so you sa's her throw down the operagiss?" he said, returning to the subject of the accident. I corrected him. I had seen no such thims. But he add not pay much attention to what I said.

"And how did she look? "Handsome, of course. She was always that; though she certainly is not now nearly so young as when I first met her—and loved her. For what could I do then but love her? Have you ever been in love, old feilow?" he demar-ded shrupty.

I said I thought I had. For I felt at the moment that it was not a thing a man could be quiete certain about, and I rather objected to the question; and on that account preferred to give a somewhat evasive answer. I did not wish painful memories to be awakened; they had been asleep and very still for a good many years.

"If you doubt about it, why then you never have," said Stericker, oracularly.
"There can be no mistake about an attack of love any more than about a fit of the gout. I have suffered from both afflictions. In my time I have loved a good deal, and I have, in return, been loved very much indeed. I say it without vanity."

But he said it with vanity, and it was to that I objected. He outstretched his right arm, bringing an expanse of wristband into view, and raised his hand to his head as though about to pass his fingers through his hair and cress it up, after the invariable manner of the self-satisfied and vain-glorious. For the moment he had forgotten, how held he was! He had forgotten, too, the strips of plaster that cross-barred his crown! In discovering anew these infimities he evidently experienced considerable mortification.

I had heard Stéricker described as handsome, but that had never been my opinion of him. No, he was never, he never could have been handsome. He was always well dressed, although inclined to make an excessive, and therefore a rather yulgar display of the

water?"

No. I would take nothing more. I had in point of fact, already taken more than water-lutely necessary to me. I left Stericker. I was much impressed by my experience of the night, by what had happened at the open, and his extraordinary narrative touching the vegance of Arabella. Was it true? I was rety not in a state of mind to determine. Even now I have a difficulty at arriving at an distinct conclusion on the subject. But I know that Stericker's face wore term their now I have a difficulty at arriving at an distinct conclusion on the subject. But know that Stericker's face wore, to my thind ing, a very remarkable expression as I quita him. His smile was simply awful. And sing to say—at least, I think so, though it may so strike others in that light—I never saw Steries again. He died shortly afterwards, as I resit the newspapers, the victim of a street accident He was knocked down and run over in Hy Park. by a pony phaeton derven by a land Park, by a pony phaeton, deiven by a lair. There was, of course, an inquest upon his remains, the jury deciding, however, that he makes the pury deciding, however, that he makes death "by misadventure." Some attempt had been made to hold the lady responsible, and to charge her with furious driving. But belong of the kind was sustained before the Corone. Various witnesses gave syndence according to the control of the control of the control of the kind was sustained before the Corone.

### THREE SEASONS.

" A cup for hope !" she said, In spring-time ere the bloom was of The crimson wine was pure and col

"A cup for love!" how low,
How soft the words; and all the while
Her blush was rippling with a smile,
Iske Summer after snow.

"A cup for memory!"

Cold cup that one must drain alone;

While Artumn winds are up and some
Across the barren sea.

Hope, memory, love,
Hope for fair morn, and love for day,
And memory for the evening gray
And solitary dove.
Christina Rossetti.

Aching for a How.

From the Detroit Free Press.

Yesterday, as a policeman was leaning against the walls of the Detroit & Miwanke Bept, he was a prozeched by a man about 30 years old, whose red face was a good match for his hair. He was a little "sprung," and he fell like a steer turned into a clover-field.

"Mister," says he, speaking very confidentially to the officer, "I don't want to get lected up, and have my name in the papers, and be first, but I am in from Ionia on a little blowdand. I'd give a clean \$10 note to have a little scrimmage with somebody." "You mean you want to fight?" asked the officer. "Thai's what I mean. I'm just aching for a row. I want to stand before about three good fellow and have some one give me the word to go in. The officer asked if he was heavy on the fight and he answered: "Heavy! I should say!" And he answered: "Heavy! I should say! was! Why, I'm terrible. They call me is Russian bear at home, and the buil town assau up or sit down, just as I say!" The officer asked if he was heavy on the fight and he accome 120 miles to get up a row, he felt is his dry to extend indirect aid. He told the Russian bear to go to the corner of Beaubien street, exter some saloon, talk in a very loud vore, and he'd soon have his hands full. "That's me, much obliged!" exclaimed the man, and he walked off. In about ten minutes a boy came running down and said that a man with a charder, two black eyes, and a broken nose was ap there" in the ditch. The officer went back in the boy, and he soon came upon the Russian bear, two black eyes, and a broken nose was ap there" in the ditch. The officer went back in the man as he gained his feet and looked ai his self and felt of his ear, "Policeman, the officer, as he pulled at the man's arm. "Well did you find that row?" "Policeman, the officer, as he pulled at the man's arm. "Well did you find that row?" "Policeman, the officer, as he pulled at the man's arm. "Well did you find that row?" "Policeman, the officer was the sear to you as if I did?"

From the Deptsteren (Pa.) Democrat. From West Chester there comes to us the following sad story of a well-meaning hen: A say by the name of Lot Fifhian, of that place, he by the name of Lot Fithian, of that place, as been the owner of a hen that, to all appearance was just his others of her tube, except that had ceased to perform the functions of such had ceased to perform the functions of such hehaved madam chicken—she didn'tlay any extra the was was all the more singular when it yo observed that the did not show a disposition her "ohnek." The hen seemed to thrive and also but it was evident she had something on her sind She seemed weighed down with grief of some discharged duty. A few days ago Mr. Fuisa killed the chicken, and on dissecting her incovered twenty-eight full-sized, well shaped eggs, the only difference between them as marketable eggs being that they were minso he hard shell. The cause of the poor heard despondency was now explained. She had despondency was now explained. despondency was now explained. She had despondency was now explained. She had her duty, had prepared her eggs for deliver, owing to some obstruction nature refuse perform her share of the work. What we been the ultimate consequences of his the been allowed to live on was all pared to say; but it explainly is a straight of natural the simulature.

LOCAL MISCEL GRANT-HONORI

off on Tuesday, the 20th of second son of the President daughter of Henry H. Honore,
Marie Honore—on that day. The
be performed at the residence of M Grant-will receive in mar. meennes avenue, corner of meet, at 3 o'clock, and the where the street, at 3 o'clock, and the street, at 3 o'clock, and the street, and the street,

lies as the list of brides maids and ing is the list of brides maids and ing is the list of brides maids and indeed in the list of Judge Rund cousin of Miss Honore, Chica of Houston, daughter of Judge Runder, Chicago; Miss Der of Judge Dunlevy, Chicago; Miss Der of Judge Dunlevy, Chicago; Miss Dunder, Chicago; Miss Dunder, Chicago; Miss Dunder, Chicago; Miss Dunder, Chicago; Live State of the bride, Chicago; I of the list of the bride, Chicago; I of the list of the bride, Chicago; Sheridan's staff, Chicago.

BURGLARS, BEWA An adjourned meeting of the ci
Thirteenth Ward convened again
No. 75 South Paulina street, to hea
the committee oppointed to wait
Commissioners in regard to Be

protection for life and prop-section of the city than at presen to take further action.
Col. Baldwin cailed the meet police district had lately been for limits, and from Harrison street A new station is building, and we twenty-tive men will be placed placed in the Lake-Street Static make a total of thirty-seven men

is all the Department can do at acknowledged that that part of the large police force, but if was out of port was accepted. Capt. McLaughlin expressed l with the report. He did The twenty-five men in tion, and the addition to force ought to give ample pro-Police Commissioners had shown a something toward protecting the therefore, before determining the

something toward protectiff; therefore, before determining where shall organize a force, or watchmen, or get up a vigilance of thought it better to wait and see the the new men. The action of the missioners was creditable to them, aging to the people of the district. A resident said that since he we wood street, corner of Lincoln strength of the said that since he we wood street, corner of Lincoln strength of the had not seen a police meighborhood. Another resident ity said that he did see a policema but that was when he went to visit Mr. Happood also counceled de to a conclusion until an opinion con the efficiency of the new force of the difference of the difference of the large territory they had could not give much protection. It instant formation of a vigilance bar ployment of private detectives; either course would have to be ado ter. Great alarm existed in the Great alarm existed in the strangers passing through a suspicion, and avoided. He

ion, ascertain its terms, and

for pairol.
Capt. McLanghlin deprecated the of private police. His experience to believe that they were of no

to believe that they were of no protectors.

Mr. Hapgood's motion was, how and the following Committee app McKay, Col. James, Col. Baldwin, Travers, F. Dunning, and J. Wilke Capt. McKay wishes to say, in co statements already made, that he police attending to their duties as possible for them to do. He had all hours of the night on duty.

An understanding was come to meeting adjourned that, if it is see the increased police force an additional required, and the West Side Proemployed, a committee is to be apply duty it shall be to receive reports if deuts as to the attention to duty private policemen, and have positime to convene the citizens to state of the district.

state of the district.

There is no doubt that much ala the ward, and especially in that pe is as yet unlighted. It is not surprescribement should exist, because ours outrages—daring burglaries, highway robbery—lately perpetrate the people are aroused, and if it be of men, determined and earnest as remedy this state of affairs, the civard as represented in the meetin will do it. So, burglare, beware.

LOCAL LETTERS To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune: Sm: For one reason I am be cold weather is again near at hand soon be enabled to enter my resistance.

being stared out of countenance b In our opinion, a man must have amount of assurance to parade his every evening out on his front heep strict watch on his neighbor's In New York City we have heard In New York City we have heard ing such things on "by-streets" a large "tenement-houses," but we visited those localities. All respectives hardbery, in the rear of their dentities of their dentities and amoking purposes, as place their wives and daughters in the house, to be gazed at by every sambler that may happen to reside or be passing by. Chicago may be in many respects, but in this mattay we think she is vastly behind the very imprudent.

Chicago, Oct. 2, 1874.

DONOTAN & DONOGHUE bia: With regard to recent at pearing in the columns of your paper the Donovan & Donoghue sewer afficulties arising therefrom, I will the public, through the same medit statement of affaire growing out tract. The contract was taken by tract. The contract was taken by the for the putting in of a certain fact of aswerage, to be paid for by carding as the work progressed, upfuniabed by the City Engineer. In this, the work went on for a lense in the work went on the work was then prosecuted by me work was then prosecuted by me work to make compilating the work to make compilating of Public Works concerning the work, and I demanded of the Chambinate upon what wark was LOCAL MISCELLANY.

GRANT-HONORE.

sher social event of national interest will
off on Tuesday, the 20th of this month. second son of the President Col. Frederick t-will receive in marriage the second ter of Henry H. Honore, Esq.-Miss Ida singhter of Helity H. House, The marriage will sing Henore—on that day. The marriage will a nerformed at the residence of Mr. Honore, on safe Honore—on the residence of Mr. Honore, on be performed at the residence of Mr. Honore, on the performed at the research of Forty-seventh surset, at 3 o'clock, and 'the reception will street, at 3 o'clock until 6. President and its from 4 o'clock until 6. President and its from 4 o'clock until 6. President and its from 5 o'clock until 6. President and its from 5 o'clock until 6. President and its from 5 o'clock until 6. President and its from 6 o'clock until 6. President and its from 6 o'clock until 6

hes slove bender the first of bridesmaids and groomsmen:

men is the first of bridesmaids and groomsmen:

men first fill, daughter of Col. Winchester Hall,
md cousin of Miss Honore, Chicago; Miss Lucia
Mouston, daughter of Judge Russell Houston,
fourton, daughter of Judge Russell Houston,
fourton, daughter of Judge Russell Houston,
fourton, Miss Hone Rucker, daughter
of Gen. Racker, Chicago; Miss Dunlevy, daughter
of Judge Dunlevy, Chicago;
Ulysses S. Grant, Jr., brother of the bridegroom, Washington; Mr. Henry C. Honore,
groom, Washington; Mr. Henry C. Honore,
brother of the bride, Chicago; Lieut. Larned,
brother of the bride, Chicago; Lieut. S. A., West Point; Gen. George A. Forsyth,
Sheridan's staff, Chicago.

BURGLARS, BEWARE! An adjourned meeting of the citizens of the Thirteenth Ward convened again last evening at No. 75 South Paulina street, to hear the report of No. 75 South Paulius street, to the report of site committee oppointed to wait on the Police Commissioners in regard to securing better protection for life and property in that section of the city than at present exists; and to take further action.

Col. Baldwin cailed the meeting to order.

raily you didn't. Well, then relificial eye!"

d." he said rudely. No doubt obtuse; but I had heard of cottes; but I had heard of glass and doing potichomanie things in the way of fancymoment, altogether, my mind afused state.

continued, "but I owe to for wearing an artificial eye. flower-show in the Botanical was a dense crowd. It was in pelargoniums are exhibited, but such things, but it so hap-anced with her parasol held addenly she seemed to thruster might his lance. Her aim no. The sight of my left eye 'It was quite a mercy that the old did not penetrate to my Arabella's doing, of course.

"""

Arabella's doing, of course, e."

othing?"

y, 'I beg your pardon. It was passed on. Sine looked very ras-superbly dressed. Howards is old, the He labors to gratify her limited by the looked of the labors to gratify her limited. But her only desired of her life—is to wreak pon me. I feet that She such less forgive, the less pont me. I feet that She such less forgive, the less pont me. I feet that She such less forgive, the less root. You see, she's return apply busines every the glass, which she does roo she was always vain oner or later, to be the death clear. She's made two very the form in the forth of the looked and the looked in the perhaps at thought here if and the later has the later had been death of the later h

s thought horrify you?"
stiny," Stericker said, smiling, affected air. "It would be by the band of such a woman I be my consolation; really a know, although no longer in i; indeed, removed some disebloom of youth, but still it, and so resolute! If she is hates me!"

is hates me!"
all, then?"
issely. But I admire her, just
engal tigrees in the Zoo. If
the Areal to be caged like
as that can't be—well, I wear
ento of her, and for the rest I
Now, what will you take?
o? Some more brandy-and-

to? Some more brandy-and to nothing more. I had, in dy taken more than was absorbed. I left Slericker. I was by my experiences of that happened at the opera, and narrative touching the vent. Was it true? I was really mind to determine. Even likewity at arriving at any non the subject. But I er's face were, to my thinkable expression as I quitted as simply awfut. And strange thinks of though it may not the light—I never saw Stericker northy afterwards, as I read in the victim of a street accident. I never saw Stericker horthy afterwards, as I read in the victim of a street accident. I never saw Stericker horthy afterwards, as I read in the victim of a street accident. I never saw Stericker had been supposed in the met sadventure." Some attempt hold the lady responsible, and funous driving. But nothing stained before the Coroner. Some attempt stained before the Coroner. Some attempt stained before the Coroner. Save evidence, acquisional stained before the Coroner. Save evidence, acquisional stained before the Coroner. Save said to be most was reported that, attred in g, she had followed Stericker's this lady the Arabells of the save and the save said to be most was reported that, attred in g, she had followed Stericker's this lady the Arabells of

ting-place in Brompton Ceme-this lady the Arabella of She may have been. But I dence of the fact. Nor. in-ing further to communicate ad death of my acquaintance

EE SEASONS.

how lew, words; and all the while ripping with a smile, ter snow.

g for a flow.

Detroit Free Press.

Detroit & Milwankee Depot,
by a man about 30 years
s was a good match for his
tile "sprung," and he felt
no a clover-field.

speaking very confidentially
on't want to get locked up.
in the papers, and be fined,
Ionia on a little blow-out,
an \$10 note to have a little
mebody." You mean you
sked the officer. "That's
just aching for a row. I
e about three good fellows
give me the word to go in.
I he was heavy on the fight.
"Heavy! I should say I
rrible. They call me the
ee, and the hull town stand
set as I say!" The officer
to discourage disorderly conke that, where a man had
st up a row, he felt it his due
that, where a man had
st up a row, he felt it his due
that He told the Rassian
mer of Beaubien street, enkin a very loud voice, and
hands full. "That's me,
elaimed the man, and he
at ten minutes a boy came
did that a man with a chewed
and a broken nose was
"y" "Policeman, and he
at the man's arm. "Well,
y?" "Policeman, "replied
this feet and looked as in
it his feet and looked
at is "Policeman, don't it
hid 2"

ar Hen Story.

setem (Pa.) Democrat.

there comes to us the folwell-meaning hen: A man

fifhiao, of that piace, had
hen that, to all appearance,
of her tribe, except that she
the functions of a wellken—she didn't lay any eggnore singular when it was
denoted to thrive and ate well,
had something on her mind,
down with grief of some unfew days ago Mr. Fithian
and on dissecting her distifull-sized, well shaped
forence between them and
to that they were minus the
same of the poor hen's

we explained. She had done
to the work. What would
to consequences of this had
to live on warrange from

the start of the work. What would
to live on warrange from

the start of the work. What would
to live on warrange from

exchainly is a strange from

exchainly in the following in

Col. James, Chairman of the Committee, said that the Superintendent of Police had been waited on, and he informed the Committee that a police district had lately been formed, the limits of which are from Ashland avenue to the city limits, and from Harrison street to the river. A new station is building, and when completed went five men will be placed there. He expects the new station will be ready for occupancy part week. Besides, six additional men will b placed in the Lake-Street Station, which will make a total of thirty-seven men there. That sall the Department can do at present. He scknowledged that that part of the city needed a large police force, but it was out of the power of de Department to do more at present. The re-

port was accepted.

Capt. McLaughlin expressed his satisfaction with the report. He did not expect much from the Police Commissioners. twenty-five men in the new sta-and the addition to the Lake-street force ought to give ample protection. The Police Commissioners had shown a desire to do something toward protecting the district, and, therefore, before determining whether the citizens shall organize a force, engage private suchmen, or get up a vigilance committee, he hought it better to wait and see the workings of the new men. The action of the Police Commissioners was creditable to them, and encouraging to the people of the district.

A resident said that since he went to live on Wood street, corner of Lincoln street—two years up-be had not seen a policeman in that regidourhood. Another resident of that locally said that he did see a policeman there once, it that was when he went to visit his "girl."

The Happood also counseled delay in coming

is that was when he went to visit his "girl."

If. Hapgood also counseled delay in coming naconclusion until an opinion could be formed to the efficiency of the new force of police.

Ool. Baldwin looked upon the establishment of the new force as a mere shadow. Only eight nen could be on duty at a time, and, considering the large territory they had to cover, they could not give much protection. He favored the instant formation of a vigitance band, or the employment of private detectives; for, surely, either course would have to be adopted this winter. Great alarm existed in the district, and all strangers passing through were eyed with suspecton, and avoided. He was informed that persons organizing for protection against the stread of fire were endowed by the Fire Department with the privileges of regularly-engineers. the stread of fire were endowed by the Fire De-artment with the privileges of regularly-en-piled firemen. He thought that if it should be deemed necessary to organize a protective socie-tite privileges of policemen would be accord-d to the members of it,—namely: earrying streams, making arrests, and such like. Col. James was understood to say that he had athority to state that the Police Department readers and such privileges.

sthority to state that the Police Department would grant such privileges.

Mr. Hegins, as the representative of an association called the "West Side Protective Police, acting under the authority of the Police Beard," explained the workings of the association, and offered its services to the citizens of the atarmed district.

Mr. Hapgood moved that a committee be apmented to investigate the workings of the association of the ass

on, ascertain its terms, and, lay out blocks for patrol.
Copt. McLaughlin deprecated the employment

of private police. His experience had led him to believe that they were of no earthly use as to believe that they were of no earthly use as protectors.

Mr. Hapgood's motion was, however, adopted, and the following Committee appointed: Capt. McKay, Col. James, Col. Baldwin, Messrs. E. P. Travers, F. Dunning, and J. Wilkes Ford.

Capt. McKay wishes to say, in contradiction to tatements already made, that he had seen the poloce attending to their duties as well as was possible for them to do. He had seen them at all hours of the night on duty.

An understanding was come to before the meeting adjourned that, if is is seen that besides the increased police force an additional watch is required, and the West Side Protective Police employed, a committee is to be appointed whose

employed, a committee is to be appointed whose duy it shall be to receive reports from the residents as to the attention to duty given by the private policemen, and have power at any time to convene the citizens to consider the state of the district.

remement should exist, because of the numer-est oursges-daring burglaries, garroting, and signay robbery-lately perpetrated there. But its people are aroused, and if it be in the power of men, determined and earnest as they are, to temely this state of affairs, the citizens of the landar represented in the meeting last night will do it. So, burglars, beware.

LOCAL LETTERS.

ALTOGETHER TOO MODEST. in: For one reason I am pleased that the her is again near at hand, for I shall to be enabled to enter my residence without

bing stared out of countenance by sidewalk and simul loungers.

In our opinion, a man must have a wonderful mount of assurance to parade his whole family may evening out on his front steps so as to apparent watch on his neighbor's residence.

As New York City we have heard of their havenur. such things on "by-streets" and in front of "tenement-houses," but we have never ins "tenement-houses," but we have never insid those localities. All respectable families maily have open courie, nicely adorned with tenbery, in the rear of their dwellings, for insigns and smeking purposes, and they do not the highest their wives and daughters in the front of the base, to be gazed at by overy loafer or realize that may happen to reside on the street are passing by. Chicago may be "all right" a may respects, but in this matter we must are think she is vastly behind the times, and my improdent.

Chicago Oct. 2 1874.

DONOTAN & DONOGHUE.'

Ma: With regard to recent statements apin the columns of your paper concerning novan & Donoghue newer contract, and es arising therefrom, I wish to make to able, through the same medium, a correct ment of affairs growing out of that conthe putting in of a certain number of the putting in of a certain number of ct of accuracy, to be paid for by the city accuracy as the work progressed, upon estimates maintained by the City Engineer. In pursuance of this the work went on for a length of time, sill became necessary to dissolve the partner-like the work went on for a length of time, sill became necessary to dissolve the partner-like the myself and Mr. Donoghue. The was then prosecuted by me alone under mast then prosecuted by me alone under contract until the present difficulties. The work to make complaints to the of Public Works concerning their support of the city Engineer and I demanded of the City Engineer and I demanded of the City Engineer and upon what work was finished, and

that the amount of such estimate be paid over to me, to be paid to the men, which was refused. I then requested an estimate to be made, and the amount paid over to the workmen, at the same time giving to the Board a statement of the time of each workman, and the amount due to each. This was also refused by the Board, upon the grounds that it could not be done without an order from H. B. Miller, one of my bondsmen; and thus the matter rests.

I further state that there is due me from the city for that work the sum of \$972.47, ac-

bondsmen; and thus the matter rests.

I further state that there is due me from the city for that work the sum of \$972.47, according to the estimate of the Board, and that the entire arount due to the workmen is in the neighborhood of \$500. These figures show that the city is holding from me, as well as from my workmen, more than is sufficient to pay off all the mea. I have done everything in my power to have this mency paid over to the men, but the Board seems called upon to accommodate Mr. Miller in protecting him against a hability which, as these figures show, cannot accrue; and it is this spirit of accommodation to him that keeps the workmen out of their money. Furthermore, I state that my failure to complete the work was owing to the action of the Board, instigated by Mr. Miller, in keeping the money on the last estimate backfrom me so that the mea could not be paid, causing them to quit work.

If the Board considers me and my bondsmen responsible for any damages that may accrue for failure, then it has no right whatever to keep this money from my workmen, and cause to be circulated absurd rumors about these men being swindled, when the Board itself is alone responsible for the mischief. The Board well knews that I am alone good for ten times the amount of damages that can accrue to the city. Then

that I am alone good for ten times the amount of damages that can accrue to the city. Then why do they hold back that which is my present available cash? The answer is, because it is controlled by H. B. Miller. THOMAS O'DONOVAN. CHICAGO, Oct. 2, 1874.

GENERAL NEWS.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, under The Tribune Building, was in the shade at 7 a.m., 44 deg. Fahr.; 10 a. m, 55; 12 m., 58; 3 p. m., 58; 6 p. m., 56; 8 p. m., 54. Negotiations are pending looking to the char-

tering of a special train to run between New York and Chicago to carry mail-matter exclusively. The matter is in charge of Mr. Bangs, Superintendent of Railroad Service. This will save much time, and will be of great benefit to business, both of New York and Chicago. This will inform the city police that about

noon yesterday Market street, near Madison, was the scene of a disgraceful row, participated in by a dozen or more overgrown boys. For a few minutes the air was filled with stones, and the street rendered impassable. No

The Exposition is to have something big to-day, at 8 a. ro. It is an elephant, 5 feet high and 7 feet long. The elephant hails from Rochester, N.,Y., and, as it is the 25-cent day, all can go and see it.

John Collins, a night watchman, 60 years of age, is accused by Caroline Oleson, of No. 34 Hunt street, of an outrage upon her. Collins was arrested yesterday afternoon, and locked up in the Madison Street Station, to await examina-The slarm from Box 324 at 2 o'clock yesterday

afternoon was occasioned by a slight fite in the drying-room of the Woman's Home, on Jackson street, near Halvied. The loss was nominal. The cause of the fire could not be discovered. Maj. Zaremba left this city last evening with thirty young Poles, who intend to settle at Mineral Point, Washington County, Mo., where a settlement has been started by Maj. Zaremba and Col. Joseph Lyons. About thirty persons left here about a week ago, and are said to be doing quite well. Their main occupation is digging for lead, which is said to abound there in large quantities.

The Young Men's Social and Political Club of the Fifteenth Ward gave a ball last night at Orpheus Hall. Among other parties present were Congressman Ward, Ike Meserve, Mr. Gardner, South Side Police Court Clerk Martin' Scully, Aid. Foley, Ald. Corcoran, and others. The ball was a very pleasant event socially, but its exact political import will be determined here-after.

The Board of Managers of the Woman's Aid Association met at their rooms at 10 a. m. In the absence of the President, C. E. Culver, Esq., Mrs. D. F. Groves occupied the Chair. Mrs. Peck, of the Employment Burean, reported that 127 women and girls have been provided with places during September. The Industrial Schoot, on Perch street, under the care of Miss Stevens, has enrolled 70 scholars during the month of September. Of these, 30 are American, 28 Irish, and 15 colored. They have finished 66 articles of clothing, and have received 69 for next month's work. The children have received moral instruction. The following telegram was received yester-

of cavairy, should reach the Stock-Yards to-morrow morning about 6 o'clobk, by the Calcago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road, Please arrange to unload them promptly. The next detachment, with 120 horses, should arrive about six hours later; and the third one, with 133 horses, about five hours later than the second.

JAMSS GILLISS, A. O. M.

JAMES GILLISS, A. O. M. The South Town Board met yesterday afternoon pursuant to adjournment. The meeting was held with locked doors. The reporter who called at the appointed hour was told by a subrdinate that no one would be there for an hour. Returning in ten minutes, he discovered that the Board was in session. When he knocked they opened unto him, but swore no-business had been done and that they had adjourned till November. But why lock the doors?

The attention of persons mailing single The attention of persons malling single copies of Chicago morning papers is invited to the fact that the postage thereon is 2 conts. Those which are done up in 1 cent wrappers, and there are many of them, never leave the Chicago Post-Office. A little care in this respect will save the Post-Office people trouble, and secure the transmission of the papers.

So great has been the success of the lunch given by the ladies of the Industrial Aid Society, at No. 61 Washington street, that they have con-cluded to continue the innehes the coming week. cluded to continue the innehes the coming week. They hope to continue to receive the liberal patronage of the public. So seen as they have concluded they will be followed by the Union Aid Society of the Foundling's Home. The business men of Chicago cannot have forgotten the admirable lunches given by these ladies in the summer of 1873, in the Union Bank Building, and during the winter on Madison street. The custom which good food, well-set tables, and pretty faces won for the Union Aid Society then, will not desert it now.

The gentleman of the "Holly-Tree Inp." on

faces won for the Union Aid Society then, will not desert it now.

The gentleman of the "Holly-Tree Inn," on Mouroe street, between Franklin and Wells, is by no means a heathen, but Justice Hinsdale is of opinion that for ways that are dark he is a little peculiar. This opinion was strengthened yesterday afternoon, when His Honor saw the gentleman flying down his steps, and heard the simultaneous crash of dishes upon his sidewalk. An investigation of the affair soon developed the cause. It appears that Justice Hinsdale's office has a sky-parlor, which is inhabited by one of the weaker sex. The "Holly-Tree Inn" man, the Jurkice believes, knows more of that sky-parlor and its contents, judging from his familiarity in falling down the steps yesterday, than he does. The innkeeper took a plate of edibles to the woman in the sky-parlor yesterday, and both plate and edibles found their way out the window and to the pavement below in the twinkling of an eye. One Mr. Connolly also knows something about the later circumstance, for he happened to be passing that way just in time to receive

dow and to the pavement below in the twinkling of an eve. One Mr. Councily also knows something about the latter circumstance, for he happened to be passing that way just in time to receive the platter upon his urcovored head. He will testify to that if he has the opportunity. Justice Hundrale will almove his indignation upon the surface of the premises this morning, and if his suspicions prove true—that licentiousness is casting its shadow upon his virtuous court—he will shower his indignation upon the "Holly-Tree Inn" man, and upon the fair damsel who is so reckless in handling dishes.

At a few minutes before 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in a frame barn in the rear of No. 284 West Taylor street, owned and used by Peter Bennett. The fames spread to adjoining structures, and caused a total loss of about \$3,000, which is partially covered by insurance. Bennett's loss is \$150.

No. 278 West Taylor street, a two-story frame building, with brick basement, was-burned. It was owned by Isaac Deutch, whose loss on building is \$600; insurance unknown. Isaac Deutch & Bros. occupied the second floor as a cigar-manufactory; loss on stock, \$300; insurance unknown. Isaac Deutch & Bros. occupied the second floor as a cigar-manufactory; loss on stock, \$300; insurance and who was burned; loss, \$50; in oinsurance. A shed in the rear, used by Emil Deutch, was burned; loss, \$50; in oinsurance. A shed in the rear, used by Emil Deutch, was burned; loss, \$50; in oinsurance. A shed in the rear, used by Emil Deutch, was burned; loss, \$50; in oinsurance. A shed in the rear also burned.

A hear in the rear of No. 282 was destroyed. It was owned by George White; loss, \$400; insurance unknown leaved to the structure of the most reprehensible and outrageous kind. The poor woman applied to Justice Scully for a warrant yesterday afternoon, and stated that Collins had enticed her and there cutraged her. He also all lured Mary, age 3, to the same place,

ing in the barn in the rear of No. 284 West Tay-

The State of Illinois Centennial Cor ers held a meeting in the club-room of the Tre-mont House last evening, for the purpose of dis-cussing the general policy to be adopted, and to

ers held a meeting in the club-room of the Trement House last evening, for the purpose of discussing the general policy to be adopted, and to arrange with the managers from Philadelphia regarding the space to be allowed Illinois at the 'n' National Exhibition of 1876. Of the State Is and the regarding the space to be allowed Illinois at the 'n' National Exhibition of 1876. Of the State Is and there were present Gen J. C. Smith, of Galena; Francis Cotton, of Galesburg; John P. Reynolds and Carlile Mason, of Chicago, Gov. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, represented the managers of the projected enterprise.

It was resolved to increase the amount appropriated by Philadelphia City, and the State of Pennsylvania, through established agencies in the different Congressional Districts, the agencies to be under the management of prominent and responsible citizens of each district in the State. The State Board will very soon issue a circular which will give the public definite information regarding the plans of the Commission. Present prospects indicate that Illinois will liberally respond to the demands made upon her.

THE EXPOSITION.

Seven of the railroads centering in the city brought large excursion parties to the Exposition yesterdsy. As a consiquence the boilding was crowded all day. So far the attendance from the country has been largely in excess of what it was last year. The city attendance, although large, has not yet met the expectation of the management.

A petition was hurriedly circulated yesterday forenoen among the exhibitors for signatures, requesting the managers to continue the Exposition until the 6th inst. A little less than one-tenth of the exhibitors signed the petition, being about all it reached before being presented. The Executive Committee met in the afternoon to consider the petition, and the want of any public expression upon the subject, to close on the 10th inst., as originally designed. As soon as the action of the Committee was made known, the petition was again put in circulation, and last ni by extending the time without a seeming demand

THE CITY-HALL. The City-Treasurer yesterday received \$7,000 on city taxes and \$2,000 from the water department.

Mr. Martin Cronan, Chief Engineer of the Fire-Department at Washington, and James Battles, Chief Engineer of the Fire-Department at Detroit, were the guests of Fire-Marshal Benner yesterday. They are on their way to the National Convention of Engineers, which meets at St. Louis Monday,

City-Engineer Chesbrough was absent vester day afternoon, waiting on a committee of the Citizens' Association. The Tax-Commissioners are busily engaged in reducing the tax-assessments, as directed by the Board of Equalization before adjourning last

Mr. Joseph Perley, the President of the Fir Board of New York City, is now in town. He will to-day call on the Mayor, Fire-Marshal, and other city officials. Ald. Schaffner will show him around.

The Board of Police yesterday appointed and wore in Matick Vesey and John H. Byrne as Police Sergeants. Sergt. Vesey will have charge of the new station on Hinman street, and Sergt. Byrne will go on duty at the Madison-Street Sta-

Mrs. Andrews yesterday succeeded in obtaining a license to keep a second-hand store. The Mayor was firm in his refusal to give back the revoked pawn-shop license.

It is now definitely settled that the test of the It is now definitely settled that the test of the will take place Tuesday next. The members of the Board of Public Works are talking of going to New York and other Eastern cities on a visit. They wish to inspect the water supply and pumping-engines of the most prominent Eastern cities. It has also been suggested that a visit of these gentlemen to the underwriters of New York would do more than suything else to allay the fears and false rumors that Chicago is not at all protected from fire. The business portion of this city is thought by them to be better protected than that of any other city in the Union. The Board of Public Works yesterday awarded

contracts for a portion of the sewerage which was published in these columns a few days ago. Contract No. 9 was awarded to John H. Kelley Contract No. 9 was awarded to John H. Relley at \$15,776.89; Contract No. 8 was awarded to Martin Mullaney at \$16,006.13; Contract No. 3 was awarded to the same at \$4,062.50. The Board have also prepared ordinances for the Council providing for lamp-posts on Wabash avenue from Douglas place to Thirty-seventh street, and also on Scott street from North States to Asserts Streets from North States to Asserts Streets from North States 10 and 10 enth street, and also on Scott street from North State to Astor streets. Also an ordinance for opening Prairie avenue from Thirty-third to Thirty-fifth streets. The Board will to-day advertise for proposals for curbing and filling Sedgwick street from Erie to Chicago avenue, for paving the intersections of Fulton street from Ashland avenue to Ada street, for curbing, grading, and paving Silver street, and for new bridges on Fullerton avenue and Randolph street, the latter to be erected in the spring.

The Board of Police and Fire Commissioner The Board of Police and Fire Commissioners were engaged all day in hearing the case of Sergt. Stanon O'Donnell and Other Kipley, charged with allowing a notorious scounded to escape. It appears that this man, by name Frank Rice, attempted an outrage on the person of a Mrs. Plamondon, a Frenchlady, He was shortly afterwards arrested by Officer Kipley and locked up in the Johnson Street Station, booked without O'Donnell's knowledge or consent as simply "disorderly." The Seror consent as simply "disorderly." The Sergeant met the man's wife as he went out the door and absolutely refused to let the fellow out on bail. When he returned from supper he found that he had been bailed out on bonds of \$200. The station-keeper, in defense of his conduct, pointed to the charges on the book, which were simply "disorderly." The Sergeant at once made up his mind that it would be the last seen of the prisoner. The case of Mrs. Plamondon was taken in hand by a disinterested citizen named Seth C. Hapgood, and by him the charges were preferred. Mr. Van Buren appeared in defence of Officer Kipley, and E. A. Storrs conducted the prosecution. Sergt. O'Donnell was acquitted, and Officer Kipley severely reprimanded. oor and absolutely refused to let the fellow out

CRIMINAL RECORD.

CRIMINAL COURT. Judge Rogers-Wendlin Steinbrueker, who pleaded guilty to assaulting John Annin with a pitchfork, was sentenced to five days' imprisonment in the County Jail.—The case of Aron Anderson, convicted of incendiarism, is mentioned elsewhere. -Anton Strickler, who was convicted of burglary, was granted a new trial.-Morris Flynn, who was convicted of receiving stolen goods, was granted a new trial.

-Michael Heeney, who pleaded guilty to the Correction for ninety days .- The remainder of

but was prevented from accomplishing his design by the screams of the child, which brought the wife of Collins' son to the spot, and thus his designs were frustrated. Both girls have been confined to their mother's house, by illness, consequent on the abuse to which they were subjected, and Mrs. Oleson has been almost heartbroken by the occurrences. Collins was arrested and locked up in the Madison Street Station. He has been employed as a night watchman.

MISCELLANEOUS. MISCELLANEOUS.

Seorge Abrama was arrested vesterday by Detective Simonds as an accessory to the robbery of the ticket-office of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, in the Grand Pacific Hotel, recently, and after a preliminary examination before Justice Boyden, he was held to the Criminal Court in bonds of \$300.

Gilbert Wright caused the arrest of Cora Baker, a frail woman, last evening, on the charge of larceny, and she was locked up in the Armory. Wright alleges that she stole from him \$10 in money and a valuable diamond pin.

Dave Wiggins, the notorious Canal street mock auctioneer, has been committed to the Bridewell, under several old sentences, which aggregate some 900 days. His friends are assidiously en-deavoring to get the Mayor to pardon him out.

Elmer Washburn, formerly Superintendent of Police, has received his commission as Chief of the Secret Service of the Treasury Department, and will enter on his duties forthwith.

Last Sunday evening the graduates of the

Washingtonian Home presented Albert D. Hager, the returning Superintendent, with a silver The Boston Journal of the 30th says:

The Boston Journal of the 30th says: "It was announced in the Episcopal Churches here to-day that the Rev. Dr. Seymour, of Brooklyn, who was some time since elected Bishop of Illinois, has finally notified the Secretary of his acceptance of the position. This step of the Rev. Dector gives general satisfaction, as it was feared by many that he would decline the position. It is understood that Bishops Paddock of Massachusetts and Potter of New York were instrumental to his acceptance of the Bishoprie. Blaborate arrangements for his consecration have already been commenced."

HOTEL AKBIYALS.

ready been commenced.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Palmer House—Ex-Gov. Parsons, Alabama; Richard Eastbrook, New Jersey; Oury Le Verger, Earcelona, Spaie; Eugene Solloe, Paris; R. H. Piumb, Buffalo; E. G. Butler, New Orleans; R. E. Scribner, New York.

Grand Pacylic Hotel—J. A. Lawton, Green Bay; the Hon. W. H. Hiner, Wisconsin; Henry M. French, Bostou; H. F. Willis, Mississippi; E. R. Hendry, San Francisco; A. W. Wilson, Poughkeepsie; J. W. Johnson, Belfast, Ireland; Judge Niles, Laporte.

Sherman House—Gen. George H. Harlow, Springfield; E. L. Otis, Rochester; the Hon. A. Caldwell, Kansas; N. J. Waterman, A. Woodworth, Kansas; N. C. Silverthorn, Warsaw; C. B. Kerr, Milwaukee; W. D. Baldwin, Washington; G. H. Wallman, Boston.

Tremont House—The Hon. Frank Colton, Quincy; the Hon. H. L. Pope, Dayton; Gazzam Gano, Cincinnati; S. T. Merrill, Belot; J. H. Stewart, Madison; W. H. Withington, Jackson.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. The Philosophical Society of Chicago will hold its first meeting for the season this evening at Bryant & Stratton's College, No. 103 State street. Entrance by elevator. The President, H. W. Thomas, D. D., will deliver his inaugural address. A general invitation is extended.

The eighth sermon to young men under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association will be delivered to-morrow evening by the Rt. Rev. Charles E. Cheney, D. D., in Christ Reformed Episcopal Church, corner Michigan avenue and Twenty-fourth street. Subject: "The Unequal Battle." Seats free. All young men in the locality are cordially invited.

The primary meeting for the selection of delegates from the Town of Lake View to the Opposition Convention will be held at the Town-Hall, Saturday, the 3d inst., at 5 p. m.

The primaries of the Opposition party of the First Ward will be held this afternoon, between the hours of 4 and 7, at Engine-House No. 13, Dearborn street, between Lake and South Water. V. A. Turpin, Receiver of the defunct Atlan-tic & Pacific Insurance Company, will cancel pro rata all policies presented at his office, Room 28 Oriental Building, on LaSalle street, between Washington and Madison.

A mass-meeting of the Italian population will be held on the 7th inst. at the armory of the Al-pine Hunters, at No. 192 Washington street. The object of the meeting is to organize a national political organization.

The cadets of the Mount Vernon Military The cadets of the Mount Vernon Military Academy at Morgan Park will make an exernsion to this city to-day, for the purpose of receiving a stand of colors to be presented by the Blue Island Land and Building Company. They will arrive at the Rock Island depot at 11 a.m., where they will be met by Nevans & Dean's Band, and marched through the principal streets to the Grand Pacific, and from there to the Exposition.

SUBURBAN NEWS.

EVANSTON.

The resignation of Trustees Powers and Phelps, Tuesday night, was so unexpected that no steps have yet been taken to fill their vacancies. The election will be held Tuesday, the 13th inst-Messrs. E. A. Gage, T. A. Cosgrove, and James Curry have been appointed Judges, and Messrs. R. A. Scott and T. R. Fitch clerks for the elec-

It is highly important that capable men should be selected to fill these vacancies. There is a vast amount of work to be done, in the matter of water-works especially, and next year there will be an equally important job in providing the viljage with proper sewerage. It would be a good idea to select two gentlemen who would be willing to serve next year, as the terms of the present Board expire in April, and it is not like ly that any of them could be induced to serve again. They have already fulfilled the duties of the position for two terms, and have found their abors very arduous. The advantage of having two members in next year's Board who have ac-quainted themselves with the duties of the posi-tion, and the details of the work, are self-evident, and it is to be hoped that this sugges-tion will be acted upon.

There has not yet been sufficient time for the citizens to decide who to choose at the coming

There has not yet been sumcted time for the critizens to decide who to choose at the coming election, nor have any candidates yet presented themselves. It is understood that North Evanston (that was, will make an effort to be repreton (that was, will make an effort to be represented in the Board, and Messrs. John Culver and Henry M. Kidder are mentioned as the probable candidates. The only ones yet mentioned to represent the central part of the village are Mr. C. D. Paul and Dr. O. H. Mann. Gilbert M. Simmons, of Kenosha, who graduated from the Northwestern University last June, will soon sail for Europe, to spend two years in travel and study. years in travel and study.

A novelty for Evanston will be a billiard hall, which is to be opened next week in the rooms vacated by George Vogt. It is to contain four

OAK PARK. The large and beautiful building of the Congregational Society will probably be dedicated Sunday, the 18th inst. Oak Park has, according to a recent school census, 595 persons under 21 years of age. The village claims a population of 5,000 persons.

MATWOOD. The Rev. G. C. Lamb has accepted a call from the Congregational Church. Tuesday a council consisting of the Congregational churches of Oak Park, Lombard, Danby, Wheaton, St. Charles, Geneva, and the First New England and Leavitt Street Churches of Chicago, called, the Rev. Mr. Huntington, of Oak Park,

The new pastor was installed in the evening the Bev. Mr. Coodwin delivering the sermon, and the Rev. Mr. Brewster, of Geneva, the charge to the pastor. President Blanchard of Wheaton College, was present and assisted in the exercises. Mr. Lamb is a graduate of Yale College, and commences his labors under pleasant cirwork upon the new brick block is pushing for-

ward rapidly.

The burglars are again creating a sensation in Maywood. Two or three residences have recently been entered by them, and strange noises have been heard about others. WHEATON.
The barn of Mr. M. W. Dunham was recently

ourned. Four horses were burned with the building. It is supposed to be the work of an ncendiary. Mr. Dunbam's loss is about \$2,000, partly covered by maurance.

An Opposition Convention was held Thursday et the Court-House for the purpose of choosing delegates to the Convention to be held at Turner

Junction to-day. The towns of the county are entitled to delegates as follows: Addison, 4; Wayne, 2: Wilton, 5; Bioomingdale, 3; Winfield, 5; York, 4; Downer's Grove, 6; Lisle, 4; Naperville, 6.

Naperville, 6.

The mortrage of about \$25,000 upon Wheaton College, which has been troubling the minds of the President and Board of Trustees of that institution, has been refeased. The amountmement was received wish much enthusiasm by the students of the College. An indication of the good feeling produced thereby is the fact that the cattle have been denied the privileges of the College campus.

cattle have been defined the pittings of compus.

It is announced that Prof. D. W. Gibson, of Council Blaffs, will soon deliver a series of lectures in this village. The Professor will discourse upon Phrenology, Love, Courtship, Marriage, Divorce, Physiognomy, Pathognomy, and other kindred subjects.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

The new graded school is progressing finely.

The contractor, Mr. Werner, is now putting on the Mansard roof, It makes a fine appearance The Board of Trustees met Monday evening, all present. The Board nominated Messrs. Wat-sen N. Morrison and John Einstedt as a Committee to assess lots in Washington Heights for

the improvement of the Vincennes road, to be approved by the County Court.

The Board also held a special meeting Wednesday evening, and accepted the bid of Clayburn, Johnson & Oa, to furnish graved for the Vincennes road at \$1.45 per cubic yard. The Board will hire the work of hauling and grading themselves.

with hire the work of hauling and grading themsolves.

The little daughter of Mr. Bartee was ran over Friday, by a reckiese driver with a wagon and hay-rack. She was badly injured, having several ribs fractured. The man whipped up his team and went off at full speed. The bystanders assisted the poor child, and Mr. Boutwell kindly took her into his hetel. He then took Police-Captain Deland into his baggy and gave chase, but without success, although they drove to Blue Island. The citizens are determined, however, to hunt him down and bring him to account. Officer Deland, the Police Captain, gives great

Omcer Deland, the Police Captain, gives great satisfaction. The people are loud in his praise for his promptness and efficiency.

The congregation of Bethany Church last Sunnay appointed a Committee on Music,—Mesers. Howe, Watson, and Hopkinson—to provide for the organization of a choir, contemplating the removal into the new church-building.

Niagara Fire Insurance Company of New

Nagara Fire Insurance Company of New York.

Particular attention is directed to the card of this Company in another column. The Nagara is one of the leading and reliable pioneers, having been in the field over twenty-three years, and, after passing through many fiery ordeals,—including the Chicago and Boston confiagrations,—is now possessed of over \$1,320,000 available cash assets, and the largest net surplus over capital, re'nsurance fund, and all lia-bilities, of any New York agency company. Upon the dissolution of the New York "Underwriters' Agency" upon Jan. 1, 1874, the Niagara resumed independer agency business in the Western States, and the largingrease in its business and resources since demon strate it to be under superior management popular and desirable company to insure with

ANALYTICAL LABORATORY, SURGEON'S HALL, EDINBURG, 20th July, 1974. 

"I have made a careful chemical analysis of Kings ford's Oswego Prepared (or Corn) Starch handed to me by Mr. E. C. Chapin, agent, New York, and find such to be of the finest and best description, and when pre

to be of the mines and best description, and when pre-pared according to the directions, with milk, etc., to be an excellent article of diet. It is fully equal in chemical and feeding properties to the best arrow root."

STEVENSON MACADAY, Ph. D., etc., Lecturer in Chemistry. Mr. P. O'Neill

Will open his new and elegant headquarters, No. 132 State street, opposite the new Palmer Hotel. 4 Mr. P. O'Neill is well and widely known in the wholesale quor trade. His formal opening will take place Mon ny. His new establishment is a model of arrange ment, and the extensive stock comprises everything i his line. The new quarters will be this evening the scene of a reception by Mr, O'Neill of his many friends and patrons. Monday mutually profitable business relations will be resumed.

The Great Overland Sunday Mail Train will leave Chicago, Sunday, Oct. 4, at 10:15 a. m., via Chicago, Book Island & Pacific Railroad, stopping at all regular stations on main line, connecting at Omaha with Monday morning express for Deuver and San

Tickets via Chicago & Northwestern, or Chicago Burlington & Quincy Railroads will be taken on this

Pianos.
Hallett, Davis & Co., grand, square, and upright pianos, Thirty years established. Seventy-five first premiums awarded for best pianos; 20,000 have been manufactured and are now in use. Planos to rent or for sale on monthly payments. W. W. Kimball, corner State and Adams streets.

Studebaker Bros., of South Bend, Ind., have on exhibition in the gallery of the Exposition a beautiful display of ligh road wagons, buggies, and phaetons. The Colfax buggy is

all visitors before leaving the Exposition. The " Argus " Anti-Clinker is the only perfect base-burning and illuminating per-lor stove made. Substantial and elegant in design, i cannot be excelled in operation. Banes Bros., Sta

A Steinway Upright Piano. taken in exchange for a more costly instrument of the same form; but very little used, and as good as new, can be purchased at a bargain at Lyon & HEA

Ly's, State and Monroe streets. Fresh Salmon. Just received a half-dozen car-loads of choice cannot fresh salmon, cheaper than beef. All kinds of cannot fruit, jelties, pickles, etc., at bottom prices, F. A

Waidner, 45 and 47 River street, Chicago, of that beautifier of the teeth, Sozodont, is that its ef fect upon the mouth is refreshing, while as a means of cleahsing the teeth and improving the breath it stand.

The Gardner Fire Extinguisher. Gardner Triumph Fire Extinguisher latest and bes Costs no more than inferior machines. Circulars at No. 96 Liberty street, New York. No. 424 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

Chickering Upright Pianos. Strong and clear in tone; stand in tune splendily warranted durable; occupy very small space. Reed's Temple of Music, 92 Van Buren street.

A number of compositors wanted immediately at the Legal News office, 161 LaSalle street. Good prices, and cash every Monday. REAL ESTATE.

To Printers.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

We are anthorized by the owners to offer a number of desirable Residence Lots two blocks from the Crossing Depot, and one block from the new graded School House, as follows: Price of Lots, \$300 each. Terms, \$50 cash, \$50 amenths, \$50 amenths, \$50 in 5-years. If Lots cannot be sold at 100 per cent profit before the payment of \$150 becomes due, it is to be VOID, and, if requested, the owner will take back the property and refund the money paid, with interest. The present owner will pay taxes for 5-years. Title perfect. Free tickets to visit this property.

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M'CORMICK MUSIC HALL.

# TO-DAY

THEODORE THOMAS' TESTIMONIAI CONCERTS.

Unequaled Programmes, in which the Grand Orchestra of Sixty Performers will be assisted by

MRS. CLARA HUCK. MISS EMMA CRANCH ROBERT GOLDBECK, JULIUS FUCHS.

South Side and West Randolph-st. 'buses will take pengers direct to and from the hall. Grand Testimonial Concert 8 o'clock. Grand Testimonial Matines 2 o'clock.

RESERVED SEATS at Jansen, McClurg & Co. Buckstore, 19 State-st. Hvening Concert, Admission & Roserved east, main floor, for, onloon & latra. Matter, only 91, including reserved east.

Steinway & Sons coleptrated Flance acclusively used.

CARPENTER & SHELDON, Managers.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. THE KELLOGG GRAND ENGLISH OPERA

ti's beautiful remantic Opera,
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 6, MARITANA. WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 7, THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 8,
THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO.
FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 9,
SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 14,
THE BOHEMIAN GIRLS

GRAND KELLOGG MATINEE, FULL CHORUS AND GRAND ORCHESTRA.

MR. A. PREDFOAM.

Musical Directo

1. The sale of seate will commone on Wednesday, 8c

20, at 9 a. m., at Julius Hauer & Co. n., corner State at

Monroe-sts. Reserved Seats, according to location. 8

\$1.40, \$2.00, and \$2.50. She orculars for full casts of to

operas at box office of the Theater and principal mus

M'VICKER'S THEATRE. FAREWELL PERFORMANCES OF Joseph Jefferson.

Rip Van Winkle. Saturday Night,
THE RIVALS and A REGULAR FIX. JEFFERSON as BOB ACRES and HUGH DE BRASS. Monday-KELLOGG ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY. GRAND OPERA HOUSE,

PRED AIMS. Late Kingsbury H GRAND FAMILY MATINER this day at 2.20; Evening Performance at 8 p. m. First appearance of the Champton Song and Dance Artists, WALTERS & MORTON, KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS. Second Week of the Great Hit of the Season, Kelly & Leon's translation of Offenbach's Comic Opera, MONS. CHOUFLEURI. Manning's Pathetic Ballad, School-craft & Cees' Sketch antitled MRS. DIDIMUS' PARTY. Solos, Ballads, Choruses, Songs, Dances, &c., &c. Evors evening and Wednesday and Saturday matmees.

This (Saturday) afternoon Last Performs

HOOLEY'S THEATRE,

This Saturday Night, by request of hundreds who were unable to gain admission at its last representation, will be presented Shakspeare's Grand Tragedy of OTHELLO

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. LAST DAY of the Popular Authoress and Actress, MIS OLIVE LOGAN

In her two new plays, afternoon and evening, entitled
MISS TOM and AMY'S EXPERIMENT

Monday LAWRENCE BARRETT and his Comple ragedy Company. MYERS' OPERA HOUSE. STANDING ROOM ONLY at 8:15 p. m. Secure seats HERRMANN THE GREAT!

The King of Magicians, excites boundless enthusiasm.

J. B. 40 HNSON, Champton Swimmer of England and darrica. 3m. and 4sec. under water!

GRAND HERRMANN MATINKE
THIS DAY (Swinday), at 2:30, for Ladies and Children. Admission. 26c; reserved seats 25c extra. Free Fassis the property of the following the control of the family will live in the summer of the control of the family will live in the summer of the control of the family will live in the summer of the control of the family will live in the summer of the control of the family will live in the summer of the control of the family will live in the summer of the control of the family will live in the summer of the control of the family will live in the summer of the control of the family will live in the summer of the control of the family will live in the summer of the control of the family will live in the summer of the control of the family will live in the summer of the fami GEO. WALLACE & CO., Managers.

PHILIP PHILLIPS Will give a SACRED CONCERT in Church Block, conner Clark and Washington-sta, Saturdas Evening, Oct. 3, for the Benefit of WEST SIDE BETHEL HOME and the LADIES' AID SOCIETY. Admission, 50 cta; childen. 25 cts.

DANCING. Union Hall, 181 Clark-st., corner Monroe. Grand soirce every Saturday evening. Tickets, 50 cents. Music by DeClerque & Wedgwood's Band. N.B.—Chas for beginners every Monday evening. J. A.WEDGWOOD, Professor of Dancing.

BOURNIQUE'S DANCING ACADEMY,
128 & 130 TWENTY-FOURTH-ST.,
Will open TO-DAY. For shildren, 2% p. m.; for adults, 8 p. m.

MARTINE'S Dancing Academies. SOUTH SIDE, WEST SIDE, OPEN FOR THE SEASON. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Perkins' Anthem Book Price \$1.50. \$13.50 per Doz. A new and excellent collection, by W. O. PERKINS Will be warmly welcomed by Choirs, as the Anthems are not difficult, and are justs what is needed for "Opening" and "Voluntary" pieces.

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NOTICE.

The late David Balderston, of 49 Regent-sk, Greeneck, having by his trust, disposition and settlement left a legacy to Mrs. Mary Balderston or Mackenzie, his sister, widow of William Mackenzie, sometime blacksmith in Glasgow, who left Scotland many years ago, and, failing her, to her children, notice is hereby given that the said Mrs. Mary Balderston or Mackenzie, if alive, or, if dead, her children, are required to elaim the said bequest and to establish their right thereto within two years from the 34th day of February, 1873, the date of the said David Balderston's death, and that if she or they fail to do sa. Mr. Balderston's drestees will proceed to pay over the said logacy to the other residuary logatees, as affrected by the said trust, disposition and settlement and codicils thereto. Communications on the onlyiest to be addressed to JOHN MACDUCGALL, Soliciter, Manston House, Greenock, Scotland.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES

RAILROAD TIME TABLE ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS Depot, foot of take st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 61 Clark st., southeast corner of Randstph, and 15 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

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Chicago, Kansus City and Denver Short Line, via Leuiei, ana, Mo., and Chicago, Syringfield, Alton and St. Louie Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, now Madison.

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CHICAGO. MILWAUKEE & Sf. PAUL BAILWAY. Thion Depot, corner Hadison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot. Leave. Arrive. 

Das Éxpress.

Milwankee, Green Eay, Stevens
Point, Prairie du Chien, 4

Point, Prairie du Chien, 4

Scribern lews, Mall.

Milwankee, St. Paul & Minnoapolia, Night Express.

7:50 p. m. 7:50 p. m. 5:45 s. m. ALINOIS CENTRAL HAIL TOAD 8:15 a. m. 8:30 p. m. 1:35 p. m. 7:30 a. m. 1:35 p. m. 120 a. m. 1:35 a. m. 8:30 p. m. 1:35 a. m. 8:30 p. m. 1:30 a. m. 8:30 p. m. 1:30 p. m. 120 p. m. 1:30 p. m. 120 a. m. 1:30 p. m. 120 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & OUTSCY HAILROSD.

chison & St. Joseph Krp. ... 10:00 a. m. 17:15 a. m. 10:00 p. m. 18:05 a. m. 10:00 p. m. 17:05 a. m. 10:00 p. m. 17:00 p. m. 17:05 a. m. 10:00 p. m. 17:05 a. m. 10:00 p. m. 17:00 p. m. 17:05 a. m. 10:00 p. m. 17:00 p. m. 17:05 a. m. 10:00 p. m. 17:00 p. m. 1 Ex. Sundays. †Ex. Saturday. ;Ex. Monday

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD Ticket affices, 63 Clark-it. (Sherman-House), and 75 Canal st., corner Madison-st., and at the dopot.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman sts. Picket office.
Grand Pacific Hotel.

Omaha, Leavenw'thd Atchison E.s. \*10:16 a. m. \* 3:30 p. m. Peru Accommodation. \* 5:06 p. m. \* 5:70 s. m. Night Kapress. †10:00 p. m. \* 5:00 s. m. EDUCATIONAL.

Kindergarten for the North Side.

Farents decirous of scouring the Kindergarten training for their little children, will please communicate with the MISSES GRANT, corner of Dearborn and Ontario-sp., immediately, as a Kindergarten Dopartment will be added to their "School for Young Ladies," should there be sufficient encouragement. ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.

sphere and under the quiet influence of a Christian he The number is limited to fifteen. Reepon on Wed day, Sopt. 22. For circular or information, apply to Rector. No. 21 West Thirty-second-st. MRS. WM. G. BRYAN'S

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. The Fall Term of Mrs. Bryan's School commences September 1874. Batavis, N. Y., April, 1874. MADAME O. da SILVA
MRS. and
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S
(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) kinglish, French, and
German Boarding-School for Young Ladies and Children, H West Thirty-cighth-stf. N. Y., roopen Sept. 2,
Application may me made personally or by letter as above. PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY. Chester, Pa. For Boarders only. Session opens Wednesday, Sept. 9. Location healthful; Grounds ample; Buildings commodious; Course of Studies extensive. Thorough instruction in Civil and Mechanical Engineering, the Classics and Engish; , careful oversight of the morals and manners of Cadess. For circulars apply to Hon. K. A. Storrs, Meany. Watts Deciolyer, W. S. Gray, R. Prindiville, T. A. Cosgrove, and Frank W. Wentwurth, patrons of the Academy in Chicago, or to ALLEN'S ACADEMY

Embracing PRIMARY, PREPARATORY, and AGA-DEMIC DEPARTMENTS: SPEENDIDLY equipped for boys of ail ages. New pupils received at any time. IRA W. ALLEN, LL. D., Principal, 728 Michigan av. Mass. Institute of Technology. Fall Entrance Examinations, Sept. 23 and 24, at 9 a. For Catalogue and June Entrance Examination Paped dress Prof. SAM'L KNEELAND, Sec., Roston, Ma MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY-son, will reopen Sept. 16. MLLE. TARDIVEL, 25 W. FORTY-SIXTH-ST., N Y., reopens her French, English, and German Board ing and Day-School for young ladies and children, Sept. 17 SOUND SCHOLARSHIP.

Modest, respectful, manly demoaner,

MEDICAL. NO CURE! Dr. Kean. 3GO SOUTH CLARK-ST., UHICAGO,
May be consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge,
on all chronic or nervous diseases. Dis. J. KWAN is the
only physician in the city who warrants curses or no pay.
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DR. A. G. OLIN is; Washington-st. The longest engaged and most un-cessful physician in the city in the special treatment of sill Chronic, Norvous, and Special Dissasses, Dissasses pe-culiar to females speedily cured. Invalids previded with private apartments, board, attendance, &c. Send 2 stamps for treatise. Patients at a distance treated by mail.

Mathey Caylus' Capsules, Used for over twenty years with great success by the obvisionan of Paris, New York, and London, have been dound anaperior to all others for the prompt cure of all discharges, recent or of long standing.

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A victim of youthful imprudence, causing premature decay, nervous debility, etc., having tried in vain every known semedy, has found a simple self-ours, which he will send / rea to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. REKVEN, 78 Nassau-st., New York. FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

\$5.00 Packages OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

IN EXCHANGE FOR , Bills of National Currency,

TRIBUNE OFFICE.

### Why Gen. Butler Lost the Support of Brother Simmons.

POLITICAL.

Organized Opposition to the Re-Election of Senator Hamlin.

Ward Meetings in Chicago.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune Boston, Oct. 2.-The angry letter of Sam Simmons, published yesterday, does not make

sation that it might had it not been for the fact that it has been generally understood that he was the enfant terrible of the Butler fac tion, and that he caused his brother, the Collector, no little uneasiness. Only last Saturday night he caused his hair to stand on end by peaking at a Hayes meeting, where a careless reporter spoke of him as Collector Simmons, The Collector, Mr. William A. Simmons, seems to have washed his hands of politics. He has moved out of his famous ward (the Second) to the Highlands, declined an election as delegate o the Highlands, declined an election as delegate of the State Convention, and publicly expressed is indifference whether Frost or Hayes were cominated to succeed Mr. Hooper, whom he has lected for the last eight years. Mr. Simmons hay be honest in his withdrawal from policies, but he has not denied the charge penly made by his brother, that E. K. McMitcel Superingender of Warshouses a Castomical Superingender of Warshouses a Castomical Superingenders of Warshouses a Castomical Superingenders. openly made by his brother, that E. K. McMicheel, Superintendent of Warehouses, a Custom-House officer, has been to the Navy-Yard in company with Thomas J. Marston, foreman of the iron-platers there, and passing among the workmen from the Fourth District there employed, has warned them to vote for Frost, in a manner which threatened them with loss of employment as the penalty of disobedience. Sam has been very warm in his support of Hayes, and, when he saw the caucuses going against him, he got mad and split. Mr. Frost is one of Simmons' bondsmen, and Joseph H. Chadwick, another of his bondsmen, is working for a Counsellorship. Tennessee Politics.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 2 .- A special to the Appeal from Columbia, Tenn., this date, says Gov. Brown addressed an immense audience at the fair-grounds near that city to-day. He was met at the depot by a large number of citizens on horseback and in carriages, and escorted to the fair-grounds. He was welcomed by the waving of handkerchiefs and cheers. He spoke en hour and a half on the political condition of the country, and State affairs. During his speech said that the Conservative party was organized on a beautiful blending of the prinrights of the old Whig and Democratic parties; aid the Republican party came into exstence by the agitation of the negro question, and members of that party vere seeking to sustain and keep it alive by a

renewal of the agitation. He reviewed Horace Maynard's speech at Jonesboro a few days since. He said Maynard displayed great ignorance, or else he was too much partisan to confine himself the said alaymand displayed great ignorance, or else he was too much partisan to confine himself to the truth. Referring to Maynard's accusa-tions of his connection with the sale of the Comptroller's office, he said it was a wilful and malicious slander. He said Maynard exhibited the most unpardonable ignorance in regard to the debt of the State. Gov. B. proved a great Congressional Nominations.

MINTH ILLINOIS DISTRICT—DEMOCRATIC. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

VATES CITY. Ill., Oct. 2 .- The Democratic and Independent Convention of the Ninth Congresonal District met here to-day, in separate Con ventions, and nominated Gen. L. F. Ross, of lton, for Congress, in opposition to Whiting Radical, and Peoria Whisky-ring candidate

FIRST MICHIGAN DISTRICT—LIBERAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Trioune.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 2.—The Congressional

Convention of the Liberal-Republicans was held
here at St. Andrew's Hall to-day, all the city

wards and six county towns being represented.

E. F. Conely was elected temporary, and F. W. Baker permanent, Chairman, and T. D. Owen acted as Secretary. The speeches made in the process of organization denounced both parties as corrupt, and called for an independent reform movement. Peter Roberts, E. F. Conely, and W. P. Griffith, were appointed a Committee on Resolutions.

a Resolutions.
An informal ballot was taken for a Congressional caudidate with the following result: fotal number of votes cast, 39; Gen. Williams, 15%; Judge Patchin, 3%. Gen. Williams was the appropriate of the capacity declared the unanimous nominee of the vention. Three cheers for the candidate vere then given with a will. s, from the Committee on Resolu-

Adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention is in favor of an amendment to the Federal Constitution prohibiting members of Congress from soliciting appointments to or removals from office, and providing that all civil officers whose duties require them to reside in the several States shall be elected by the people of their respective districts, cities, villages, and localities, and loat the President, Vice-President, and United States Senators shall be elected by the direct vote of the people. escived, That we are opposed to a Presidential

ted to debase American politics.

Speeches were called for, but the Convention hought them unnecessary, and adjourned, the lelegates all seeming to be in excellent spirits.

THE ST. LOUIS DISTRICT—REFORM.

St. Louis, Oct. 2.—The People's County Convention assembled again to-day, and, after adopting a platform and other resolutions, adjourned, and the different delegates formed into a Congressional and Senatorial Convention: E. O. Stanard was nominated for re-election in the First District; Erasus Wells, Democratic nominee in the Second District, was indorsed; and in the Third District Robert F. Wingate was nominated.

The South Carolina Belters. CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 2 .- The Independent

Republican Convention met here at noon-Various sections of the State are represented by delegations almost entirely coursed of colored men. The day was taken up in perfecting an men. The day was taken up in perfecting an organization, and nominations will probably be made to-morrow. There is little doubt that Judge Green will be the nominee for Governor. The proceedings were marked by harmony and good order.

The Maine Senatorship.

Bosron, Oct. 2 .- A Maine report alleges that ex-Gov. Perham's friends propose an arrangement of the Senatorial question with Hamlin faction by taking Gov. Dingley as a compromise

Ward Meetings. The First Ward Opposition Club held a meeting in the club-room of the Sherman House last evening. There was a full attendance of mem-

bers, embracing a number of the most prominent and active men of the ward. President Tom Foley occupied the chair, and J. K. Murphy acted as Secretary. Vice-Presi-

dent Cook was also present. The object of the meeting was to appoint a committee to suggest candidates for the Legisla-ture, to represent the First District, Gen. Frank

T. Sherman, J. K. Murphy. D. T. Hale, Phil Conley, and Mr. Ryan were appointed to attend to the matter. The meeting then adjourned, sub-ject to the call of the President. THE SIXTH WARD. The Sixth Ward Opposition Club met at 207

Archer avenue, last evening, J. B. Stephens President, in the chair. About fifty persons were present. Speeches were made by Senator Kehoe, and Messrs, Laarz, Wilder, and Som-mers in the interest of the People's Party. Adjourned, subject to the call of the Presi-

The following gentlemen will be voted for at the primary meeting as delegates to Monday's Convention: E. Brodie, H. Morris, P. H. Dwyer, John H. Lekey, George Greenwould, James Murphy, John Thurn, Daniel Maloney, and John Zimmerman. They are understood to be favorable to Kahoe for Synator.

FRENCH REPUBLICANS.

eting of nearly 100 French-speaking citigens was held last evening at Pelletier's Hall in Bens was noted last evening at Petitetier's Hall in Bridgeport. Mr. Edward Cremieux was elected President, and Mr. Pelletier, Secretary. Speeches indorsing the Republican party were made by Mosers. Gustave Demars, Cremieux, Pelletier, Lawler. This gentleman made his regular autumn of

and others. The Club adjourned to meet at the same place Friday evening.

THE NINTH WARD. A metting of the citizens of the Opposition party of the Ninth Ward was held last night in Kincaid's Hall, No. 210 Blue Island avenue. Mr. Redmond Sheridan called the meeting to order and announced its object to be the organization of a club for the ward. On motion of Mr. C. H. of a club for the ward. On motion of air. A. Andrieux, Mr. Sheridan was chosen Chairman and James E. Dalton, Secretary. On motion of Mr. L. H. O'Connor, a committee of five was appointed to select permanent officers for the Club. The Chairman selected as such committee, Messrs. Henry Pilgrim, L. H. O'Connor, C. H. Andrieux, Charles White, and Larry O'Brien. The Committee retired for consultation, and. The Committee retired for consultation, and, after an absence of a few moments, reported

after an absence of a few moments, reported the following named gentlemen as officers:

President—Redmond Sheridan.

Vice-Presidents—First Precinct, M. D. Prindiville; second, William Caspar; Third, John Long; Fourth, Jacob Mohr; Fifth, James Kincaid; Sixth, Patrick December 1988, Stephen P. S. Kinpare, S. Kinpare, S. Kinpare, S. Kinpare, S.

second, William Caspar; Third, John Long; Fourth, Jacob Mohr; Fifth, James Kincaid; Sixth, Patrick Rafferty; Seventh, Henry Bale; Eighth, P. S. Kippers; Finth, James Bradley; Teath, James Geary. Secretary—Charles J. White. Corresponding Secretary—L. H. O'Connor. Treasurer—Larry O'Brien. Executive Committee—William Murphy, William Whalen, Charles H. Andrieux, M. J. Carboy, Thomas McEnery, John Shafer, L. Faley, Thomas Flynn, John J. Corcoran, William Casper, E. Gilmore, and Anton's Busler.

Several gentlemen addressed the meeting. YOUNG MEN'S CLUB.

The Young Men's Independent Club of the Ninth Ward held a meeting last evening at No. 819 West Twelfth street. It was a spirtless gathering, there being scarcely a dozen persons present. Mr. Thomas Joyce was Chairman. Reports of committees were called for, and a member of the Committee on Speakers said it was doubtful if that body would accomplish anything, as one of its members had "got his back up" and was inclined to be quarrelsome. The Committee was given time in which to report, and if possible bring the fractious member to terms. The Committee on Resolutions read the set presented at a former meeting, which were varieted in the papers. They were adopted. printed in the papers. They were adopted.

It was decided that the Club would not take It was decided that the Chib would not take part in the primary election to day, the Chair remarking that as it was an independent organization it should not support any candidate for office without knowing that he was a deserving person, and qualified to represent the people

A Finance Committee was appointed, and the meeting adjourned. THE TENTH WARD.

A large meeting of the Opposition of the Tenth Ward was held last night at Wall's Hall, corner Haisted and Adams streets, for the purpose of organizing a club for the ward. A number of prominent politicians were present, among whom were C. C. P. Holden, Thomas nan, Dr. Dunne, Dr. Nuce, and F. W. Lewis, Mr. Michael Greenebaum was chosen Chairman, and Mr. C. McDonnell, Secretary. Before effecting a permanent organization the meeting took steps towards electing delegates to Monday's Convention. Dr. Dunne, ¿Capt. McGee, Dr. Nuce, and John Schmitz were appointed a committee to report a list of delegates.

While the Committee were out Messrs. W. J. Onahan, and C. C. P. Holden addressed the preciting. Atter being out a brief seach the

neeting. After being out a brief space, the Committee returned and reported the following ists of delegates to the nominating convention Charles Cameron, Michael Gr Dunn. Thomas Wall, A. N. Buck, and Dr. W. P. After this a committee of five was appointed

following-named gentlemen: Pertident—John C. Haines.

Fice-Presidents—G. C. Eaton, Peter Schuttler, D. O'Hara, Charles Whipple, and Simon Forham.

Treasure—John Cochrane.

Secretary—John F. McGrath.

Assistant Secretary—Thomas McGirr.

to select officers for the Ciub, who reported the

Assistant Secretary—Thomas McGirr.
Assistant Secretary—Thomas McGirr.
Executive Committee—Michael Keeley, F. W. Lewis,
James Doyle, Charles McDounell, John Schmidt, Edward Finn, Michael Greenebaum, Dr. McChesney,
Thomas Wall, Charles R. Gardner, Edward Bulger,
and Thomas F. Cook. The Executive Committee will meet this even ing at 9 o'clock at 63 South Desplaines street. THE ELEVENTH WARD.

A meeting of the Opposition Club of the Elevnth Ward was held last evening at No. 45 West Kinzie street, William Gilmore presiding. The following persons were elected as delegates to the Opposition Convention next Monday: William Gilmore, Paul Ryder, Andrew Anderson, Angus McGowan, John Editt, Joseph Nunck. The rest of the business transacted was simply routine and of no public interest. THE FOURTEENTH WARD.

A meeting of the Fourteenth Ward People's-Party Club was held in Tammany Hall, corner of Lincoln and Indiana streets. The attendance was unusually large, the hall being completely filled. The chair was occupied by the President, T. Z. Cowles, and Mr. Charles Foerster acted as

Prof. Rodney Welch, being called upon by the Chair, stated the result of a conference with Mr. Onahan, Chairman of the Central Committee, on the subject of the time for holding the primaries for the nomination of an Alderman. Mr. Onahan Long John, who was sentence had heard with some surprise that it was contemplated to nominate an Alderman in the Fourteenth Ward at the primaries on Saturday, the 3d inst. This should not be done, the usual plan day throughout the city. The Central Committee would designate the time, which would probably be the day on which delegates to the County

Convention were elected.

On motion of Mr. Enos W. Smith, it was resolved to defer the holding of the primaries for the nominotion of an Alderman until a day designated by the Central Committee. ignated by the Central Committee.

Mr. M. J. Dunne, one of the Vice-Presidents, being called for, made a few remarks, urging upon the Club the importance and necessity of laboring to secure the nomination of none but the best man.

the best men.

John Heafield entertained the meeting with one of his characteristic speeches, full of hard and cutting hits upon the barnacles of the Republican party. He said they ought to be scraped off, and as he once belped to put them on, he now proposed to help scrape them off. He had repented of his share in it long ago, and he now meant to demonstrate the superity of he now meant to demonstrate the sincerity of his repentance by hard work to clean out the officeholders. He wanted a new deal Other speakers followed, after which the Club djourned, subject to the call of the Executive

THE FIFTEENTH WARD. A large meeting of the Scandinavians of the

Fifteenth Ward took place last evening at Aurora Turner Hall. Their object was the formation of in Opposition Club. A band was in attendance and enlivened the occasion with music during the Mr. Fritz Frantzen called the meeting to order

and nominated Capt. O. G. Lange as temporary Chairman. Mr. Lange on taking the chair remarked that the Opposition apparently was very strong in the Fifteenth Ward. Shortly after-wards he called for a permanent organization, with the following result: wards he called for a permanent organization, with the following result:

President—A. B. Johnson.

Vico-Presidents—George O. Hoffman, O. G. Lange,
John Wislers.

Secretary—John Arvidson.

Mr. Johnson, on taking the chair, said that the present City Government, as far as he could see, was the best we had ever had.

see, was the best we had ever had.

Gen. Hermann Leib followed in a long address, ridiculing the Republican party, and advocating the present Peoples' party Administration. He also overhauled Ingwell Olson and Mr. Campbell for some of their recent actions.

When he had concluded, loud and numerous calls were made for Ingwell Olson. Mr. Olson, who was on the stage, requested the audience to first listen to Mr. William Peterson. Mr. Peterson followed in the Scandinavian tongue, which excited great applause.

son followed in the Scandinavian tongue, which excited great applause.

On his conclusion still londer calls were made for Ingwell Olson, and for a long time it looked as if the meeting would be broken up unless Mr. Olson was allowed to speak. The President announced in firm tones that Mr. Olson would not be allowed to speak at that meeting, as it was an Onosition one, and helped no hypiness. was an Opposition one, and heshad no busin

This ended the trouble, and after some more

THE REPUBLICANS.

A meeting of the Fifteenth Ward Republican Club was held yesterday evening at the underground saloon No. 98 West Division street. The chair was taken by Mr. James Clancey, and Matthew Weich acted as Secretary of the meeting, which was addressed by Mr. Scanlan, whose speech consisted of a dissertation upon the advantages of protection over free trade. He failed to throw any new light upon the subject, and his speech proved altogether too long and abstruse for his audience, who heaved a sigh of relief when he subsided in favor of Mr. Frauk

Boston, Oct. 2.—Charles Sumner's estate have appraised, and is valued at \$134.758.

would roll up 5,000 majority for the Republican party, and that the victory would be the result of the votes of the laboring men of the Fifteenth Ward. He denounced the People's party as peridious in the extreme, and laid at their door all the ills that at present burden the city.

He was followed by Mr. Patrick H. Stanton, who let loves one of his oracircal efforts. He

He was followed by Mr. Patrick H. Stanton, who let loose one of his oratorical efforts. He treated the audience to a condensed history of the Republican party, beginning at the Conquest of Albion by Julius Ceear, touching at length upon the Norman Invasion, the Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers, the Revolutionary War, the Declaration of Independence, and the late Rebellion. The last-named topic proved so fruitful that it was available to prove the conditions of the province of the province of the conditions of the province of the conditions of the c ful that it was apparent the erratic orator would not get down to the present decade before 1 or 2 o'clock in the morning, so the reporters were obliged to withdraw. The meeting adjourned in all probability at about 4 in the morning.

Miscellaneous.

IONBOE COUNTY (WIS.) REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune, JANESVILLE, Wis., Oct. 2.-The Monroe Cour ty Republicans to-day nominated for the Assembly C. R. Denniston; Sheriff, D. W. Ball; District-Attorney, P. J. Clawson; County Clerk, L. Zeltzer; Treasurer, F. R. Melvin; Register, C E. Tanberg'; Clerk of County Court, Edmund Bartlett; Surveyor, A. C. Stuntz; Coroner, L.

REPUBLICAN LEGISLATIVE NOMINATIONS. REPUBLICAN LEGISLATIVE NOMINATIONS.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
GILMAN, Ill., Oct. 2.—The Republican Representative Convention, comprising Iroquois and Kankakee Counties, met in Convention here, in the Parker Opera-House, to-day. The Hon. J. M. Sheridan of Verkelee. M. Sheridan, of Kankakee, was made permanen Chairman, and the Hon. Thomas Vennum, o Chairman, and the Hon. Thomas Vennum, of Iroquois, Secretary. The present members of the Legislature, A. S. Palmer, Senator, J. M. Sheridan and Thomas S. Sawyer, Representatives, were whitewashed by a resolution thanking them for past valuable services, and then laid up to dry. The Convention then nominated George C. Wilson, of Onarga, and Reuben Richardson, of Kankakee, as candidates for Representatives. The Hon. G. L. Fort, George C. Wilson, and A. S. Palmer addressed the Convention. The latter returned thanks for the whitewash. Col. Fort is speaking to a large crowd wash. Col. Fort is speaking to a large crowd

WITHDRAWS.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Is., Oct. 2.—The Nonpared will to-morrow contain the card of the Rev. Joseph Knotts, announcing his withdrawal as inde seep knots, amounting his withdrawal as independent candidate for Congress in the Eighth Congressional District, and announcing as his belief that, on account of party prejudices, the independent action of voters cannot succeed at this time. Mr. Knotts will henceforth yield a hearty and earnest support to Judge McDill, the Republican pomines. Republican nominee.

THE NORTHWESTERN STATES. News Items Telegraphed to The Chicago Tribune.

ILLINOIS. The Joliet fall races will come off on the grounds of the Will County Agricultural Association, Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 14 and 15, under the management of the Hon. W. E. Henry, of Joliet. -The Naperville Temperance Alliance, after a

long silence, held quite an enthusiastic meeting last Monday evening. They decided to procure a library of temperance-literature for circulation. By this means they hope to educate the masses, and prepare the way for more successful work. They also appointed a large Committee to circulate the printed pledges.

—The contract for the erection of the new

Court-House at Pontiac was yesterday let to Colwell, Clark & Co., of Ottawa, for \$62,000. The building is to be erected by the 1st of Sep-tember, 1875. The bids ranged from \$62,000 to The coal miners of the three shafts operat-

—The coal miners of the three shafts operated by the Northern Illinois Coal and Iron Company, in LaSalle, resumed work yesterday at \$1 per ton, that price being 10 cents per ton more than is paid at the Streator mines.

—Little Mose, a hoise owned by Woodworth & McCart, of Bloomington, won the trotting race at Paxton, making 2:40. ace at Paxton, making 2:40.

—The Freeport Watch Manufacturing Comany was licensed yesterday, at Springfield, apital \$250,000.

—The first copies of the new revised statutes

—The first copies of the new revised statues were received yesterday at the various State offices in Springfield. If the copies received are a sample of the binding, it is in no sense equal to the requirements of the law. This is the general vertical of those who have seen them.

—By the upsetting of a buggy, yesterday afternoon, Mrs. McMullin, wife of James McMullin, proprietor of the Senare saloon. Blooming. lin, proprietor of the Senate saloon, Blooming , was very severely and dangerously injured She was thrown upon the pavement, striking on

—Eugene Ravalleons, a barber of Saybrook, McLean County, has left the country with Mrs. Wilham J. Blanchard, a somewhat noted character of Central Illinois, leaving his wife. Rava leons is a good-looking French adventurer, who claims that his father is a General in the French army, and a brother a Colonel. His wife was visiting friends in Kankakee when he ran away. INDIANA.

half years in the Penitentiary for shooting Constable Hawkins at Eenton, has been granted a new trial by the Supreme Court, and was yester-day returned to Goshen for trial by the Warden day returned to Goshen for trial by the Warden of the State Prison.

—Capt. A. K. Ewing, Postmaster of Logans-

port, died at noon yesterday, of typhoid fever. Capt. Ewing had been connected with the Post-Office at Logansport for the last twelve years. MIGHIGAN.

Very good time was made at the Central Michgan course yesterday. The horses entered were sherwood and Ruff, of Lansing; Stonewall, of Brighton; and Stranger, of Charlotte. The

three first-named horses took the purses in the order given. Time, 2:43%, 2:35, and 2:39%.

—The University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, has had a somewhat unhappy opening this fail.
Dillman Bullock, a prominent member of the
Sentor class, died a week before the term began. Miss Sykes, of the Sophomore class, attempted suicide last Sunday, but is still alive, and even shows some signs of recovery, although the pistol-pall is yet in her brain, and has injured the optic nerve, rendering her blind. And, last Tuesday evening, J. C. Campbell, of Ypsilanti, who is ad-mitted to have been the ablest man in the Senior class, died of typhoid fever.

At a meeting of the Milwaukee Bar yesterday At a meeting of the alliwancee Bar yesterday, resolutions were passed eulogizing the memory of the late Judge A. G. Miller. The funeral takes place to-day at 10 o'clock. The Bar and Old Settlers' Club will swell the procession.

—William Seifeld, a milk-peddler of Milwankee, was thrown from his wagon and killed yesterday morning. He had lost control of the house. The Synod of the Presbyterian Church of

—The Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Wisconsin meets at Calvary Church, Milwaukee, next Thursday.

—James Smith, of Hale's Corner, was thrown from his wagon and had three ribs broken while on his way home from Milwaukee Thursday

Capt. Joseph McVey, a well-known steamboat Captain, but for several years past a hotel-keeper in Zanesville, attempted suicide last night by shooting himself, the ball entering near the right temple. Financial trouble is supposed to be the cause. He had recently opened a new hotel. The wound is probably not fatal, but is very serious

HENRY CLEWS & CO.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicaso Tribune.

New York, Oct. 2.—From time to time during the past week it has been reported that Henry Clews & Co. had suspended. These reports were not verified, but yesterday they assumed such form that a Tribune reporter asked the head of the firm if there was any truth in the rumor. Mr. Clews said that when the firm failed, a year ago, arrangements were made for the resumption of business, and, with a wiew to effecting this object, notes were given out, some of which matured at the present time. The firm had not been able to meet some of the paper maturing on Oct. 1, and, as a consequence, some of it had gone to protest. They had arranged, however, for an almost immediate supply of money, and would pay all maturing obligations within a few days.

THE STEAMBOAT MEN.

St. Louis, Oct. 2.—The Steamboatmen's Contion met in secret session again to-day. It be stated, however, that an organization has can be stated, however, that an erganization has been effected, to be known as the Steamboat-Owners' Association, and all the delegates have given in their adherence to its regulations. A committee has been appointed to prepare a report for publication, but it will probably not be promulgated until after the adjournment of the Convention. The delegates say the Convention has been very harmonious, and all are working earnestly to accomplish something which will result beneficially to the steamboat interests.

THE SUMNER ESTATE.

SPORTING.

An Unfinished Match Between the American and Irish Riflemen.

Bogardus Wins in Another Match with Paine.

Goldsmith Maid to Trot at Dexter Park Next Wednesday.

Mutuals, 4; Baltimores, 1.

THE TRIGGER.
STAMFORD, Conn., Oct. 2.—In the shootingnatch between Bogardus and Paine to-day, Bo gardus won by a score of 39 to 37. THE AMERICAN AND IRISH TEAMS,

New York, Oct. 2 .- The Bennett long-range championship was shot at Creedmoor to-day The American and Irish teams competed. Dark ess set in before the match was completed, leaving five shots to be fire by each man to-mor-row, at 1,000 yards. The following is the score up to the time of the postponement of the

BISH, 800 900 1,000 302 L. V. H. Fulton Col, Gildersleeve
Gen, F. Dakin
L. L. Hepburn
F. F. B. Collins
Col, F. Bodine Total.... 333 294 260

Col. Wingate, Captain of the American team, to-day sent the following letter to the commander of the Irish team:

mander of the Irish team:

New York, Oct. 2, 1874.

Maj. A. Blennerhasset Leech, Captain Irish learn:

My Dear Sir: I have much pleasure in informing you that, the necessary preliminary arrangements (which alone have caused the apparent delay) having been completed, I am directed by the Amateur Rifle Club on behalf of themselves and the riflemen of America, so far as they are suthorized to speak for the latter, to accept your challenge to shoot a match in Dublin during the summer of 1875, the date to be agreed upon on or before May 1, 1875, on the same conditions as in the recent match. I feel confident that this match will be marked with the fairness and friendly feeling that have characterized our late contest, and will institute a system of international rifle competitions which will do much to unite the two countries and develop the manly sport of rifle-shooting. and develop the manly sport of rifle-shooting.

In conclusion, I can only hope that if you should win the match our team will endeavor to bear their defeat with the same magnanimous spirit been displayed by yourself and your friend truly yours. G. W. WINGATE, President A. R. C.

> THE TURF. AN IMPORTANT RACE.

Arrangements have been made with the own ers of the celebrated trotters, Goldsmith Maid. Judge Fullerton, and Gloster, now an their way to California, whereby the manager of Dexter Park is enabled to announce a grand matinee Wednesday afternoon. Budd Doble and the others, finding that they could spare time to stop over on the road for a day or two, allowed themselves to be induced by Mr. Mansur's offer of a purse of \$5,000 to make Chicago a flying vist and exhibit their fast ones. As before stated, the trot will occur Wednesday afternoon. The horses will be rung on the track promptly at 3 o'clock, and if the afternoon is fine there should be an immense crowd in attendance, as it will probably be the last opportunity we shall have this season of witnessing first-class race. Of course, the interest in the contest, as a contest, will centre on the struggle hetween Fullerton and Gloster it being conced ed on all sides that neither did not give a purse for Fullerton and Gloste

alone, and then give the Maid a premium for fast time. This would have lengthened the per-

ormance, and we think made it more int In connection with the above race we print the annexed communication. The questions asked by the correspondent can be easily answered. In the first place the three Eastern horses would not be allowed to appear here, except on condi-tion that they should take all the money offered and divide it between them. It was suggested erton; but they would not listen to the proposi tion, having very good reason to fear that is might carry off second money, which would lea-quite a hole in the purse. Mr. Goodrich is n afraid to pit his horse against Fullerton an Gloster, and we understand that an attempt wil be made to bring the three together Thursday afternoon. Following is the letter:

to the Editor of The Chicago Pribune: Sir: Why is it that the Chicago horse, Bodine, is not entered in the race which is advertised on the bil-boards to come off next Wednesday at Dexter Park? We of this city who take an interest in honest trotting have closely observed the course of Bodne during the past season and have taken a pride in his perform-ances, believing him to be a good horse, and a stayer; and, now that he is at home, we naturally look to see Bodine and Gloster met at Charter Oak Park ford, Conn., last August, and it occurs to us or that Bodine's record in that occasion would his again meeting his rival, especially so as the to be on Bodine's own home track. In view o facts the question very naturally arises. Is Mr. Good-rich afraid to enter Bodine in a race with Gloster and Judge Fullerton, or are they averse to meeting him?
What's the matter?
Chicago, Oct. 2, 1874.
FAIR PLAY.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2, 1874

THE LEXINGTON, KY., RACES.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 2.—The attendance at the races to-day was large, weather flue, and track in good order.

The first race was for 4-year-olds, \$100 entrance, half forfeit, three or more to fill: \$100 by the Association to the second, and \$50 to the third horse. Maccy's Alley West, by Almout, was thus see in the first heat in 1,500. Alley we

won this race in the first heat in 1:291, distanc-ing Strader's Clemont by C. M. Clay, Jr.; Price's e, by Ericcson, and Prunistone's Stilleto, by St. Elmo.

The second race was for a purse of \$600 for horses that have never trotted better than 2:40, \$400 to first, \$140 to second, \$60 to third horse:

There was a second heat in this in 2:351/2, but leclared void in consequence of John S. Cain bedeciared volume and the state of the state o

Time—2:31½; 2:38½; 2:38½; 2:38; 2:47.

There will be four races to-morrow.

RACES AT WOODSTOCK, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WOODSTOCK, Ill., Oct. 2.—Two thirty-two and a halt, 2:32, 2:30½, and 2:30, the last called by good judges 2:28, was the time made in the free-to-all race on the Marengo Driving-Park Association track to-day. Six horses were entered. E. H. Barnes' horse, from Battle Creek, Mich., won the first heat; C. W. Phillips' Annie B., from Delayen, Wis., second and third, and Barnes' the fourth. A. P. Stevens' horse, from Joliet, being but a neck behind. The approaching darkness compelled a P. Stevens' horse, from Joliet, being but a neck behind. The approaching darkness compelled a postponement until to-morrow. In the running race, in the foreneon, E. G. Bucher's Alice Ward, from Cliuton, Ia., won two straight heats in 1:51 and 1:51. Two fifty-seven and a half was made in the double-team trot by E. G. Bucher's Comanche and Alice Ward. In the afterneon over 2,500 people were in attendance.

ENGLISH RACES.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The race for the Newmarket October handicap to-day was won by Wild

Condox, Oct. 2.—The race for the Rewmarket October handicap to-day was won by Wild Myrtle: Lady Patricia second, and Genuine third. The last betting was ten to one against Wild Myrtle, twelve to one against Lady Patricia, and twelve to one against Genuine. There were twelve starters.

NASHVILLE BLOOD-FORSE ASSOCIATION'S MEETING.

NASHVILLE ELOOD-FORSE ASSOCIATION'S MEETING.
NASHVILLE Tenu. Oct. 2.—The Nashville
Blood-Horse Arecciation's meeting, on the Nashville Course, opens on Monday, the 5th inst,
with a large number of the best racers from
Kentucky and Tennessee. There are now about
160 horses on the grounds, with prospects of
others to come, and it is anticipated that the
linest apert ever had over the Nashville Course.

will be had next week. Preparations have been

BASE BALL MUTUALS VS. BALTIMORE NEW YORK, Oct. 2 .- Base Ball: Mutuals, 4;

RETURN OF THE WHITE STOCKINGS. The White Stockings are expected to arrive in The White Stockings are expected to arrive in the city from the East this morning. They have left a curious record behind them, and can hardly expect a warm reception. It will be interesting to hear their explanation of the numerous defeats they have suffered on the tour, and of the reason which impelled them to win a few games.

BLUFF CITYS VS. FRANKLINS.

This afternoon the Franklins, of this city, will play a match game with the Bluff City Base-Ball Club, an Iowa organization, on the grounds at the corner of Twenty-third and State streets. If the weather proves fine, the public should give the game a generous recognition, as the Franklins have have had hard luck in the matter of rain lately.

FAIRS.

Nebraska State Fair. OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 2.—This was the last day of

he State Fair, and the attendance was very rge, although not equal to that of yesterday It is generally acknowledged to have been one of the best exhibitions of the kind ever held in a Western State. Prof. Perry, of Massachusetts, delivered an address before the State Agricul-tural Society last night; subject: "The Foe of the Farmer." It was an elaborate argument for hard money as against paper money. District and County Fairs.

HENDERSON COUNTY, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune OQUAWKA, Ill., Oct. 2 .- The Henderson Couny Fair opened at Biggsville on Tuesday morning, under very favorable auspices, the weather eing beautiful. A greater number of entries bas been made than at any previous fair. The show of horses, stock, swine, and sheep is superior to any previous year. Among the horse we noticed a span of English mares recently brought over by the Hon. Dave Rankin, being the largest carriage horses we ever saw. Weight, 2,200 each. Mr. D. Lovill had on exhibition three buffaloes—bull, cow, and calf—that have attracted considerable notice. They are tame, and run with his cattle. The number in attendance greatly exceeds former years. The fair closed KANKAKEE COUNTY, ILL

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. KANKAKEE, Ill., Oct. 2.—The attendance ne fair vesterday and to-day has been unusual arge. In the free-for-all race for a purse of \$300, Henry Vossburg entered Bay Dan, Graves t Loomis entered Clementine, and J. P. Stevens barned Lady Mack. Clementine won the race in three straight heats. Time, 2:42%. RENT COUNTY, MICH.
Special Despetch to The Checaso Tribune.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 2.—To-day our city

Grand Rapids, Mich., Oct. 2.—To-day our city was alive with pleasure-seekers, and, the weather being fine, some \$,000 persons visited the Kent County Union Fair. A pleasing feature of the occasion was the free admission of all children of the German and public school. The receipts of the fair for yesterday and to-day were about \$2,500. The game of base-ball physel upon the grounds was won by the White Stockgrounds was won by the White Stockwho beat the Liberty Club by a score
23 to 9. The three-minute trotting
was won in three straight heats by
y May, who took the first premium,
the second money was won by Hattie
son, and the third by Kittie H. Time of race, 2:58, 2:58, and 2:54, The regatta held at Reed's Lake to-day was a partial failure. By some misunderstanding some slight discourtesies were shown the visiting oarsmen, who packed up the most of their boats and shipped them back home. But one race took place, that of single sculis for a distance of 1½ miles. Frank Yates, of Grand Haven, won in 12 minutes 6½ seconds. Williams, who did not confest for the prizes, came in second, and Pearson, who got second money, came in last. The lake was rough, and the boats were full of water at the close of the race. There were about 1,000 persons present.

KALAMAZOO COUNTY, MICH. KALAMAZOO COUNTY, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Oct. 2.—The fair closed this afternoon. It has been a success. Receipts are large, the show was excellent, and every one satisfied. There has never been a better display of truit in the State. Charles Hays, of Hero, took first premium for centlemen's divingtook first premium for gentlemen's driving-horses. Col. Stewart won the gouble-team HILLSDALE COUNTY, MICH.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Pripune.
HILLSDALE, Mich., Oct. 2.—The Hillsdale
ounty Fair closed to-day, and has been the most essful fair ever held in this county, which has always been noted for big fairs. There wer s will be \$1,000 more than any former It is estimated that 10,000 people were on the grounds yesterday. NORTHERN WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. OSHKOSH, Wis., Oct. 2.—The Northern State Fair closed to-day. The fair is considered the biggest success of any yet held here. The repts for the week will reach \$10,000 or \$12,000 weather has been extremely fine and the dance large. In the 2:50 race, Tommy Girl won the sweepstakes easily. Time, 2:33, 2:35, and 2:30. Countess was second, and Tom-

ROCK COUNTY, WIS.

Special Dispaten to The Unicago Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Oct. 2.—There was a marked crease in the number in attendance on the Fair to-day, though the grounds were very comfortably filled. The weather was an improve rortally filled. The weather was an improvement on yesterday, as there was comparatively no wind and dust. The firemen's race for a purse of \$100 was won by Engine Company No. 1, of Janesville. The double-team race was won by Dr. Conkley's team. Best time made, 2:59.

by Dr. Coakley's team. Best time made, 2:59. There were six entries in the farmers race for horses never trained, Col. Owen's black horse winning. Among the nevelties upon the grounds to-day was a Mrs. Hegler, of New Glovis, Green County, with three baties, born respectively on the 4th, 5th, and 6th of last February. To-day the authorities put a stop to the swindling operations of the monte men. The opinion is generally expressed that such action would have looked better if it had been taken the first day of the fair, instead of en taken the first day of the fair, instead of the last. Hans Gorgenson, a newly-arrived Nor-wegian, had some \$309 taken from him by thieves on the Fair-Grounds to-day. No arrests. MARSHALL COUNTY, IND.
Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
PLYMOUTH, Ind., Oct. 2.—The flue weather atracted a still larger crowd at the fair to-day.

The free-for all was called promptly at 2:30 p. m. It was for a purse of \$500; \$300 to first, \$175 to second, and \$125 to third. Four horses started. Kittle won. Grav John was second, and Mary third. Time, 2:5514, 2:5514, and 2:50. The fair will be continued to-morrow. In the races Relle of Fargled Witte and Gray John. races, Belle of Fairfield, Kittie, and Gray John

Special Disvalch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORTLAND, Ind., Oct. 2.—The Jay County Fair
losed to day. It has been a success. The display of farming implements and produce was first-rate in every particular.

SOUTHERN OHIO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DATION, O., Oct. 2.—It is estimated that 60,000 to 75,000 people were at the Southern Ohio Fair to-day. Goldsmith Maid trotted against time, and made the fastest time ever made on a half track. Time, 2:21 and 2:18. The race between Judge Fullerton and Gloster resulted in favor of Fullerton in three straight heats. Time, 2:24%, 2:23, and 2:22%. The fair has been a grand success. It closes to-morrow.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Oct. 2.—The evidence in the Coroner's inquest in the Granite Mill disaster is completed. The verdict is not expected before next week. Four benefits were given last night for the mill sufferers, and netter nearly \$3,000. A number of mills are adopting efficient means of escape in case of fire.

THE FALL RIVER DISASTER.

KENTUCKY ITEMS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Louisville, ky., Oct. 2.—The trial of William Smoot, at Owenton, for the murder of James M. Walker, in a difficulty growing out of Ku-Klux operations, to-day resulted in his acquittal, and the officer in command of the State troops expresses the opinion that they will now be ordered home to this city. Smoot has been the lead and front of the cang at whose door the head and front of the gang at whose door the Ku-Klux outrages are laid. The Walkers and Russells, who have been in the confidence of, and employed by, the United States Marshal, are his personal enemies. It is apparent that either

ty people side with Smoot, and a fair trial of any of the various cases arising out of Ku-Kluxing and family vendettas is not to be looked for. While the friends of Dr. Wetherby, late Mar-While the friends of Dr. Wetnerby, late Marshal of the Louisville Chancery Court, were sitting up with his body Tuesday night, the house was entered by thieves, and \$2,000 in bonds and \$750 in greenbacks carried off. Dr. Wetnerby's office is worth \$15,000 to \$20,000 a year, and there is great excitement among city poregarding the succession.

RELIGIOUS.

Congregational Council. New Haven, Oct. 2.—The Congregational Council discussed the proposed consolidation of the philanthropic and religious societies all day animated. The first resolution was adopted, as follows: That the work of foreign missions of the A. B. C. F. M., be earnestly commended to churches, and it is

sed that the funds which formerly were advised that the funds which formerly were or uted-by our churches to the operations on Papal through the American and Foreign Christian be added to the contributions ordinarily made t Board.

On the second resolution there was a long dis-cussion, which ended in postponing it until the next four had been considered.

That for work among the non-Cancasian races o our land, heretofore carried on with so much efficie and success by the American Missionary Asso.i.i. that organization be commended to the continued a port of our churches.

The third resolution is:

That with a view to the preservation of the distinctive spheres of the respective societies before the minds of their supporters, and to give as much unity as possible to each in its operations, it is desired that the missions of the American Board among the North American Indians be transferred to the care of the American Missionary Association, and that the foreign missions of the latter organization be transferred to the American Board and other kindred societies.

It was considered in the afternoon. An ineffectual attempt was made to postpone all resolutions and recommit them to the Committee to report at the next Council three years hence. After a long deliberation the third resolution was indefinitely postponed.

The fourth resolution was unanimously passed. It is as follows:

It is as follows:

That the Council heartily approve of the consolidation already effected between the American Education
society and the College Society, and commend the new
organization to the generous support of the churches,
There are five more resolutions to be consid-

There are five more resolutions to be considered.

At the afternoon session the Rev. Dr. Edson, of Indianapolis, delegate from the Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. William H. Bice, of Philadelphia, delegate from the Synod of the Moravian Church, were welcomed.

The Rev. W. H. H. Murray read a paper on "How to Preach the Gospel Efficiently to the Masses." In his opinion a stock of theology was not necessary for this, but a thorough knowledge and appreciation of the nature of God's power; but no provision has been made for preaching to the masses. Ministers are barricaded in their pulpits, and the doors of the churches barred except to the rich. Provision for the masses must be made before the subject of his paper could, in his opinion, become one to be considered.

The Rev. Mr. Murray alluded to the lectures

to be considered.

The Rev. Mr. Murray alluded to the lectures of a greater teacher, Henry Ward Beecher, in this city, on the same subject, and the audience began to applaud, but immediately seemed to remember themselves, and the applause was suppressed.

In the evening, a paper was read by President Fairchild, on the "Type of Religion Calculated to Take a Strong Hold on the American Peo-ple," and afterwards discussion was resumed on olidation of the societies, and continue the consolidation of the Societies, action on the fifth resolution being deferred until Monday.

The Council will probably adjourn Monday. Wisconsin Baptist Missionary Con

vention. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. BELOIT, Wis., Oct. 2.-This morning's session of the Baptist Missionary Convention was largely devoted to considering the report of the

Committee on Associational Work in Sunday-schools, presented by Dr. Griffith, of Milwaukee. The main recommendations were, that local collections should be taken by each association, and the amount collected apportioned in the local work, and the surplus, if any, sent to the Board Association, and to appoint missionaries, subject to the approval of the Board. Remarks were made by Drs. Thirrall, Blackall, and Moss, were made by Drs. Thirrall, Blackall, and Moss, of Chicago, on practical Sunday-school work. The President appointed Bros. Clark, Fisk, Culver, Edmuster, and O. Stearns a Committee of Revision of the Constitution. The Rev. D. E. Halteman was elected President of the Convention; the Rev. S. A. Abbott, First Vice-President; the Rev. J. H. Griffith, Second Vice-President; the Rev. R. E. Manning, Recording Secretary; and Charles Topping, Treasurer. The Board consists of twenty-seven members. Committees were appointed upon Publication and Bible-Work, General Educational Work, Foreign Missions, Home Missions, Ministerial Education, Sunday-Schools, and the cational Work, Foreign Missions, Home Missions, Ministerial Education, Sunday-Schools, and the Evansville Academy. This alternoon Dr. M. P. Jewett, of the First Church, Milwaukee, read a paper on "Institutions Needed by the Baptist Denomination in Wisconsin," urging a decided improvement in the character of t schools all over the country. Dr. Burroughs, Chancellor of the Chicago University, delivered Chancellor of the Chicago University, delivered an address on the relations of the school at Beaver Dam to the University, showing it to be in a very flourishing condition financially, but not yet doing an extensive work. The Rev. J. A. Smith, editor of the Standard, this evening delivered a very exhaustive address upon general education in connection with denominadelivered a very exhaustive address upon general education in connection with denominational interests. This is considered by some as decidedly the best effort of the week. Samuel Moss, D. D., President of the Chicago University, gave a most interesting extempore address on the endowment of institutions of learning. In the absence of Dr. Nortbrop, Prof. T. G. Morgan, of Chicago, spoke briefly upon collegiate education. President Chapin, of Beloit was invited to address the Convention, which he did in a most happy and acceptable manner, upon the subject of true higher culture.

The Indiana Quakers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Pribune.
RICHMOND, Ind., Oct. 2.—The third day of the Indiana Yearly Meeting was more numerously attended than heretofore. It is estimated that 1,500 Quakers are now in session. Charles F. Coffin was again unanimously chosen as Clerk of

A series of queries upon the condition of the A series of queries upon the condition of the Church, sent out by the last Yearly Meeting, were read from all the Quarterly Meetings. They were uniformly good, and the entire forencon's meeting was passed in hearing and discussing these Church discipline matters.

The afternoon was devoted to the report of the Committee on Temperance, whose labors have been unusually vigorous and fruitful of great good. good.

The devotional meeting to-night was attended by many citizens not members A general revival is anticipated.

The Nebraska Methodists. OMAHA, Oct. 2.—The M. E. Conference of Nebraska began its annual session in this city yes-terday. The attendance of the clergy was quite

WASHINGTON.

Vellow-Fever at Pensacola, Fla.-Call on the National Banks for a State ment of Their Condition. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune,

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 2.-Some doubts have been expressed by skeptical persons regarding the actual existence of yellow fever at Pensacola, Fla., but if proof is needed it can be given in the fact that one-third of the officers stationed at the Navy-Yard there have already died of the disease, Commodore Woolsey, the commandant of the yard, being the last on the list thus far. It is reported that many others at that post have been affected with the disease, but most of them are now well.

but most of them are now well.

The Comptroller of the Currency will, in a few days, make a call on the National Banks throughout the United States for reports of their condition. The last call was for a report of the condition of the banks on June 26.

(To the Associated Press.)

APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 2.—The President has aprointed J. C. S. Colby, of Missouri, Consul at Chin Kiang, vice Weston Flint, suspended; Isaac T. Shepard, of Missouri, Consul at Swatow, China, vice Joseph C. A. Wingate, suspended; Wilhelm Finkler, of Wisconsin, Consul at Ghent; John M. Thatcher, of Virginia, Commissioner of Patents, vice M. D. Leggett, resigned, to take effect Nov. 1; Ellis Spear, of Maine, Assistant-Commissioner of Patents, vice Thatcher, appointed Commissioner; Marcus S. Hopkins, of Virginia, Examiner-in-Chief of Patent-Office, vice Ellis Spear, appointed Assistant Commissioner. These promotions are all made in direct accordance with the spirit of the Civil Service regulations, though they do not come direct control of the Civil Service regulations, though they do not come direct control of the Civil Service regulations, though they do not come direct controls.

rectly under its provisions. The vacancy of ated by the promotion of Hopkins will be made under the Civil-Service rules.

The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed James O'Neil Gauger for the First District of Missouri.

MARRIAGES.

HARDMAN-Oct. 2. at the resistence of John Berts. 30 Lakerav., Jan. Maria Hardman, of John Berts. and., aged 65 years; mother of Mrs. John Bordmania, Funeral Saturday at 2 o'clock p. m., to Grantal.

Arringen.
15" Louisville, Ky., papers please copy.
MINER-Oct. 2, Hat is Mande, youngest damping.
P. and Jennie M. Miner, of choices inlasting assembly to the control of th

nonths.

funeral services will be held at residence, 65 Carol.

Sunday, Outober 4, 1:30 o'clock D. m. Friends of an inity are invited.

MEDICAL

For Upwards of Thirty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been need or children with never-failing success. It correct activity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulate the boxels, curses dysentery and diarrhes, whether sings the teething or other causes. An old and well-tried remedy,

For all Purposes of a Family

THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA will be found broken ble. Immedia to relief will follow its use in an essential pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatian colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and essential and e

Children Often Look Pale and Sick

From no other cause than having worms in the stone BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS will delay without injury to the child, being perfectly warn, as free from all coloring or other injurious largestical ally used in worm preparations. Sold by all drages,

MORSE'S LUXURENG

anut Oil Compound, having NO EQUAL IN RIA

GANCE; rendering the Hair soft and glossy; promote

ts growth and beauty, and removes Dandruff. No

TURE'S GREATEST AND BEST NUTRITIVE HAD

DRESSING. Sells at sight. Price, 50 cents. Whole

ale by VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID. 84

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

AT AUCTION.

10 Crates of Extra Fine English W.

At 10 O'Clock—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

We shall offer an immense stock of Parlor and Con-er Furniture, Book Cases, Sideboards, Wardross, counges, Walnut Extension Tables, Rockert Ear Cases, Mattrosses, Tables, Walnut Bedsteads and Burst, Whatnots, Mirrors, Office Docks, 76 Rolls Floor Oli Clea, thow Cases, Carpets, Pianos.

At 11 O'Clock-Open and Top Buggies, Harnesses

DRY GOODS.

Our next Regular Catalogue Auction Sale Tue-day, Oct. 6, at 9 1-2 o'clock a. m.

-day, Uct. 6, at 9 1-2 o'clock a. m. Another invoice of those fine Lines Goods of the Jm. Wilson 4 Co. (Belfast, Ireland), make.

Napkins, and 4-4 Fronting Lines.

A line of Ladies and Genta' O'ttomas Searh, Pass Knit Mitts, Buck and Clorh Gioves, etc.

Fresh invoices of Fich Hamburge, etc., Fresh invoices of Fich Hamburge, etc., Fine Silk and Groz Grain Ribbons, Fasthers, Jacquelle, Lace Collars, etc., Dress Goods, Coatings, Cloths, Cassimere, etc., Francis, Checks, Jeans, Satinets, etc.

Franceis, Checks, Jeans, Satinets, etc., Filanceis, Checks, Jeans, Satinets, etc.

Filated Goods, Pocks-Ottiery, Scissors, etc., Felt Cloths, Carpeting, etc., Also, a full and astractive line of Ingrain

CARPETS.

THURSDAY.

DRY GOODS, &c.

THE USUAL SALE OF

THURSDAY, Oct. 8, at 9% a. m.

THURSDAT, Uct. o, at Jon.

Clothing, Dress Goods, Hats and Caps, Hosier, Bettons, Underwear, White Goods, Edgings, Rolling, Lincore, and Fancy Goods; Harnesses, Whips, Binless, etc.; Felt Goods, Cocca Matting, etc.

CARPETS—A full line at 11 o clock.

GEO., P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wababas.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS, 108 EAST MADISON-ST.

COUPE ROCKAWAY

New Top Buggy and Democrat Wagon,

SATURDAY MORNING, Oct. 3, at II o'clock, rear of 108 East Madison-st.
A Coupe Rocksway, with pole and shafts, nearly new, cost \$600.
A fine large Coupe Horse; will work double or single. A new side-bar Top Buggy.
A new Side-bar Top Buggy.
A new Eastern-built Democrat Wagon.
WM. A. BUTTEIS & CO., Audioness.

Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and Fura,

TUESDAY MORNING, Oct. 6, at 9% o'clock, at our salesroom, second floor, 108 Madison-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctionses.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Carpets, Mirrors, Crockery, Glassware, Table Cuttery, and other Goods, WEDNESDAY MORNING, Oct. 7, at 95, o'dock at our salearoom, 198 East Mailson-st. WM. A. BUTFERS & CO., Austicesers

DRY GOODS, WOOLENS, AND CLOTHING,

Thursday Morning, Oct. 8, at 9% o clock, at 108 East Madson-st., 2d floor. W.M. A. BUTTERS & CO., Austra

Butters & Co.'s Regular Saturday Sale

At their Salesrooms, 108 East Medison-st., Saturds Morning, Oct. 10, a. 9% o'clock. FURNITURE, CAR PETS, CROCKERY, GROCKRIES, CARKIAGES, 40

By SMITH & HARRISON.

At their Auction Rooms, 81 East Madison St.,

Opposite McVicker's Theatre, at 9:30 and 2 o'clock TBI

NEW AND SECOND-HAND

onsisting of Parlor, Chamber, and Dining room Sarpets, Kitchen Stoves and Utennis, Other Sarpets, Kitchen Stoves and Utennis, Other Sarpets, Machines (good ones), Walter and Marble-top Centre Tables, Show Cases, Raisress, C. This will be an important sale, and all should state SMITH & HARRISON, Auctioners, SMITH & HARRISON, Auctioners,

By WILLIS, FLYNN & CO.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

Including 1,000 yards of Carpet, 100 assorted Cost as Parlor Stores, a lot of Comforts and Bodding a my list of Chromos and Engravings; also, one fine Plan, to Pigeon-Hole Tables, three Platform Scales, ten target Show Cases, and 100 dozon Cane and Wood-seat hard WILLIS, FLYNN & CO., Abetionary, 156 and 197 Kandolpha

ROCKWELL, WILLIAMS & CO.,

SATURDAY, Oct. 3, from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.

Is our Next Regular Auction Sala

Parties wanting Furniture or Honsehold Goods of say kind should not fail to attend this sale. The will as the largest stock in the city offered at public sels, consisting of every variety, both usoful and ornamata, as well as Office Furniture, Show Cases, New Harnes, as a variety of other Goods.

ROCKWELL, WILLIAMS & CO., ROCKWELL, WILLIAMS & CO., Auctioness.

FURNITURE,

FINE LARGE COUPE HORSE.

G. P. GORE & CO., And

G. Crockery (First's)

On Saturday, Oct. 3, at 9 1-2 o'clock.

by all Druggists and Notion Dealers.

MORSE'S LUXURENT

FOR THE HAIR.

Liniment,

KEEN-HAMILTON-Oct. 1, at the residence of the residence o DEATHS.

Than any house in

W. W. STRONG

OVERCOAT

made in OVER

SQUARE-DEALIN CLOTH HO SOUTHEAST CORNE

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